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Abstracts are non-critical summaries. When critical remarks appear, the abstractor has merely reproduced the author's view in brief form.

In general, abstracts are published as received except that abstracts prepared in Europe are sometimes given preference over domestic materials in order to even up the inevitable delays in receiving materials from distant places. Perhaps a further statement of the factors that enter into the time of preparation and publication will help an understanding of the real complexity of the problem.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 2

JANUARY, 1930
Entries 1-1016

NUMBER 1

DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 337)

1. KERN, FRITZ. Möglichkeit, Wahrscheinlichkeit und Wirklichkeit in der Geschichte. [Possibility, probability and reality in history.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19(3) 1929: 295-300.—Formerly history was written by the victor, today it is written by the positivist. In both cases the underlying theory is fundamentally untenable. To understand history truly, it is necessary that all possibilities, however unfounded on positive and explicit fact, be taken into consideration.—*Maurice Schor.*

2. LYSKOWSKI, IGNACY. O metodzie w badaniach prawno-historycznych. [Methods of research in legal history.] *Ruch prawniczy, ekonomiczny i socjologiczny.* 9 (1) 1929: 1-9.—The different methods applied to the study of legal history by the French and German schools, though remarkable progress has recently been made, are defective. The results arrived at do not always reflect the real juridical institution of the past which is the object of study; they are on the contrary colored by the student's viewpoint. Thus it could happen that different results were obtained relative to the *litis contestatio* in ancient Rome, studied by Kellner and Wlassak. The method still used in Germany is to collect all pertinent texts and to interpret them with the help of these very texts. Since the aim of legal history is the recreation of the life of the past, it is impossible to rely exclusively on sources that reflect only a part of life. Satisfactory

results can be attained only if the legal sources are examined in the light of the conditions of life that prevailed at that time. The author gives a brief account of his researches concerning the origin and character of the *negotiorum gestio* in Roman Law, to which he applied the above method.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3. MAYER, THEODOR. Haupttatsachen der wirtschaftsgeschichtlichen Entwicklung. [Main facts of economic historical development.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 21(4) 1929: 359-385.—The author aims to clarify some concepts and to furnish some suggestions about the method of writing economic history, showing especially the value and dangers of the comparative method. He criticises Bücher's theory of economic stages and his method of studying those stages as isolated units. He redefines *Volkswirtschaft* and *Weltwirtschaft*, and, using Thünen's theory concerning economic circles in an economic region unified around a market, he shows the complexity and variety of economic life. The author believes that the decisive factor in determining the economic development of a single area is the function which that area fulfils in a greater economic system or the position which it occupies in a definite Thünen circle. He tests his ideas by analyzing the history of the Roman *latifundia* and of the German colonial lands in the Baltic, pointing out that even in those agricultural economies changes in the economy of the individual areas were brought about by the influence of external forces in the economic circle of which they were parts.—*E. N. Anderson.*

MISCELLANECUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

4. CAHILL, J. S. Projections for world maps. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57(4) Apr. 1929: 128-133.—The Butterfly Map has been perfected for the use of meteorologists, and others who desire a world-wide map for the showing of such data. While a polar plane is suitable for arctic areas and a cylinder tangent at the equator shows adjacent areas satisfactorily, it is obvious that the world projected conically gives an excellent world map. This new projection shows the polar regions in an arc of 240 degrees instead of 360, and the equator as four straight lines. The development of this projection gives an excellent base for most phenomena of geographical interest, which are found mainly in the northern hemisphere and extend southward along the continental projections. This world map is developed not from a cone over each hemisphere but from a demi-octahedron, or a four sided

pyramid, which when flattened down leaves an hiatus of 120 degrees. The four sides of the pyramid for the southern hemisphere are attached, each in its proper place along the equator of the map for the northern hemisphere. The distortion of this map in polar areas and at four points along the equator makes it difficult to compute wind velocities from the spacing of isobars, but elsewhere the scale difficulties may be neglected. With continued international cooperation in the gathering of meteorological data it is desirable that the maps for the display of these data be standardized for the mutual benefit of all students interested in the making of world-wide synoptic charts.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

5. GOODE, J. PAUL. A new projection for the world map. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57(4) Apr. 1929: 133-136.—This new polar equal area projection is developed from Werner's equal area projection of the world. By interrupting the grid as devised by Werner the continental or oceanic areas may be shown with

only moderate distortion along the margins. In the center of each lobe the meridians and parallels are at right angles just as they are on the globe. The deployment of the continental masses radially from the north pole makes it possible to divide the southern hemisphere into three or four lobes, each with a central meridian. Since the spacing of the parallels and meridians is the same on the map as on the globe the map has the equal area quality.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

6. MARVIN, C. F. Projections for world maps. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57(4) Apr. 1929: 127.—The decided curvature of the meridians to the left in one lobe and to the right in another depreciates the value of Goode's polar equal area projection for meteorological purposes. It is suggested that the conformal projection of the dodecahedron might be developed for the use of meteorologists. With the use of Mercator's projection for the low latitude section of the earth most meteorological data may be adequately displayed. The distortion of the equal area maps makes them unsuitable for meteorological problems involving the dynamics of atmospheric circulation.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

7. ROON, J. van. De equivalente cilinderprojectie voor wereldkaarten. [The equivalent projection on the cylinder for world maps.] *Tijdschr. voor Econ. Geog.* 20(4) Apr. 15, 1929: 129-132.—The projection of Mercator, still used for world maps in many atlases, is not suitable for the representation of physical and anthropological phenomena. Especially for economic geographic purposes conformity is necessary. The equivalent projections of Mollweide, Hammer and Eckert have many disadvantages. The equivalent projection on a cylinder passing through the parallels of 30° gives the most satisfactory results.—*William Van Royen.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 1: 4866; 152, 905)

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 905)

8. CAVAN, RUTH SHONLE. Topical summaries of current literature. Interviewing for life-history material. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 35(1) Jul. 1929: 100-115.—The interview as a method of obtaining life-history material, stands midway between the uncontrolled diary or autobiography and the formal rating scale or test. Interviewing varies according to the purpose for which data are sought and according to the philosophy of the interviewer: thus the psychoanalyst seeks different information from that sought by the sociologist. A survey of methods used by numerous investigators shows that there is considerable uniformity in the practice of holding interviews in private, in a quiet place, preferably an office. There is a great variety of opinion concerning desirable qualities and attitudes of a good interviewer: respect for the interviewee, helpfulness, non-critical, impersonal, and sympathetic attitudes are most frequently mentioned. Methods of handling the interview include techniques for controlling the interview, the comfort of the interviewee, making friendly contacts, giving the interviewee confidence, securing spontaneous response, and so on. Printed schedules may be found for complete life-histories and for securing life-history material on special types of experiences. On some phases of life-history investigations few data can be found, notably on methods of analyzing the life-history material after it is obtained.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 485)

9. RAPPARD, WILLIAM E. La Conférence Internationale concernant les Statistiques Économiques [The International Conference on Economic Statistics.]

Ann. d'Hist. Écon. and Soc. 1(2) Apr. 15, 1929: 232-235.—This article is a review of the proceedings of the International Conference on Economic Statistics, the original report and papers regarding which have been published by the Secretariat of the League of Nations under No. C 606 (1) M. 184 (1), 1928 II.—*W. R. Zahler.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 37, 655, 681, 990)

10. McMILLEN, A. W. and JETER, HELEN R. The results of a first year's program for the central registration of social statistics. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165-A Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 174-179.—A joint committee of the Association of Community Chests and Councils and the Local Research Committee of the University of Chicago, appointed to undertake the monthly reporting of statistics with regard to the service of social agencies in 29 metropolitan areas, secured reports covering at least 80% of the work in the area for all agencies dealing with the treatment of cases of dependency, delinquency, and illness. A few of the tables from the first year indicate the potential usefulness of inter-city comparisons, but the main accomplishment to date has been in the development of methods of procedure rather than in producing statistics immediately useful to social workers.—*Irene Barnes.*

11. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. Internationales Statistisches Institut und Völkerbund. [The International Institute of Statistics and the League of Nations.] *Allg. Stat. Archiv.* 18(4) 1929: 599-604.—In the past the International Institute of Statistics has done good work in the perfection of statistical methods and in the preparation of international statistical studies. Since the War, however, it has not kept up with the greater needs for international activities as evidenced by the growth of institutions such as the League of Nations and the International Labor Office. In consequence these latter organizations have developed their own statistical work and that of the League of Nations threatens to reduce the older organization to insignificance. As a remedy for this, the statistical section of the League of Nations might unite with the Hague Office of the International Institute of Statistics. The united office would be under the control of the Institute, this control insuring that the work of the organization would be independent and free from any suggestion of political control.—*J. Q. Dealey, Jr.*

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries, 550, 697, 696, 692)

CORRELATION

12. EELLS, WALTER CROSBY. Formulas for probable errors of coefficients of correlation. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(166) Jun. 1929: 170-173.—There are three distinct formulas for the probable error of a correlation coefficient according as the coefficient itself is the ordinary Pearsonian coefficient found by the product-moment method, or the Spearman rank coefficient, or the Pearsonian coefficient found from the Spearman coefficient. Current confusion and misstatement of these formulas are discussed. A table is then presented for finding each of the three probable errors from the corresponding values of the coefficient for the case $N=1$.—*E. E. Lewis.*

13. EZEKIEL, MORDECAI. Correlation coefficients. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(2) Jun. 1929: 246-250.—Because of recent discussions in the *Review* which involve correlation technique, the writer takes this occasion to point out the exact significance of the three fundamental concepts of correlation, namely, the regression coefficient, the standard error of estimate, and the coefficient of correlation. The reasons for using the square of the coefficient of correlation rather than the coefficient itself are presented.—*E. E. Lewis.*

14. KELLEY, TRUMAN L., and McNEMAR, QUINN. Doolittle versus the Kelley-Salisbury iteration method for computing multiple regression coefficients. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(166) Jun. 1929: 164-169.—This is a continuation of the discussion as to the relative merits of these two methods. The conclusions, based on experimentation, are that while the Doolittle method is best for a small number of variables the Kelley-Salisbury method is reasonably accurate and much less laborious when a large number of variables is involved.—*E. E. Lewis.*

15. WAUGH, FREDERICK V. The use of isorropic lines in determining regression surfaces. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(166) Jun. 1929: 144-151.—In the case of a three-variable correlation problem, Ezekiel's well-known method for approximating a curvilinear regression surface may be modified so as "to smooth residuals in two directions simultaneously." This modification involves the use of isorropic, or equal value, lines. In case the regression is linear these lines appear as parallels but they may be twisted in such a manner as to approximate the actual data more closely and still represent a smooth regression surface. The application of this method to a specific agricultural problem is presented.—*E. E. Lewis.*

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

16. TINBERGEN, J. Konjunkturforschung und Variationsrechnung. [Business research and the calculus of variations.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozial-pol.* 61(3) Jun. 1929: 533-541.—The writer gives three illustrations of the use of the calculus of variations as a tool for analyzing economic problems of a dynamic character. The first is a case of the movements of stocks; the second which is referred to as the problem of friction is concerned with certain aspects of costs; and the third with the technical problem of 'lags' in time series.—*A. Achinstein.*

17. UNSIGNED. The determination of secular trends. *Univ. of Illinois. Bureau of Business Research, Bull.* #25. Jun. 1929: pp. 71.—A convenient summary of the established methods and procedure in curve-fitting.—*Edith Ayres.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entry 681)

18. BURNS, E. M. Statistics and economic forecasting. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(166) Jun. 1929: 152-163.—Morgenstern in his *Wirtschaftsprognose* arrives at the conclusion that no adequate basis exists for economic forecasting—using that term in the sense of total forecasting (*Totalprognose*). This conclusion flows from the following considerations. Since all economic trends are interdependent, the existence of some irregular trends implies that there are no regular mathematically expressible trends—therefore, the statistician's "normal" rests on an insecure foundation. Forecasting on the basis of price relationships is vulnerable, for price quotations do not register the "time quality" of prices—i.e. the influence of ruling prices on subsequent prices; thus "similar price quotations may represent very different streams of influence, and we cannot tell at what stage of the potency of any given price we are obtaining our quotation." The value of "lags" as a predicting organon is limited, for the "lags" generally used in forecasting rest on human behavior and change as it changes. Nor can the probability calculus be of any assistance for total forecasts; for it is exact rather than approximate forecasts that we want, and further, economic data do not conform to the postulates on which the theory of inverse probabilities rests. Then again, the very making of a forecast will lead to mass action on it as a basis and will thereby negate it. Finally, even if our knowledge of the economic system were adequate for purposes of forecasting, forecasts would still be falsified because of our limited knowledge of extra-economic motives which condition economic behavior in some part. This argument by Morgenstern is effective enough so far as total forecasting is concerned, though it might be even more cogent if it were oriented strictly on two grounds—our inadequate knowledge of the economic system and the inapplicability of probability theory. But Morgenstern's conclusion is barren, for even the most ardent forecasters do not maintain that perfect prognoses are possible. The important practical and immediate problem is to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the future than we have at present. This can be achieved in some measure by probability calculations, lag analyses, discovering periodicities in economic activity, establishing the more stable trends—in short, by making partial prognoses of various sorts.—*A. F. Burns.*

19. MARGET, ARTHUR W. Morgenstern on the methodology of economic forecasting. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37(3) Jun. 1929: 312-339.—This article is a résumé of Oskar Morgenstern's *Wirtschaftsprognose: Eine Untersuchung ihrer Voraussetzungen und Möglichkeiten*, together with an argument in refutation of his thesis. In the book under consideration Morgenstern has attempted to prove that economic forecasting is in principle impossible; that the technique required must necessarily be incomplete; and that such forecasting can serve no useful purpose. Marget contends that criticisms of the use of probability analysis are beside the point, as likewise is the attempt to rule out statistical considerations as incomplete. There is, moreover, some possibility of forecasting, since there is a possibility of adequately stating economic laws, in the sense of adequate causation. Hence progress in economic theory should mean progress in forecasting. Economic study can be broadened to bring in pertinent social factors. Nor need the fact that a forecast itself becomes an influence modifying the event, destroy the usefulness of the forecast, since such a contingency can itself be foreseen. And even if most forecasts prove invalid, they may still help to advance economics if the reasons for their failure are frankly

sought. Marget concludes with two suggestions: (1) that forecasting should be divorced from the sale of economic services; and (2) that the theoretical basis of the forecast should be more sharply distinguished from the details of the particular analysis.—*G. R. Davies.*

20. PAGE, A. J. On the annual revision of forecasting formulas based on partial regression equations. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(166) Jun. 1929: 123-126.—When forecasting is done on the basis of current data the problem of keeping the formulas up-to-date in the easiest possible fashion arises. This problem is the more important because of the fact that the normal equations are given in terms of deviations from the means, which, of course, change with every new addition of data. Formulas for reducing this work to a minimum are given by the writer and a numerical example is worked out.—*E. E. Lewis.*

21. SCHNEIDER, HANS J. Methoden der Konjunkturforschung. [Methods of analyzing business

conditions.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(1) 1929: 32-44; (2) 126-137; (3) 188-195.—Business conditions may be analyzed by three methods, the logical or theoretical method; a symptomatic method, and third, the "stockastic" method. In the first method the logical relationship of the phenomena is determined. The second method limits itself to analyzing symptoms. The third method tries to establish causal relationships of a statistical character based on the theory of probability. The author tries to show that the symptomatic method used by the Harvard Bureau is in reality nothing but a stockastic method if used for the purpose of business forecasting. The forecasting of future development on the basis of past experience presupposes that the present phenomena are "caused" by the same complex factors that they were in the past.—*G. Biel-schowsky.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See Entries 501, 677, 675)

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 67, 68, 73)

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 26)

22. BROOKS, LEONARD. Geography in re-organized schools. *Geography* 15 Pt. 2(84) Jun. 1929: 139-142.—The main recommendation of the Hadow Report is that the primary stage of education terminate at 11 plus, and that at this age all children be transferred to other schools for post-primary education. The teaching of geography stands to gain enormously through this administrative change. In general, it is probably true that our elementary schools have not been so organized as to ensure that the majority of their students pass through a progressive course of geographical teaching. The contention is that it is more satisfactory to teach geography progressively to groups of children of approximately the same age and of reasonably different degrees of intelligence, than to groups classified merely on intelligence or skill in arithmetic and composition. The teacher of geography is constantly dealing with three essential and characteristic elements on which the study of geography focuses naturally and without any forced effort at correlation, namely (1) the personality and possibilities of the locality, (2) the characteristics, needs, and outlook of the people, and (3) the nature, requirements and effects of their work. The skilled teacher is recognized in the way he deals, according to the age and attainments of his pupils, with the description of these three elements, with their relationships and inter-actions and with their expression in maps or in writing, in the geographer's characteristic way.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

23. TAYLOR, E. G. R. Sketch maps: the shorthand of geography. *Geography*. 15 Pt. 2(84) Jun. 1929: 133-135.—Most teachers of geography are agreed that the map is alike the chief tool of the geographer, and his most valuable vehicle of expression; it is essential, therefore, to make young students of geography both map-users and (within limits) map-makers, able to handle the tool and employ the vehicle with freedom and ease. The sketch map must be treated as lying at the core of geography teaching. The degree of accuracy requisite and possible depends upon the purpose of the sketch map. To meet the demands of various purposes in teaching the following types are suggested—select-

tive or analytical sketch maps, interpretative sketch maps, synthetic sketch maps, factual sketch maps, regional summaries, mnemonic sketch maps.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

24. THRALLS, ZOE A. Qualifications prerequisite for teaching geography. *Jour. of Geog.* 28(6) Sep. 1929: 244-251.—Geography is not static; it is probably the most dynamic study in the curriculum. As a result dynamic teachers are demanded for it. The courses offered to prospective teachers of geography should be organized and taught from the professionalized subject matter viewpoint. Thus no specific method courses are recommended because psychological principles of presentation should run as a minor through all of the courses. A teacher with thirty semester hours of geography, fifteen in related sciences, twelve in the social studies, twelve in practice-teaching and education, and with a dynamic personality, would become the most powerful factor in making education function. Excellent buildings, fine equipment, elaborate curricula—all are wasted without real teachers behind them. More to-day than at any other time in the world's history the teacher is the crux of the situation. Geography and the well-equipped geography teacher can meet the problems of our changing civilization. No subject in the curriculum is better suited to develop the proper attitudes, point of view, methods of attack and to give the facts pertinent to meet these demands made upon education by these characteristics of our civilization: "specialization, aggregation, and integration."—*L. H. Halverson.*

25. VISHER, S. S. Chief urban centers of the world. *Jour. of Geog.* 28(6) Sep. 1929: 252-257.—Most great cities have tributary suburbs which often contain as many (or more) people as the political center itself. London, Sydney, Boston, and Tokio are examples. Sometimes two or more large cities, while politically separated, actually form a single urban center. Minneapolis-St. Paul, Liverpool-Manchester and the Ruhr (Duisburg, Essen, Dortmund) are examples. For most elementary students it would be more profitable to study these city aggregations as urban centers than to learn facts about the chief political units. (Two maps show locations and many tables are given with population figures for the urban centers of the world.)—*Frank E. Williams.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 9631)

26. BIERENZ, ALOISIA MARIA. *Völkerkunde und Hauptschule.* [Ethnology and the high school.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropologischen Gesellsch. in Wien.* 59 (4) 1929: 229-230.—The high school in Austria, in accordance with the newer educational policy, is teaching ethnology instead of geography.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 3, 222, 339)

27. ANTSEFEROV, N. АНЦИФЕРОВ, Н. Краеведный путь в исторической науке. [The application of regional study to history.] *Краеведение (Regional Study.)* 5 (6) 1928: 321-338.—The application of the local method in history means that not only the history of a certain place has to be studied with the aid of its archives but first the place itself. Only when fully acquainted with the place where the event occurred may the historian acquire a proper point of view on the subject. All topographical nomenclature as well as everything that remains from the ancient ways of life then become of special interest.—G. Vasilevich.

28. BAUR, CLEMENS. *Literaturberichte: Italien.* [Bibliographical discussions: Italy.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72 (4) Apr. 1929: 254-260.—A discussion of Eugenio Casanova's book entitled *Archivistica*. Casanova, for many years the chief Italian state archivist, insists upon the method of preserving documents in the order in which they were issued. He is opposed to separate archives, such as war-archives and the like.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

29. GOULD, FREDERICK J. Transformations in history teaching. *History* 13 (51) Oct. 1928: 232-238.—Significant transformations have taken place in history teaching in England since 1871. The publication of John Richard Green's *Short History of England* in 1874 marked an important change for the better in British methods of writing history. The next "light that flashed on the groping teacher's way" was Traill's *Social England* (1893-1897). Since the close of the World War the history-teaching movement has become internationalized. What is needed now is "a method of ethical inspiration and instruction founded on history" and at the same time broad enough to be capable of dealing with spheres of conduct both personal and general as well as with national and international politics.—R. M. Tryon.

30. GRIFFITH, G. TALBOT. The correlation of school and university: a discussion. *History* 14 (53) Apr. 1929: 33-42.—The papers and the discussion of this question at the final session of the Historical Association in Oxford on Jan. 5, 1929 emphasized particularly English conditions. The problem differed with the period selected as a basis for study in school and university, being simpler where ancient history was taught than in the case of medieval and modern history. A closer correlation was desirable between the work in history and that in geography and also between history and the languages. Various modifications were suggested in the present examination system including a change in the nature of these examinations and in the time when they were to be given. To improve the scholarship examination a more definite correlation was proposed between history and English literature; the setting of a particular period for the examination, e.g. the age of Shakespeare; and a general paper to encourage the correlation of fact and opinion. An interchange between teachers in universities and schools

was also proposed as a means of effecting better correlation. The university teachers present emphasized the desirability of training in critical method and in a scholarly mental outlook but were criticized in this by almost all the school representatives.—Daniel C. Knowlton.

31. LHÉRITIER, MICHEL. Le VI^e congrès international des sciences historiques. [The sixth international congress of historical sciences.] *Rev. Études Hist.* 94 Oct.-Dec. 1928: 349-374.—This account of the International Congress of Historical Sciences, which met at Oslo, Aug. 14-18, 1928, was written by the Secretary of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. Lhéritier (Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle) comments on the purpose of the gathering, the nature of the topics discussed at the meetings of the various sections, and the results of the meeting, including the resolutions and recommendations concerning historical studies which should be undertaken in the near future. He is especially enthusiastic over the possibilities of the personal contacts established among the historians who were present; and the spirit of fraternity and friendly cooperation shown by men of many nations brought together by common scholarly interests.—Robert Francis Seybolt.

32. MUSEBECK, ERNST. Der Einfluss des Weltkrieges auf die archivalische Methode. [The influence of the World War upon archival methods.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72 (4) Apr. 1929: 135-150.—The World War has produced an enormous mass of archival material, some of which was created at the front. The post-war period has been no less fruitful. The archivists of the present and the future must classify this material and make it available to investigators who try to understand the War and especially the cultural aspects of the life of the nations prior to and after 1914. This is both a national and an international obligation. In Germany the effort to investigate the life of the classes of society in town and village as a means of understanding the mentality of 1914 and the post-war attitudes is more difficult than in the victor-nations. For there has been an abrupt break in her social attitudes and some of her territory has been taken from her. The question of what material shall be destroyed to make room for more important documents, who shall determine it and upon what principles, and what investigators shall obtain access to the archives to insure a broad, thorough, and intelligent record of the past is one of the most difficult for the archival administration to settle. Furthermore, the transference of emphasis from the state to the people and the fact that the material for the 19th and 20th centuries will outgrow in bulk that of all other periods of history create new duties and new problems for the archivist.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

33. SÉE, HENRI. Remarques sur la méthode en histoire économique et sociale. [Remarks on method in economic and social history.] *Rev. Hist.* 161 (1) May-Jun. 1929: 90-98.—There is some danger in linking economic history too closely to the science of economics, as seems to be the case in the United States where economic historians are attached to the economic department. The scanty data prior to the late Middle Ages and the copiousness of the material since the middle of the 19th century makes it necessary to exercise extreme caution. The comparative method is very valuable in determining the evolution of economic phenomena. There is great advantage in not separating economic and social history in understanding the social effect of economic phenomena, e.g., the relation between proprietary landholding and agricultural production. Economic, social, and general history need to go hand in hand as well as their allied sciences, economics, sociology, and political economy.—P. S. Fritz.

34. TROELSTRUP, ARCHIE W. The Cambridge school museum. *Minnesota Hist.* 10(2) Jun. 1929: 145-154.—This article is a description of a high school museum illustrating the history of Minnesota and of the United States.—Robert E. Riegel.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 485, 642, 681, 692)

35. BONSER, HELEN A. Illustrations of political economy: An early example of the case method. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(2) June 1929: 243-251.—Popularization of political economy and sociology is not, as we are accustomed to consider, the special contribution of our age. Mrs. Marcet and Harriet Martineau were outstanding leaders of such a movement a hundred years ago. Mrs. Marcet attempted to simplify the language of political economy by conversations between the governess, Mrs. B., and her brilliant pupil, young Caroline. Twenty years later Harriet Martineau was inspired by these to write tales in which the actual operation of each principle was illustrated and at the end the doctrines of the political economy which had previously been exemplified were briefly summarized. She believed that all classes of people should understand the principles governing their social and economic life. Her method was not unlike modern case study except that the cases were fictitious.—L. A. Merrill.

36. DOLL, EDGAR A. Job analysis as a basis for teaching. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 14(3) Jun. 1929: 134-141.—In his preliminary remarks the author discusses the growing movement of education and its extension to public institutions where, by means of advanced methods of teaching and training, the educational possibilities of the individual have been increased. On the basis of a job analysis study the training at the dairy department of the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey, an institution dealing with the education of the feeble-minded, was studied. The organization of the department was surveyed and later the operatives were studied with reference to their capabilities and social outlook. Charts showing the results of these studies accompany the paper. The conclusions reached by the study, which are briefly summarized at the close of the paper, reveal the possibilities of increasing the effectiveness of training under scientific management.—M. Richter.

37. KOSTIĆ, LAZA M. Referati Medjunarodne Konferencije za privrednu statistiku. [Proceedings of the International Congress for Economic Statistics.] *Letopis Matice Srpske.* Apr. 1929: 87-98.—The author believes that the International Congress will react on the organization of the Yugoslav Statistical Institute.—S. Verižak.

38. LÖWENSON, LEO. Russisches Schrifttum im Ausland, 1926-1928 II. Wirtschaft. [Russian publications abroad, 1926-1928. II. Economics.] *Ost-Europa.* 4 Jun. 1929: 617-618.—A bibliography of 30 works, largely on agricultural economics, published by Russians outside of Russia in Russian.—M. W. Graham.

39. MÜLLER, K. V. Die Sächsischen Wirtschafts- und Betriebsräteschulen. [The industrial and shop council schools in Saxony.] *Arbeit.* May, 1929: 308-313. Jun. 1929: 385-388.—A declaration of the aims of the industrial and shop council schools is followed by a description of the present system, its growth and organization. The Ministry of Education of Saxony cooperates with the Free Trade Unions (*Freie Gewerkschaften*) so that a part of the trade union educational work is taken over by public institutions.—Jürgen Kuczynski.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

40. HICKS, FREDERICK C. Law libraries and legal education. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(11) Dec. 1928: 678-679.—The author points out that "a detailed inquiry into law school libraries and their administration would be useful and highly important in the study of legal education," in contradiction to the slight value placed on this point by Alfred Z. Reed in his *Present day law schools* (1928). Among other facts, Hicks shows the illogical inequality in library facilities in law schools, and cites the minimum requirements for an adequate law library laid down by the Association of American Law Schools. He infers that "more than two thirds of the 45,361 law students (studied) in the autumn of 1926 were working without an adequate supply of law books." This is a serious situation if law books are the indispensable tools of legal education.—Agnes Thornton.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 35, 967)

41. JEDDELOH, HENRY J. Status of educational sociology in the approved teacher training institutions of Ohio. *Ohio Soc. Sci. Jour.* 1(2) May 1929: 21-31.—Through a questionnaire answered by forty of the forty-seven independent institutions with departments of education approved by the state department of education, and supported by interviews, catalogs and official publications, it is found that twenty-two offer educational sociology in their teacher-training departments, while twenty-one make no provision for courses in it. Four offer the course in two year training courses, three in the three year course, and ten in a four year teacher-training course. Of the latter, 16 institutions offer it in the junior or senior year, one in the sophomore, two in the freshman year, and one in graduate school. The credit varies from two to three semester hours. In no instance is more than one semester devoted to educational sociology. Detailed studies of major topics, objectives, and textbooks reveal the content taught. Nine institutions require prerequisite courses in general sociology; in general, most students have had some education, psychology and sociology before taking the course. Of the 22 instructors six are professors or instructors in sociology, the remainder seem to have their training and teaching in the fields of education, psychology or other subjects than sociology. Three have as their highest degree that of doctor, 13 of master, and two of bachelor. Research projects in educational sociology are reported in two institutions. Of the institutions not offering it, five expect to offer it next year and one the following year. Five oppose adding it, one on the ground of overlapping of content, while one liberal arts institution opposes all increase of professional courses. The state department of education is committed to the policy of accepting a three semester hour course as a "professional elective" in its approved teacher-training program.—Jordan T. Cavan.

42. THOMAS, DOROTHY SWAINE. Statistics in social research. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 35(1) Jul. 1929: 1-17.—There has been an incomplete recognition of statistical analysis as a tool for the sociologist. Although never giving the certainty that results from perfectly controlled experiment, it is a method which provides a basis for evaluating probable relationships objectively. The limitations of the method are due to the restrictions imposed by its underlying assumptions. The imperfections of existing sociological data are con-

sidered, with a detailed analysis of *Social Aspects of the Business Cycle*, as exemplifying the compromises inherent in statistical sociological investigations, as well as the value of the method as a tool. The interrela-

tionship between statistical investigation and the case study is considered. The need for improving the original data of sociology before applying statistical analysis is emphasized.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 1, 327, 330)

43. BARBAGALLO, CORADDO. The conditions and tendencies of historical writing in Italy today. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1(2) Jun. 1929: 236-244.—Until about 20 years ago Italian historiography was dominated by the erudite or "philological" school. History in the classical sense had ceased to be written except by a few heretics. Of these latter the most famous was Ferrero with his *Greatness and decline of Rome*. The most pre-eminent of the critics of "philological history" was Croce. But he and his disciples made little impression on the prevailing standards of Italian historiography until the War. It then became necessary for the Italian historians, who had previously worshipped at the shrine of German scholarship and erudition, to repudiate these Teutonic standards. Furthermore, the War presented for solution serious historical problems of a more vital and dramatic character than the customary paleographical exercises. With the intention of facing these historical problems in an intelligent manner, a group of scholars founded *La Nuova Rivista Storica* in 1917. They proposed to treat historical research not as a "tiresome drilling of criticism on circumstantial and unrelated questions . . . but chiefly interpretation and understanding of social facts." After the Fascist revolution, a former loyal Crocean, Senator Gentile, as Minister of Education, decreed the virtual transformation of teachers of philosophy into teachers of history. The result is that the rise of the new history in Italy has been cut short by the intrusion of this philosophic type of history. However, "when historiography has triumphed over its idealistic erysipelas, and the present period of political fever . . . has passed away, historiography will return again to the path which it had finally entered upon during the bloody years of the World War." In the meantime Croce has written two excellent histories, which may lack originality in their "ethico-political" concept of history, but are nevertheless very fine literature.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

44. BERR, HENRI. Note sur l'article de M. Henri Sée. [Note on Henri Sée's article.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 47(139-141) Jun. 1929: 27-28.—With due regard for the word and concept of causality, one does not commit an error in differentiating the science of history from the physical sciences. Yet reality appears to us as changing, and the change demands an explanation—*Why?* The physical sciences reject the "why" and hold fast to the "how." The worker in the natural sciences seeks exclusively the "legal causality," that particular element or elements which will reproduce a given phenomenon. Likewise synthetic history seeks to find the laws which explain the facts.—*P. S. Fritz.*

45. BERR, HENRI. Quelques mots de réponse a M. Fling. [A few words in reply to Mr. Fling.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 47(139-141) Jun. 1929: 13-16.—There are too many who seek and find what they hoped to find regarding laws in history. It is a misuse of the word "synthesis" to limit its meaning to mere grouping, more or less personal and arbitrary.—*P. S. Fritz.*

46. FLING, FRED MORROW. La loi et l'histoire. [Law and history.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 47(139-

141) Jun. 1929: 5-11.—The discussion about the relation of the science of laws and historical science is largely due to the double meaning of the word "history." Sometimes it means the past events themselves; at other times it means the synthesis or interpretation of past events. Fling proposes abandoning the use of the word "history" in reference to past events. Let them be simply past events. History is a point of view under which historians group certain events in the past life of man in society. If one tries to formulate laws or make generalizations from past events he is a sociologist. There are no historical laws, only historical synthesis.—*P. S. Fritz.*

47. SÉE, HENRI. Remarques sur le concept de causalité en histoire. [Observations on the concept of causality in history.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 47(139-141) Jun. 1929: 17-25.—Can causes be determined as legitimately in history as in the natural sciences? The doctrine that "like causes produce like effects" is not entirely true, even in the physical sciences, because the determination of causes or of determining conditions implies a certain choice. Every science must leave aside some facts which it cannot account for or which are directly contradictory. History can never be precisely mathematical because of the human factor. History is essentially explanatory. In order to explain the facts, history must seek the conditions and tendencies (causes, may we say?) which make them possible.—*P. S. Fritz.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 46, 901)

48. COBB, JOHN CANDLER. A study of social science data and their use. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 35(1) Jul. 1929: 80-92.—Dialectics relates to the process of reasoning from probabilities and observed indications. The scientific method reasons from meticulously stated data presented so that another mind can analyze and evaluate the accuracy, force, and effect of each datum. The dialectic method precedes the scientific. The dialectic method is necessary in the treatment of problems that must be acted upon but which have not been conclusively analyzed by scientific methods. This method does not add to the fund of human knowledge. An example of the dialectic method is the report "*Parole and the Indeterminate Sentence*" made in Illinois. The scientific analysis of social phenomena includes four methods: statistical, case study, observation, and experimentation. There are no "statistical data": a datum is a fact or assumption; statistics is classification and presentation. A case study may be classed as experiment which, if properly controlled, would produce dependable results. It is necessary that the cases should be clearly stated and the technique of study standardized. Experiment is actually going on when laws are enacted, police regulations made, or changes in institutions attempted. The Illinois parole report is dealing with an experiment and suggests other experimental changes. The most difficult problem confronting social science is the quantitative statement of psychological data. Important work is going on in the Harvard Medical School, the community studies in Chicago, and under Adler in Chicago and Healy in Boston.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL

49. KREITZ, MARIA. Der geographische Wert der Jugendeckung. [The geographic value of recent publications.] *Geog. Zeitschr.* 35(2) 1929: 87-108.—This article consists of two major parts. The first describes briefly the characteristic geographic conditions of several of the great land masses. For the purposes of such discussion North America is divided into three parts, Arctic, moderate or temperate, and tropical including middle-America. South America is divided on the basis of land form into western mountain land, eastern mountain land, and lowlands. Australia as a whole includes the continent and the adjacent island world. Europe is considered very briefly as a whole. The second part of the article gives a helpful arrangement of some ninety or more articles from comparatively recent publications. These are arranged in tabular form with author in the first column, title in the second, publisher in the third, and in the fourth column a terse criticism.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

(See also Entries 92, 93)

50. PORRO, CARLO. Lo studio della geografia militare nella sua evoluzione metodologica. [The study of military geography in its methodological evolution.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana.* 6(3) Mar. 1929: 139-150.—Military geography is defined as "the study of the influence of geographic elements on war," and is thus a branch of "anthropogeography." In spite of the geographical data with which military leaders (e.g., J. Caesar, Napoleon, Archduke Charles of Austria) have been wont to preface the accounts of their campaigns, the organized study of military geography made little progress until the 19th century. Although the first systematic work was done by Ger-

mans, military geography in Italy was influenced largely by the French school, in particular by the hydrographic interpretations of Lavallée. Shortly after Unification the Istituto Geografico Militare was created and within 30 years it completed an excellent topographic map of Italy. The General Staff of the Italian Army early realized that a thorough knowledge of geology was indispensable to an adequate comprehension of topography, even for merely military purposes. Yet it has likewise been realized that the human elements are not to be overlooked nor underestimated. Porro comes to the conclusion that military geography is a highly eclectic science, depending as it does on many collateral disciplines, both in the natural and social sciences.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

51. TAYLOR, E. G. R. Roger Barlow: A new chapter in early Tudor geography. *Geog. Jour.* 74(2) Aug. 1929: 157-170.—In the British Museum there is an unpublished manuscript (Royal MSS 18 B, XXVIII) docketed *Geographia Barlow* and dating from 1540-41. The author, Roger Barlow, had been employed as an agent of Robert Thorne, who, as Hakluyt tells us in the *Principal Navigations*, was deeply interested in securing "information bearing on a possible English route to the Spice Islands." With this end in view Thorne had secured places for Barlow and a certain Hugh Latimer on Sebastian Cabot's expedition in 1526 which was originally directed to the Moluccas but got no farther than the La Plata region. The "specific, though naturally secret, intention" of Barlow and Latimer "was to study the navigation and navigating charts of Far Eastern waters, and to inquire as to the seas north and northeast of the Moluccas, that is, towards the 'backside' of the New Found Land." Barlow's *Geographia* is based mainly on the *Suma de Geographia* of Martin Fernandez de Enciso (Seville, 1519). It includes nautical tables, a rule for determining true north from the stars, and a description of Brasil and the La Plata region of unusual historical interest.—*John K. Wright.*

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

POPULATION

(See also Entries 25, 80, 623)

52. FAWCETT, C. B. The balance of urban and rural populations. *Geography.* 15, Pt. 2 (84) Jun. 1929: 99-106.—The great increase in population since the beginnings of the Industrial Age has been concentrated largely in the towns. The balance between town and country, which seems to have existed in the Middle Ages, has been destroyed. There is not yet a new equilibrium, for urban populations are still growing. The upward limit of urban population is determined by the food-producing capacity of the rural population. Transportation has made an increased area of food supply, which has permitted, though not caused, the growth of urban populations and of very large towns and cities. Difficulties in estimating the balance are presented by failure of agreement among census taking countries as to the meaning of "rural" and "urban." In India 10% is urban; in England 79%; 3% in Assam

and more than 90% in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. India's nine-tenths rural is perhaps indicative of the balance in an age long agricultural civilization: economic factors, traditional and psychological factors, and health influence the growth of urban populations; of these the more important are the economic factors. In England the rural population is 20% of the total. English agriculture produces about one half the food required by English consumers and an even smaller portion of the agricultural raw materials of industry. By computation from the figures of agricultural population and of home production of food, and by adding the numbers of the artisans and professional people resident among and dependent upon the rural people, it is estimated that the proper proportion of rural dwellers in England is 25% of the total population. These figures are supported by those for France and Germany, suggesting a universal formula. The United States, with 10% of the total population engaged in agriculture, seems to break the estimate, but when the difference in agricultural method is con-

sidered, the estimate of 25% for rural balance may not be far wrong.—*S. D. Dodge.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 485, 506, 599, 868)

53. BAKER, O. E. Food supply and agriculture. *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 37(4) Apr. 1929: 333-348.—The population of the world has risen from about 500,000,000 in 1700 to about 1,900,000,000 at present. The rate of increase appears to be slackening, mainly because Chinese population became practically stationary about half a century ago. Also the population of India is approaching the saturation point with present agricultural technique. Although the population of Europe rose from about 170,000,000 in 1750 to about 500,000,000 today, the increase, unlike that of India and China, has not been accompanied by a lowered standard of living. In fact food consumption has increased in quality and quantity. In the United States population has increased from 2,500,000 in 1800 to 119,000,000. By 2000 A.D. it may be 200,000,000. Europe need have no fear of food shortage if commerce with the rest of the world is continued. The limit of production in Europe has not been reached. In the United States there was an increase of 14 per cent from the period 1917-21 to 1922-26 with an actual decrease in land area, partly as a result of shifts to machine production, partly from the use of better livestock, and partly from the shift to more productive crops. The prospect in the Orient is less promising.—*H. E. Erdman.*

54. BLINK, H. De wereldproductie van cacao, haar verbreiding en geschiedenis. [The world production of cocoa, its geographic distribution and history.] *Tijdschr. voor Econ. Geog.* 19(12) Dec. 1928: 405-415.—Until the beginning of the 17th century the use of cocoa was restricted to Spain. After this it spread rapidly all over central and western Europe. The Netherlands very early had an important cocoa industry. The burned beans were ground and made into tablets, from which the beverage could be prepared. The industry was located mainly in the province of Zeeland. A Zeeland admiral had taken Surinam and many prominent Zeeland families owned cocoa plantations in this colony. Cocoa powder was invented by the Dutchman Van Houten. The Dutch cocoa industry moved to the provinces of Noord-Holland and Zuid-Holland. At the present time the Netherlands stand fourth in the total import of cocoa beans, and have by far the largest consumption per capita. The world production of cocoa has increased quite rapidly in recent times. The most important producer is the Gold Coast. The cocoa is cultivated on small native plantations, and methods are rather primitive. There are still extensive areas suitable for the production of cocoa. Production has been stimulated by the construction of automobile roads and is increasing especially in the western part of the Gold Coast and in Ashanti. The expansion of the cultivation of the cocoa tree in Nigeria is of rather recent date. The most important districts in Nigeria are located in the southwestern part. Other important producing countries are Brazil, Dominica, Trinidad, and Ecuador.—*William Van Royen.*

55. MITCHELL, GUY ELLIOT. The topographic map of the United States. *Econ. Geog.* 5(4) Oct. 1929: 382-389.—The United States Geological Survey has in the last 45 years mapped topographically only about 40 per cent of our area. The present rate of mapping has been slowed up by the limited appropriations approved by the Budget Committee. Topographic maps are so fundamentally useful for all sorts of industrial, engineering, political, and civic purposes that the country should not have to wait 50 or 75 years for the completion of such a map. Greatly increased appropriations should enable the map to be completed in the

next twenty years or less. Such maps pay for themselves time and again in many ways.—*L. C. Glenn.*

56. SCHMIDT, WALTHER. Der Konsum in der Wirtschaftsgeographie. [Consumption in economic geography.] *Geog. Zeitschr.* 35(2) 1929: 65-86.—Consumption of economic products challenges the careful attention of the producer, the merchant, and the economic geographer. Profitable production involves such problems as distribution and establishment of demand and consumption, the latter being both direct and indirect. The merchant should be concerned with the economy of the people served, exercise good business management, take an interest in world affairs, watch production and consumption wherever business is transacted, and discriminate between goods of necessity and those of luxury. The economic geographer should be thoroughly acquainted, during a more or less long period of time, with the practical business development and management of a certain product, or group of products, and thus be the better able to analyze the geographical bases of business processes and the aims in practical business. The article contains many concrete cases tending to make clear the interrelationships of production and consumption, and the problems involved.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

57. STEWART, ROBERT. The farm problem. *Econ. Geog.* 5(4) Oct. 1929: 358-366.—How can agricultural workers in the United States receive a fairer share of the national income? The importance of this question is indicated by the fact that 26.3 per cent of the people of the country, working for a living, are engaged in agriculture but receive only 13.8 per cent of the national income. The government has been interested, primarily, in developing industry other than agriculture. This attitude is indicated by helpful laws affecting immigration, freight rates, and finance. The nation's interest in agriculture is challenged because of the number of people so engaged, the purchasing power of farming communities, and the dependence of urban populations upon adequate supplies of cheap foods. The factors which have operated or are operating against farmers in the economic scheme are, (1) governmental land policy which has brought under cultivation much marginal land, (2) unjust land taxation, and (3) tariffs which have made it difficult to sell agricultural products at an American price commensurate with production costs. Suggested governmental remedies for the agricultural problem include, (1) attempts to secure equitable freight rates, (2) sanction of sales organizations, and (3) encouragement of cooperative production.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

58. TRÉHARD, ANDRÉ. Les éponges. [Sponges.] *La Nature.* (2815) Aug. 15, 1929: 171-175.—Sponges of the finest quality are caught off the coast of Syria. These are fine and soft to the touch and are used in surgery. Sponges of a second quality are collected along the Syrian coast and the Greek Archipelago, and these are absorbed by the manufacturers of china and optical goods. American and Antillean sponges are in general of inferior quality. In Tunis during 1920, 187,407 kg. of sponges of various grades were exported, most of these going to France.—*Robert M. Brown.*

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 59, 76, 82, 872, 880, 873)

59. APPLETON, JOHN B. Some geographical aspects of the Palestine campaign. *Jour. of Geog.* 28(6) Sep. 1929: 225-238.—Palestine has always played an important part in the affairs of man owing to its position across one of the ancient trade routes from east to west. To the south is the Suez Canal, vital to Britain. It was natural that the Turks and Germans should desire to control the canal. In the campaign

for the control of Palestine, Alexandria and Port Said were the British sea bases, as the Palestine coast is devoid of good harbors. In the first stage of the campaign out in the Sinai Desert camels and "wire roads" helped to surmount some of the environmental difficulties. The scanty supply of poor well water was supplemented by a great pipe line laid across the desert by which water from the Nile was brought to the troops. In places, tall, dense cacti served as excellent substitutes for barbed wire in the Turkish defenses. Most of the fighting was done in the cooler season, but in this season the "winter rain" made the footing very insecure on the rough terrain beyond the desert. To meet these new conditions donkeys had to be substituted for camels in the transport service. The army suffered greatly in the rainy season from malaria, due to the prevalence of breeding places for mosquitoes, found everywhere in the Jordan Valley. Aerodromes were largely segregated on the coastal plain, due to the absence of level land elsewhere. In the final stages of the campaign carried on to the north, the olive and orange groves of the plain provided excellent screens for the massing of troops. Almost every phase of the conflict was closely adjusted to significant environmental conditions.—*L. H. Halverson.*

60. HOLLAND, THOMAS. International relationship of minerals. *Pan-American Geol.* 52(1) Aug. 1929: 1-18.—The possession and use of mineral resources, obviously a prime condition for industrial development and revolution, largely dominates the political ambitions of nations. The very unequal distribution of minerals among the various nations of the world directly affects international relationships since no country is self-contained either for peace or war. The problem of exportation of minerals assumes critical importance in time of war and a few countries, like the United States and Great Britain, by agreement either to limit or prohibit such exportation could practically insure the peace of the world.—*L. C. Glenn.*

61. GANZER, KARL. Zur Geopolitik der Fischerei. [The political geography of the fishing industry.] *Zeitschr. für Geopolitik.* 6(7) Jul. 1929: 603-607.—The concepts of coastal-zones and high seas have been the bases of all international agreements on fishing-rights. Formerly the coastal zone was the 3-mile limit. Russia, Sweden, and Norway have claimed an increase of the coastal zone to 12 miles and today an effort is being made to increase it to the far range of modern cannon—at least 128 Km. This changing concept denies the policy of free seas; for many important sea-straits would thus be closed. The new concept makes it clear, too, that freedom of the seas has only such practical meaning as the sea-powers agree to accord it. Since the War, the balance of power has vanished, and England has allowed the United States to rise to the crown of world-power on the sea—and America claims the control of the Behring Sea. The German fleet which had served as guarantor of the existing adjustments of rights, has been destroyed. Sea-industry never develops independently, but always

with the guidance and protection of the state. Thus in 1905, state support to the fishing in Japan resulted in an increase from 9 deep sea ships to 137, and from 154,000 MK to 1.6 million MK of fish. The state also aids the fisheries with scientific studies and the protected hatching of fish. Special provision for fish-harbors and special fish-trains, in order to develop inland markets for fish-products, are in part at least the state's task. The state's diplomacy must safeguard the rights of its fishing industries, and the fishing fleets in turn serve as a school for navy-seamen. Sea-industry thus leads the state inevitably toward sea-power. Yet despite her loss of sea-power, the number of German fishing-steamers has risen from 254 in 1913 to 400 in 1927.—*Frederick K. Morris.*

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 50, 76, 94)

62. JEFFERSON, MARK. The geographic distribution of inventiveness. *Geog. Rev.* 19(4) Oct. 1929: 649-661.—It is not the country that issues most patents that has the most inventive people. Number of people plainly must be taken into account. Nor yet is it the one that issues most patents in proportion to its number of people. That would make Canada nearly three times as inventive as the United States (118 to 43); Belgium five times as inventive as Holland (110 to 22). Actually the two pairs of peoples are of similar inventiveness as neighbor nations must be. Eighty-five per cent of Canada's patents are issued to Americans, who have patents in the States already, in most cases, but wish to sell a product in Canada too. The true measure lies in the number of patents which the citizens of a country get in all other countries than their own, when adjusted to the total population of their own land. Some lands grant patents easily and at little expense. Others are very exacting of time and demonstration of merit. One patent is by no means equivalent to another. As Holland and Belgium have about the same population, 1737 patents obtained abroad by Dutchmen to 1559 by Belgians can only mean that the Dutch are rather more inventive than the Belgians (23 to 18). The United States gets 16 patents abroad per hundred thousand people to Canada's 12. The distribution of patents per hundred thousand people in Europe runs: Austria and Sweden 30 with a German 27 between grading to 20's in the northwest, to 11 in Czechoslovakia, 4 in Hungary and Finland to less than one in the Baltic border of Russia and in the Balkans, to 4 in Italy, 2 in Spain and a fifth of one in Portugal. Russia is at the bottom of the list with 0.06. The extraordinary figure for Europe—and the world—is Switzerland, outstanding with 93, attributed to the great selective enrichment of the Swiss people with refugees of high originality and intelligence from religious persecution in populous neighbor lands. In general neighbor countries have a rather similar degree of inventiveness. This is part of a study of *Culture of the Nations* in 1925.—*Mark Jefferson.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

63. RABOT, CHARLES. Les nouvelles pêcheries dans l'Océan Glacial: Grönland et Ile aux Ours. [New fishing areas in the Arctic Ocean: Greenland and Bear Island.] *La Nature.* (2814) Aug. 1929: 121-123.—In recent years two new fishing areas in the icy waters of the northern oceans have been discovered which have yielded a considerable tonnage of fish.

The first of these is in Davis Strait where in summer are found a considerable number of codfish and flounder. The numbers increase with the increased temperatures of the water and the fish are caught in large quantities in July. In the last five or six years the Danes, English, Norwegians, French, and a few others have fished this area with profitable results. The second fishing area recently discovered is in the waters which surround Bear Island between Norway and Spitsbergen. These banks are also frequented by cod and flounder which

are caught in large quantities by fishermen from several nations, but chiefly from Norway.—*Frank E. Williams.*

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

64. STANLEY of ALDERLEY, LORD. *Australia: Its characteristics in relation to present and future settlement.* *Jour. Manchester Geog. Soc.* 44 Apr. 1929: 25-32.—Colonization of Australia has proceeded very slowly, and during the last century has been marked by ethnic uniformity. Up to 1825 only the southeastern part had been settled and by 1850 the entire population numbered but one million. Discovery of gold brought some increase which spread to the interior. But the notable feature of population distribution is its concentration in cities, in 1921 the five capitals claiming 43 per cent of the total. Except in the coastal cities, the census of that year shows practically no increase over that of 1901, a disquieting fact in a country whose sole claim to commercial importance lies in its agricultural development. Climatic conditions are the chief limiting factor; one authority suggests twenty millions as the population carrying capacity of the extra-tropical districts. Governmental policy favors small holdings and "farmer owners" but in places the aridity necessitates large acreage—one farm the size of Yorkshire employs only thirty-five men. To avoid the fatalities of drought, (1) sheep stations have been so distributed as to facilitate rapid transfer of the stock to less arid districts; and (2) the waters of the artesian basin underlying the pastoral country are being utilized, borings as deep as four-thousand feet being not infrequent. An anomalous situation has arisen from the fact that while the Commonwealth controls the admission of immigrants, the assignment of land-holdings was left to the states, allowing effective contravention of the Federal immigration policy by the states, though the former has found it possible to facilitate the land settlement plans of the latter. Another political aspect of settlement is the policy of the Labor Government to permit only "land settlers" to enter, on the ground that there is already a labor surplus in the towns. This is a questionable policy since a large increase of population seems to be one of the main essentials in the development of the country, but discrimination should be exercised by selecting immigrants of physical fitness, self-reliance, and endurance. The ideal of a "White Australia" to avoid a racial problem of intermixture and to avoid lowering the living standard is commendable. (4 maps.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

EAST INDIES

65. STROOMBURG, J. *Nederlandsch-Indie in den wereldhandel.* [The role of the Dutch East Indies in the world's trade.] *Tijdschr. voor Econ. Geog.* 20(5) May 15, 1929: 169-172.—Through favorable geographic conditions the Dutch East Indies have since early times been the scene of important commercial intercourse, carried on successively by Hindus, Chinese, Arabs, Portuguese, Spaniards, and the Dutch. During the time of the Dutch East India Company both trade and production were restricted in several ways. After the dissolution of the Company a policy of free trade was inaugurated. Very soon, however, the so-called *Cultuurstelsel* (forced labor system) again brought restrictions. The Dutch East Indies started to develop their own trade only in 1872, when the *Cultuurstelsel* was definitely abandoned for free trade and an open door policy. While before this time the

production of export crops was under government control and mainly in the hands of the natives, production as well as trade were now taken over by free Dutch capital. Exports and imports increased rapidly. The years from 1870 to 1900 can be considered as the period during which Western capitalistic enterprise established itself. The greatest development, however, occurred only after 1900, with the advent of the rubber, tea, and oil industries and the modernization of the sugar industry. After 1905 the influx of capital other than Dutch began. At the present time between 850 and 900 million dollars are invested in the Dutch East Indies. In Java 82 per cent of this is Dutch, in the Outer Provinces 56 per cent. Most of the foreign capital is invested in rubber. The share of other countries in the trade of the Dutch East Indies has increased correspondingly. Also the World War has done much to internationalize the trade. The present importance of the Archipelago is best illustrated by the fact that in 1926 89% of the world's quinine, 79% of the kapoc, 71% of the pepper, 32% of the rubber, 27% of the coprah, 18% of the sisal, 17% of the tea, 8% of the sugar, 6% of the coffee, and 23% of the tin were produced in the Dutch East Indies.—*William Van Royen.*

ASIA

Farther India

66. CREDNER, W. *Reisen in Siam.* [Journays in Siam.] *Zeitschr. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (5-6) 1929: 174-187.—Continuation of a first report in Nr. 7-8, 1928 of the same journal. The author in 1927-29 travelled in Siam and the neighbouring districts of French Laos, Cambodia, Burma, and the Shan states. With regard to economics and cultural anthropology he deals especially with the relations between natural conditions and the different forms of agriculture. He states a very clear distribution of the different main types of culture in certain high levels. Plains and valleys are inhabited by Tai and Lao. They are *Ackerbauvölker* and cultivate their rice on irrigated fields. From 500 up to 1,000 m. the *Waldhackbauvölker*, such as the Karen, Lawa, Tin, Kamu, practice a more primitive form of agriculture, growing hill rice on temporary forest clearings. In the highest levels up to 2,500 m. the *Berghackbauvölker*, such as Mussö, Lissu, Miao, and Yao, settle, cultivating hill rice and the opium poppy. They are the youngest immigrants in southeastern Asia and are still migrating to the south. The southernmost settlements of these tribes were met in about 16° 30' N. Lat.—*W. Credner.*

67. ROUAN, J. *La pêche en Indochine.* [The fishing industry in Indo China.] *La Nature.* (2816) Sep. 1, 1929: 195-204.—The possibilities for the development of a large scale modern fishing industry in Indo China have only recently been appreciated by the French colonial government which is doing much through scientific and technical research to forward the industry. The shores of Indo China touching on the Gulf of Tonkin and the China Sea form a gigantic S which offers shelter and protection in one part or another from both the Northeast and the Southwest monsoons. Because of this formation it is possible for fishing boats to operate in different places along the coast even during the worst of the monsoon winds. The many bays of the mainland and the archipelago off the north coast form excellent fishing grounds. The streams that come down from the mountains and overflow their deltas provide the fish with calm waters in which to lay their eggs; other streams and rivers deposit a mud on the bottom of the sea that makes a condition ideal for trawling. The fish are abundant both in the fresh waters of Indo China and in the seas, and there are many varieties. They are exploited now by the Anna-

mite and Chinese fisherman who use very primitive if very ingenious methods. But the native industry is not organized on an effective or efficient basis and the colonial government is interested in developing large scale operations that will result in the development of commerce and the establishment of factories for salting, pickling, and smoking the fish that cannot be disposed of fresh; and other factories for fish oils, glues, and guano. For such a modern development there are ample resources in the waters of Indo China.—*John E. Orchard.*

Japan

(See also Entries 61, 491, 529)

68. CAVAILLÈS, H. *La houille blanche au Japon.* [The white coal of Japan.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (214) Jul. 15, 1929: 394-398.—The white coal industry in Japan ranks fourth or fifth in the world, following the United States, Canada, and Italy, and very close to Switzerland. The first hydroelectric station dates from 1891, but the progress of the industry has been especially marked since the great war. The mountainous relief with numerous high falls and the short distances to the plains regions facilitate the harnessing of the water power. Climatic conditions are no less favorable. The plentiful rainfall in the warm season on the eastern side and the heavy snows on the west side, in the cold season, are utilized by the power companies to provide for most of the year. There are numerous lakes of volcanic and tectonic origin at varying altitudes and artificial reservoirs are also used, and there is coal to furnish the necessary supplement of energy in periods of low water. The distribution of the population in densely settled areas within short distances of the sources of power limits the required length of transmission lines and greatly facilitates the problem of distribution. Many modern industries are electrified, especially the great textile industries. Suburban railroads are rapidly turning from steam to electricity. Few countries make as wide use of electricity for domestic purposes and the use of electric power for irrigation and other uses about the farms is increasing rapidly.—*John E. Orchard.*

India

(See also Entries 226, 488, 494)

69. LUDLOW, F. The Shyok dam in 1928. *Himalayan Jour.* 1(1) Apr. 1929: 4-10.—The Shyok glacier region lies about thirty miles west of the Karakorum pass. In the event of a heavy accumulation of snow in the mountains the glaciers advance into the gorge of the Shyok river and on occasions flow right across the river until they strike the precipitous cliffs on the left bank. This results in a piling up of water behind the blockade. Outlets are formed by the water's eating a tunnel through the dam or by its forcing the dam to collapse and a thundering cataract to race down the valley bearing havoc in its path. In the summer of 1928, when the author visited the region, the collapse of the dam was expected and preparations for the safety of her people in the danger zone were made. However, despite the prophecies to the contrary the dam held.—*E. T. Platt.*

70. MASON, KENNETH. Indus floods and Shyok glaciers. *Himalayan Jour.* 1(1) Apr. 1929: 10-29.—Floods caused by the Shyok glaciers evidently occurred about 1780, in 1835, 1839, 1842, 1903, and 1926. Of these only those of 1835 and 1926 seem to have been serious down the river as far as Shardo and the effects of none were felt as far down as Attock. More serious were the floods of 1841 and 1858 caused by a fall of rock. In 1841 the water rose about a hundred feet at

Attock and in 1858 the rise was 55 feet in seven and a half hours. Extracts from reports show the position of the snouts of the glaciers in the upper Shyok from 1780-1928 and there is a summary of Indus floods from 1780 to 1927. To-day careful watching and a system of warning signals help to reduce the danger from unexpected floods. The two danger spots in the Indus basin are the Shingshal valley and the upper Shyok.—*E. T. Platt.*

71. MIRRLESS, S. T. A. The Indus floods. *Meteorological Mag.* 64(764) Sep. 1929: 189-191.—In August, 1929, the Shyok dam gave way. Warnings were issued to fifty villages in the Indus valley, but due to false reports of the previous year the villagers were reluctant to leave. By the 18th the flood had reached its maximum of over 50 feet at Attock, 600 miles away from the dam. Loss of life and damage, however, were comparatively small. On the 23d it was reported that 36 hours continuous rain had fallen throughout Sind, the rainfall of this period exceeding in some cases the annual average. By the 29th the water level at Attock was 2 feet higher than during the Shyok flood and reports of serious loss of life and damage to property were received. In the Punjab the loss of life and property is stated to be the greatest on record.—*E. T. Platt.*

72. SINCLAIR, MALCOLM. The glaciers of the upper Shyok in 1928. *Geog. Jour.* 74(4) Oct. 1929: 383-387.—During the summer of 1928 the author made a rough survey of the lake caused by the advance of the Chong Kumdum glacier across the Shyok river. The lake proved to be about 8 miles long, wide at the northern end and narrowing rapidly at the south, the average width being estimated at about 1000 yards. One set of soundings at a point about halfway up the lake gave a maximum depth of 80 feet. The glacier where it enters the river valley is about 400 yards wide. The dam itself was about 330 yards long and 400 yards wide with a minimum height of from 400 to 450 feet. There were no signs of percolation near the actual dam.—*E. T. Platt.*

Iran

(See also Entry 242)

73. UNSIGNED. Persia's new seaport. Khor Musa and Bandar Shapur. *Near East & India.* 35 (945) Jun. 27, 1929: 817. [See also Abstract #4821].—Historical research reveals the fact that Khor Musa was a well-known anchorage in 326 B.C. Pliny in 23-79 A.D. refers to it as the port of Musa while Nasir Khusrani in the 13th century mentions it as the creek of Doraqistan, the anchorage of Indian ships. It figured in the plans of the Russian government at the beginning of the present century, as a possible outlet on the Persian Gulf. Russian interest aroused the English with the result that Lord Curzon suggested a survey of the port and adjacent territory. Later studies by the Royal Indian Marine and by English consular officers made possible a complete report which was published in the 7th Edition of the *Persian Gulf Pilot* (1924). This edition, pages 231-232, gives a fairly full and accurate description of the channel and its surroundings. The port also figured as a possible terminus of the Bagdad Railway in 1906; in the plans of the Persian Railway Syndicate in 1909. These plans, although non-productive in respect to the port, yet revealed its potentialities with the result that in June, 1910, a further survey was made and the courses of the Khor Silaik Bahri, Silaik Barri, and Kuwairir were mapped on the one inch to one mile scale, while in 1924 an aerial survey was made. At present the Persian Government is boldly proceeding with the construction of the future Bandar Shapur.—*Henry F. James.*

Arabia, Asia Minor

(See also Entries 1-7007, 1-10208)

74. NOWACK, E. Längs Anatoliens Nordküste. [Along the Anatolian north coast.] *Zeitschr. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (1-2) 1929: 1-12.—This is the fourth and last of the author's notes on his Anatolian travels in the service of the Turkish government. (See *Zeitschr. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. 1928: 1-16, 302-315, 414-426.) Although the trip was primarily for geological purposes many of the author's observations of the countryside, the people, the towns, and industries of regions not frequently traversed are included.—*E. T. Platt*.

75. UNSIGNED. Les chemins de fer Turcs. [Turkish railroads.] *Asie Française*. 29 (269) Apr. 1929: 120-124. (Map).—*E. T. Platt*.

EUROPE

Italy

(See also Entries 235, 421, 482, 503, 539)

76. MIGLIORINI, ELIO. L'attività dei Tedeschi nello studio delle Alpi. [German activity in Alpine studies.] *Boll. della R. Soc. Geog. Italiana*. 6 (2) Feb. 1929: 84-93.—After a severe post-war slump the Austro-German Alpine Club again became very active by 1922, when its membership attained the figure of 190,000. Its *Zeitschrift* continues to appear and unfortunately contains occasional articles concerning the Southern Tyrol which are scarcely calculated to enhance the cause of international amity. Migliorini gives rapid résumés of some of the outstanding articles on physical, human and botanical geography, geology, meteorology and alpinism which have appeared recently in the Club's journal. Attention is called to the Club's library at Monaco, which contains about 40,000 volumes, chiefly devoted to alpinism.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

77. ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO. The repopulation of the Roman Campagna. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (4) Oct. 1929: 529-555.—The Roman Campagna is for the most part covered with eruptive materials from the extinct volcanoes now known as the Sabatine and Alban Hills. The aspect of ruin and desolation which characterized the Campagna until a few years ago has been quite transformed of late. The complicated system of tunnels or *cuniculi* indicates, that the Campagna was cultivated at a very early date. The Age of the Antonines witnessed the greatest prosperity of the Campagna and was followed by a long period of decadence, which was at its worst in the 17th and 18th centuries. Barbarian invasions, waves of malaria, feudal chaos account in part for this decline. From the 17th century onward the Campagna was divided into approximately 400 estates, each with its *casale*, adjacent village, and herds of livestock (cattle and sheep chiefly). By the 18th century sheep pasturing virtually monopolized rural economy. The flocks were ordinarily driven to the Abruzzi for summer pasturage. The hold of sheep culture on the Campagna was made more secure when the arable land in the Marches and the Abruzzi was again cultivated and the resultant emigration of sheep raisers to the Campagna increased rents there. The first attempts at reclamation after unification were on a very modest scale. The Campagna saw the creation of miserable hut villages inhabited by folk from the foothills. Following the laws of 1903 and 1905 reclamation and repopulation were undertaken on a grand scale—especially after the War. Malaria was conquered, swamps were drained, roads were constructed, the *latifundia* were broken up, etc. In this recolonization of the Campagna, the isolated

peasant's house is relatively rare. Villages are the normal phenomenon and may be classed as follows: (1) the hut village of the transitional stage; (2) the *borgata rurale*, which is constructed *ex novo* in formerly uninhabited territory; (3) the village which grows spontaneously around an old *casale*; (4) the maritime centers—e.g., Ostia Mare, Anzio, etc. Although the area devoted to pasture has been vastly reduced, the livestock industry has not fallen off, but rather been intensified by better breeding and housing. The long migration to the mountains is being eliminated. The population of the Campagna is increasing rapidly—supplied largely from Rome, the Sub-Apennine communes, and the Abruzzi.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

Iberian Peninsula

(See also Entry 489)

78. PAWLOWSKI, AUGUSTE. Le Transpyrénéen Toulouse-Barcelone. [The Trans-Pyrenean route from Toulouse to Barcelona.] *La Nature*. (2815) Aug. 15, 1929: 145-150.—A new railway connection has been made between Toulouse and Barcelona. Only the rails between Ax-les-Termes (France) and Puycerda (Spain) are recent, the remainder of the route having been in use for some time. By the old way, via Perpignan and Port Bou, Toulouse was 426 km., but today is but 319 km., from Barcelona. A very direct route from Paris or Bordeaux to Barcelona and the Valencian coast is now open. The new portion passes through barren if picturesque country which will, however, contribute iron ores at Puymorens and some timber. The hydroelectric power developed for this portion of the road will give service to Haut-Ariege and even Toulouse.—*Roderick Peattie*.

79. NORDON, A. L'irrigation sur le versant lorrain des Vosges. [Irrigation on the Lorraine slope of the Vosges.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 16 (4) 1928: 785-807.—The first precise records of irrigation in this region date from the end of the eighteenth century. The systems used have changed little from that date because of the tendency of mountain regions to resist change and because a system of land holdings by small proprietors does not lend itself to modern organization. The following subjects are treated: an historical review, present volume and quality of the waters used, periods and duration of waterings, systems of water collection, systems of distribution, types of contracts and associations, and the future possibilities. The author believes that the future of the region lies in the modernizing of the irrigation systems. (Bibliography).—*Roderick Peattie*.

France

(See also Entries 509, 510, 574, 599)

80. LETONNELIER, G. Les étrangers dans le département de l'Isère. [Foreigners in the Department of Isère (France).] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 16 (4) 1928: 697-743.—France has of her total population of 40,743,851, foreigners actually living in the country to the number of 2,498,230 or six per cent. The foreign element is not evenly distributed and the Department of Isère (in the Alps about Grenoble) has unusual density of strangers. There are 51,400 foreigners out of a total of 558,079 persons. The condition is historic. Ancient Dauphiné, including the territory of Modern Isère, had a mixture of races due to group movements into the territory and to infiltrations. The first is the result of a long list of invasions which are detailed in the article in detail. The infiltrations are more difficult to indicate. They are due to the physical routes through the mountains which bear upon the region. Many individual records are presented. The merchants formed a class of "invaders" of first importance. The

Italians are very numerous. Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and the Lorraine region are notable for their contributions to the foreign population. The author then discusses the invasions by centuries, making considerable use of Sclafert, *Le Haut-Dauphiné au Moyen Age*. Tables are given showing the natality of foreigners in 1851, 1901, 1906, 1911, and 1921. There follow fifteen pages of statistics showing the variations of foreigners by communes for intervals from 1789 to 1926.—*Roderick Peattie*.

81. MONBEIG, P. Le pays d'Yveline au sud-ouest de Paris. [The district of Yveline southwest of Paris.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38(214) Jul. 15, 1929: 384-390.—The district of Yveline, southwest of Paris, an ancient, quiet countryside, is succumbing to the influences of modern life, as it is within easy motoring distance of the capital. The transformation of this rural community into one with suburban characteristics is in rapid progress.—*Millicent T. Bingham*.

82. PHILIPPART, GEORGES. La situation de la France en Extrême-Orient. [The position of France in the Far East.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Québec*. 23(1-2) Jan.-Jul. 1929: 68-99.—France ranks third as a white nation represented by possessions in the Orient, preceded by England and Holland, and followed by the United States. Recently the far eastern possessions have come to play an important role in world economy. The economic center of gravity located in Europe for three centuries is being displaced toward America and the Orient. In India 300,000 natives and only a thousand Europeans are under the French flag. In China the French concession at Shanghai has a population of 320,000 but only 450 French. The concession at Canton is very small, but commercially quite important. In Indo China French influence goes back into the 18th century but it was not until the end of the 19th century that France asserted her authority. In 1925 France received only 13 per cent of the exports from Indo China, but supplied 30 per cent of the imports. This type of general treatment is continued by the author touching upon the principal major problems of the Orient, particularly as they are related to the future of France in the East.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

Low Countries

83. BLINK, H. Uit de geschiedenis der ontginnigen van den Nederlandschen bodem in den loop der tijden. [The history of the reclamation of waste lands in Holland.] *Tijdschr. voor Econ. Geog.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 1-8; (2) Feb. 1929: 41-52; (3) Mar. 1929: 98-104; (5) May 1929: 172-194.—The first inhabitants of the Netherlands lived on the higher grounds near the rivers, and along the dunes, and the high areas of sandy loam. Low-lying wild pastures in the neighborhood were used first. Many of the settlements were located on the edge of the forest. Reclamation of waste lands started with the clearing of the forest. This process lasted until the thirteenth century, as is evident from many names of villages. Little progress was made during the following centuries in the reclamation of the poorer sandy soils, mostly covered with heather. At the end of the 18th century nearly one-third of the Netherlands still consisted of waste lands. Reclamation was taken up again in the beginning of the 19th century, mainly from a philanthropic point of view, in order to combat poverty and unemployment. The years from 1840 to 1870 were a period of active reclamation of heath lands. The severe depression in agriculture, which lasted until about 1900, put a brake on this development. After 1900 a new era of reclamation began, in which the *Nederlandsche Heidemaatschappij* (Netherlands Heath Company) played the leading role. In recent years the Government has done

much to further reclamation of the poorer sandy soils. The newest developments are the so called *ontginningsmaatschappijen*.—*William Van Royen*.

84. LANDMETER, FR. Uit het gebied van den voormaligen en tegenwoordigen Biesbosch. [The region of the former and present Biesbosch.] *Tijdschr. voor Econ. Geog.* 20(6) Jun. 15, 1929: 225-269.—The Biesbosch (forest of rushes) is a low-lying section of Holland, southeast of the town of Dordrecht. Here one of the largest polders of the Netherlands was completely destroyed by a flood in 1421 and turned into a huge expanse of water. Since then the waters of rivers and sea have deposited new alluvium. Only part of the lost territory has been reconquered yet, but the process of accretion is still continuing. Therefore the present Biesbosch offers a striking example of a polder region in *status nascens*. The old hydrographic system with a direction ESE-WNW has entirely disappeared and been replaced by a system with a direction NE-SW. The main representative of this system, the Nieuwe Maas, the semi-artificial mouth of the Rhine, divides the Biesbosch into a South Holland and a North Brabant section. In each section three natural regions are to be found, corresponding to three different stages of development: low-lying reed, rush, and willow lands, areas surrounded by low, provisional dikes, and regular polders with dikes of sufficient height to protect the whole year through against flooding. The first natural region furnishes material for the basket and other industries, the latter two are occupied by grassland and tilled land. The acreage of reed, rush, and willow land is gradually decreasing: the vegetation retains the silt, and when the surface has reached a certain level the land can be converted into agricultural land. The numerous tidal creeks are constantly becoming shallower and in the near future transport by water will have to be replaced entirely by transport by road. This is one of the main problems of the Biesbosch. Existing roads run northeastward, so as to avoid the *killen* (creeks). The principal markets for agricultural products lie toward the northwest. At present the Biesbosch, especially the Brabant part, is still very much isolated. The dairy industry suffers most through lack of labor. Many of the older polders have been diked too early, and as a result are very low. This mistake should be avoided. Large areas, however, are ripe to be turned into polders. A polder of more than 2,600 acres has been diked recently; other sections will very probably be reclaimed in the near future.—*William Van Royen*.

Switzerland and the Alps

(See also Entry 1-7325)

85. BLACHE, JULES. Une excursion géographique en Suisse. [A geographic excursion in Switzerland.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 16(4) 1928: 745-783.—An account of a combined expedition of the Universities of Grenoble and Zurich, largely in the Bernese Oberland. A variety of problems in physical geography and in human and economic geography are reviewed.—*Roderick Peattie*.

86. MÉJEAN, P. Les foires d'automobiles de la Haute-Savoie. [The automobile fairs of Haut-Savoie.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 16(4) 1928: 823-827.—La Roche-sur-Foron is situated in Haute Savoie not far from Geneva. Its market place has seen cattle fairs and produce fairs for centuries. With the changed economy that the last century has visited upon the Alpine valleys these fairs have lost their importance in the economic program. La Roche has had a curious revival as a place of fair. The farmer of the rich lands which lie about has replaced ox and horse with the auto truck. The first automobile fair (1925) had 6000 visitors. In 1928 there were 18,000 visitors. The attractions

were twenty makes of automobiles as well as tractors, turbines, farm motors, agricultural machinery, and dairy machinery.—*Roderick Peattie.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 61, 513)

87. BURCHARD, ALBRECHT. Magdeburg und die Börde. [Magdeburg and the "Börde."] *Geog. Zeitschr.* 35 (4-5) 1929: 198-210.—Magdeburg's situation in the center of Germany on the middle course of the river Elbe, with possibilities for crossing the river and excellent opportunities for settlement on the steep bank were favorable geographical conditions for the development of the city. Non-geographical historical factors, however, hindered this development. Geographically, the "Börde" is known as that part of the province which lies between the lower Bode and Saale, the lower Ohre, the valley of the Elbe, and the hills between Neuahaldensleben and Oschersleben. The subsoil consists of badly disturbed mesozoic which is covered with alluvium (and loess). The whole region has very little rainfall. The net of rivers in the valley is principally fed by melting snow. The Börde, despite the low rainfall and an astonishingly low density of the soil, explained by the porosity of the loess, is not arid and the loess is an extremely fertile black soil. Today Magdeburg's Börde, completely void of forests, is a farmer's country with few urban settlements. The density of the settlements is rather low, which seems as yet quite inexplicable. The Börde always was a means of communication and traffic. The road from Holland, via Cologne and Hildesheim, led through it to Magdeburg and from there to the East. This traffic was very important to Magdeburg's earlier commercial development. The proximity of the Börde as an agricultural region producing sugar beets, chicory and cereals of various kinds is an important factor in Magdeburg's present development. For Magdeburg today plays an important part as a sugar market, and as the center of a vast cereal and cattle trade as well as the center of many industries. The potash industry, and the presence of lignite in the vicinity stimulated industrial activity in the Börde as well as in Magdeburg. Strong economic bonds between town and country have done away with the seclusion of the Börde and have made it urban. The Börde's future lies in developing a more intensive agriculture which will enable it to supply the demands of the growing city for fruits and vegetables as well as milk products.—*K. Brüning.*

88. BRÜNING, K. Der Bergbau im Harz und seinem nördlichen Vorland. [Mining in the Harz Mountains and their northern foreland.] *Geog. Zeitschr.* 35 (4-5) 1929: 253-263.—Comparing the Harz Mountains with their northern foreland (between Hildesheim and Stassfurt), we find marked contrasts in the products of the soil, as well as in morphological and geological character. The varied profitable deposits in the palaeozoic Harz show a volcanic connection in their origin. Lead, silver, zinc, cobalt, copper, quicksilver, iron, manganese, nickel, wolfram, bismuth, selenium,

antimony, spar, and barite (heavy spar) occur in veins. Lead, silver, zinc, iron, and sulphur occur in huge lenticular veins in Rammel mountain. Red iron-ore and pit-coal only occur in layers. The foreland, however, has only such minerals as occur in layers of marine or terrestrial origin, as for instance brown iron-ore (oolithe and conglomerations), rock-salt, potash, gypsum, anhydride, and lignite, as well as the famous Mansfelder copper-slate vein. Mining in the Harz Mountains proper can look back to 1000 years of activity, whereas that of the foreland is of recent date. Consequently, the ores in the Harz Mountains are almost exhausted, but in the foreland considerable quantities of rock salt, potassium, iron ore, and lignite remain to be exploited. Mining has played an important part in the history of the settlement of the Harz Mountains; more than 30 localities owe their existence to mining and to smelting works. In the foreland agriculture is the chief cause of settlement. Here mining is of no importance from the point of view of colonization. The paper further deals with the individual mining districts in the Harz Mountains and their foreland with regard to their history, development, and present significance. Although to this day the revenues from mining play an important part in the Harz Mountains and their foreland, from an economic viewpoint they are not as invaluable to those districts as for instance coal is for the Ruhr districts.—*K. Brüning.*

89. SCHÜTZE, H. Magdeburg. Seine Wirtschafts- und Verkehrsbedeutung im Wandel der Zeiten. [Magdeburg. Its economic and commercial significance in the course of time.] *Erde und Wirtschaft.* 3 (1) Apr. 1929: 25-37.—Magdeburg is situated at the edge of the Middle German mountains and the North German plains, almost in the center of Germany, on a spot where the wide valley of the Elbe narrows down to six kilometers and where the river and its valley can easily be crossed. Magdeburg's prominence in the medieval ages was due to its vast commercial relations. It was a center of exchange for merchandise from the German West and from the Slavic East: cereals, salt, saltwater fish, lumber, ale, spices, textiles. Magdeburg's own products were consequently forced into the background. Through its trade Magdeburg became large and powerful and until the time of the Thirty Years War it could afford to play an independent political part. The rise of Hamburg, Leipzig, and Berlin, and Magdeburg's complete burning by Tilly in 1631 were the causes of the loss of its importance. Berlin was made the center of the German trading with the East. The commercial town of the middle ages became a manufacturing town in the 18th and 19th centuries. Among the branches of its industries the more important ones are the metal, chicory, brewing, and milling, as well as the sugar industry, which has its natural support in the fertile Börde. Without doubt the keynote of the city of today is an industrial one, just as in the medieval ages it had been a commercial one. Berlin's promotion to the capital robbed Magdeburg of all the advantages which were its own by virtue of natural circumstances. The completion of the Mittel-landkanals (Middleland canal) will play an important part in the revival of the town's future economic conditions.—*K. Brüning.*

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 873, 880)

92. SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIĬ, Ven'iamin P. СЕМЕНОВ-ТЯН-ШАНСКИЙ, Венъямин П. Принципы музейного строительства в географии. [Principles of museum construction in relation to geography.] *Землеведение*. 31 (1) 1929: 30-43.—(See also Abstract No. 93.)—*Vladimir P. de Smitt*.

93. SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKY, BENJAMIN. The Geographical Museum. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (4) Oct. 1929: 642-648.—The Central Geographical Museum in Leningrad has this year (1929) celebrated its tenth anniversary. In 1919 at the general museum conference held in Leningrad A. Borsov proposed the establishment of strictly geographical museums at Moscow and Leningrad. Conditions in Moscow have not permitted a museum to be housed there, but one was started as a geographical park some fifteen miles from Leningrad on the shores of the Gulf of Finland. Communications with the city were difficult and orders were issued to move to the city. Funds were so curtailed that in 1923 only \$9 monthly were available for scientific work and \$5 for house expenses. The present fund is about \$8,000 a year with a staff of 12. The Museum has more than 3,500 objects and over 3,000 maps and books. So far it is divided into two main sections, (1) the land, and (2) the sea and fresh-water basins. With the removal of the Museum to more ample quarters it will be possible to expand the auxiliary sections. These are, (1) theory of geography, (2) history and methodology of regional divisions, (3) history and methodology of the geographical map, (4) conservation, (5) technique and method of scientific expeditions, (6) methodology of geographical research of small regions, (7) scientific motion pictures, and (8) library and map collection.—*E. T. Platt*.

THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

(See also Entry 239)

94. SEMPLE, ELLEN CHURCHILL. Ancient Mediterranean pleasure gardens. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (3) Jul. 1929: 420-443.—The climate of the lands about the Mediterranean sea favors the development of gardens; the mild winter does not check their growth, and the hot, dry summer makes shade and green foliage a boon. Even in antiquity commerce between this sea's varied shores early concentrated the population into urban centers and stimulated the rise of a leisure class. Finally ornamental gardening was a natural flourish appended to the intensive agriculture practiced in this region of small arable acreage and universal irrigation. The garden was by no means exclusively an esthetic good. Orchard trees and useful flowering plants provided fruit and vegetables for its owners. But whenever possible plants were chosen which would also furnish fragrance, showy blossoms, shade, and beautiful fruits. Often the garden was small because of the high cost of both water and tillable land. Commonly it was an extension of the house, sometimes a patio only. Along with private gardens may be included the larger sacred groves and temple gardens open to the public. Water for summer irrigation was a *sine qua non* of the gardens, and it came to be artfully blended with an eye to the esthetic. The arrangement which best solved the problem of irrigation was geometrical, from which sprang the characteristic formality. The generalizations stated above are illustrated by a regional discussion which traces the introduction of Persian-type gardens into Phoenicia, the introduction of exotic plants into Greece, the import-

ance of flowers in the religious and social life of Egypt, and the elaboration of gardens in Imperial Rome, where one-eighth of the city was in gardens, not to take account of estates in the neighborhood, and roof gardens and window boxes even in the most congested parts of the city. Of all Mediterranean countries, only Spain is not proved to have indulged in pleasure gardens before Saracen times.—*Derwent Whittlesey*.

95. SEMPLE, ELLEN CHURCHILL. Irrigation and reclamation in the ancient Mediterranean region. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers*. 19 (3) Sep. 1929: 111-148.—Irrigation in the Mediterranean region is mentioned repeatedly in the earliest records. Although its ostensible result was increase of the tilled area, it was often combined with drainage projects on wet flats, and with efforts to reduce run-off on slopes. The principal crops irrigated were hay meadows, legumes, fodder and millet, but vegetables, fruits introduced from moister environments, and even olives, when grown for the fruit, also occupied irrigated land. In the dryer lands of the Eastern Mediterranean water was used sparingly. The chief reservoirs were the snows of the mountains, which generally sufficed for the growing season, even though they thawed before the harvest. Springs or wells were preferred to streams, because they were cooler, fresher, and free from weed seed. Irrigation was promoted by fluctuating rainfall, by the relative richness of alluvial (the most easily irrigable) soils, and by the resultant bumper crops. Three types of areas were irrigated. Terraces, although small, were numerous, and their nearness to hill towns, the presence of springs at suitable levels, the reduction of erosion, and the conservation of water all encouraged their irrigation. Wet lowlands were often drained and irrigated by the same engineering works. The basin irrigation in the Nile Valley and temporary dams on its delta, dyked streams on the flood plains and lake plains of the karst lands (e.g. Greece), and drained crater lakes in Italy, are all notable examples of wetland irrigation. Dryland irrigation was generally associated with fruits and vegetables. It was the dominant type in North Africa and at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and was common elsewhere in porous limestone regions. Numerous tanks (pools) from Spain to Palestine served as reservoirs, and springs and wells were utilized wherever possible. In Italy dryland irrigation was auxiliary only. The importance of irrigation is reflected in law. According to the Roman law a stream might not be deflected, but might be tapped; land along water must be open to public access; water rights were precisely regulated both as to amount to be used and time of distribution—number of hours per week, whether day or night, and year round or in summer only. Corporate installation and control of irrigation works was the rule.—*Derwent Whittlesey*.

AFRICA

96. AMERY, L. S. Problems and development in Africa; addresses before the society by Mr. L. S. Amery and Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore. *Jour. African Soc.* 28 (112) Jul. 1929: 325-339.—*Stanley D. Dodge*.

Sahara and Sudan

97. FÀNTOLI, AMILCARE. Il clima della Tripolitania. [The climate of Tripolitania.] *Riv. delle Colonie Italiane*. 3 (4) Apr. 1929: 374-386.—Fàntoli suggests the tentative division of the climate of Tripolitania into 5 zones: (1) The maritime. In this zone are located the larger cities and the larger oases. The mean annual temperature is 19.7°C. (summer

25.2° and winter 13.2°). The rainfall is fragmentary and varies considerably from year to year, the maximum usually falling in December. (2) The steppe. The belt is chiefly influenced by the Mediterranean, yet exhibits desert tendencies—greater range of temperature and more southerly winds than on the coast, as well as less rain and vegetation. (3) The elevated plains, or the zone of low mountains nearest the coast (the Jebel). Climatically this is intermediate between zones 1 and 2. (4) Pre-desert. This zone is comparable to the steppe, but experiences less rainfall, while the winds are largely southerly or easterly. (5) Desert. The annual and daily temperature means are in excess of those of the other zones, with daily variations especially marked in winter and summer. Very rare precipitation, usually in the cold months. The prevailing winds are from the south and east, with occasional tornados. (Map of the climatic zones of Tripolitania and rainfall charts for type stations in each zone.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

East Africa

98. EREDIA, FILIPPO. Le precipitazioni acquie nella Colonia Eritrea. [Rainfall in Eritrea.] *Riv. delle Colonie Italiane*. 3(2) Feb. 1929: 133-140.—Various schemes for zoning the rainfall of Eritrea have been proposed, ranging from those of Dove and Gioli with 3 zones to that of Baldrati with 7. The classification which most accurately interprets the real climatic condition is that of Professors Dainelli and Marinelli, in which the fundamental division is between the areas of summer and winter rains. According to Dainelli and Marinelli the area of winter rains is divided into 4 zones: (1) the maritime—consisting of the coastal fringe, where the precipitation is irregular and somewhat scanty (e.g., Massowah); (2) the Eritrean lowland—with less, but nevertheless regular winter rains; (3) the wooded slopes from 1,000 to 1,800 meters where there is a season of fall and winter rains in addition to the summer maximum; (4) the margin of the plateau with its few winter and regular summer rains (e.g., Asmara). The area of summer rains is divided into three zones, which thus far have rather ill-defined boundaries: (1) the plateau above 1,800 meters; (2) the western slopes and valleys down to 1,000 meters (e.g., Cheren); and (3) the lowlands of the Sudan (e.g., Agordat). Only since 1922 has there been any attempt at the systematic collection of climatological data in Eritrea. Since that date this information has been published in the *Giornale Ufficiale della Colonia*. (Two tables are appended which show for 22 type stations the average monthly rainfall and the average number of rainy days per month for the period 1922-27.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

99. IMPERATORI, GIULIO. La miniera di Dallöl. [The mine at Dallöl.] *Riv. delle Colonie Italiane*. 3(2) Feb. 1929: 145-152.—The great depression known as the Salt Plain lies in the country inhabited by the Danakils astraddle the Abyssinian-Eritrean frontier. The deposits of common salt are exploited by Abyssinians for the home market, where it is sold in small cubes and also serves as small change for the Maria Theresa thaler. The principal salt markets are Cobbó in Lasta and Makallé in Enderta. This trade is estimated at an annual value of 500,000 M. T. thalers. By the Italo-Abyssinian convention of Addis-Abeba (1908) Italy renounced to Abyssinia territory more than 60 km. from the coast including not only the salt beds, but the "islet" of Dallöl with its rich potash deposits. The depression is separated from the Red Sea by a desert belt 40 km. in width. It is 120 meters below sea level and is dry the entire year except for the two months during which an intermittent lake is formed by the flood waters of the Endeli-muna.

In the Salt Plain lies the islet of Dallöl, rising at its highest point 50 meters above the plain. At the extreme south-west of this islet in a basin of miniature lakes are some thermal springs of potassium salts. In 1916 the Compagnia Mineraria Coloniale took over the concession to Dallöl. The transportation of the mineral salts from the depression to the sea was effected by pack camels, which provided an economical, regular, although slow (6 days) method. An automobile road was constructed, and in 1917-18 a narrow gauge railway (60 cm.) was laid down from Mersa Fatima Heri on the coast to the Abyssinian frontier—a distance of 65 km. The remaining 18 km. to Dallöl were covered by trucks and camels. But the railway was by no means entirely satisfactory. Aside from the grades and the lightness of construction, there was the absence of water suitable for the boilers. Water had to be brought by boat from Massowah to Mersa. What is urgently required is a distillery at the latter place. The insufferable climate does not permit the use of European labor. Recourse is thus had to the local Danakils, who are good for light labor but are too poorly nourished for heavy and continuous work. Since the potash deposits at Dallöl are next to those of Stassfurt in extent the narrow gauge railway should be abandoned and a railway of normal gauge built, not only to tap the wealth of Dallöl and the Salt Plain but of the rich and fertile Abyssinian hinterland. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

100. TARANTINO, G. B. Il dromedario somalo. [The Somali dromedary.] *Riv. delle Colonie Italiane*. 3(2) Feb. 1929: 153-158.—The dromedary—raised extensively in Somalia—is said to have been introduced by the Arabs. It is found along the entire coast and along the Webi Shebeli and the Juba. The exact number of dromedaries in the colony is impossible to ascertain due to the diffidence of the natives. The milk, meat, and hides of the dromedary are highly valued. Five old dromedaries are slaughtered daily at Mogadishu to supply the inhabitants with meat. The price of a good dromedary is from 300 to 400 lire in Benadir and much more in Mogadishu. (There follows a detailed description of the rules best adapted for the preservation of dromedaries in military caravans.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

Southern Africa

101. DEKKER, W. J. Zuid Afrika een tweede Sahara? [South Africa a second Sahara?] *Tijdschr. voor Econ. Geog.* 19(7) Jul. 1928: 223-227.—South Africa is principally a mining country. Its whole economic life depends on the Witwatersrand district. It is here that agriculture finds its principal market, as also the coal, leather, and other industries. The railroads derive their main profits from the transportation of the necessities of life to the mining centers. The principal mineral resources, however, are nearing exhaustion. Very likely the gold industry will be of relatively little importance forty or fifty years hence. The coal resources are not small, but sufficiently large deposits of iron ore are lacking. With the disappearance of the Rand market agriculture will have to enter the world market. Of the main agricultural products only those of the sheep and poultry industry will be able to compete successfully. The tobacco finds only a local market, the corn crop is subject to the influence of the rather wide fluctuations of precipitation, the climate is too dry for dairying. Agriculture is slowly receding before the increasing droughtiness. Some districts in the center of the country already show depopulation. Though this is due partly to the debacle in the ostrich industry, the main cause is the decrease in the rainfall. South Africa can hardly feed its 1,500,000 whites, and the problem of the "poor whites" is becoming serious.

According to H. L. Schwarz the signs indicating that the rainfall is diminishing, are legion. Many old lakes have completely disappeared. As a result of the smaller evaporation surfaces, there is not sufficient vapor in the air to cause condensation in passing clouds. The old lakes can be filled again through damming of the Cunene and the Chobe. Thus the area of evaporating surfaces would become larger and the old equilibrium might be restored.—*William Van Royen.*

102. LEBZELTER, VIKTOR. *Landschaft und Eingeborensiedlung in Südafrika.* [Landscape and native settlement in South Africa.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 72 (1-2) 1929: 71-80.—By landscape is generally understood the topographical situation of settlements. Among the prehistoric settlements, a few examples of which are given, two kinds of settlements occur: those which are laid out without taking into consideration safety from human enemies (supposedly the older ones), and those which were selected with a view to protection from attacks by humans. Of the present native settlements those of the Bushmen are always found to be at a distance from the watering places. The Zulus never build their huts near trees, but as much as possible in conspicuous places. The settlements of the Ovambos are generally found in the clay soil of the inundated areas of the rivers, so that at the time of the heavy rains the fields are inundated.—*L. Waibel.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Newfoundland

103. BARTLETT, ROBERT A. The sealing saga of Newfoundland. *Nail. Geog. Mag.* 51 (1) Jul. 1929: 91-130.—Warmly clad, hardy, raw-boned men in stoutly built ships go down (north) from Newfoundland ports to hunt seals on the ice floes. The hunting season, fixed by law, is short, March 14th to May 1st. The work is difficult and dangerous. Storms and ice beset the ships, and the men suffer from ice-blindness, icy baths, cramped quarters, and exhausting labor. Early in March men from the north woods join the port men and make preparations for the hunt. Sailing day is colorful. Flags fly, business is suspended, and the townspeople bid the marching hunters a quick and profitable hunt and a safe return. Two varieties of seals are taken, the harp and the hood, both of which migrate some 2,000 miles from northern waters into the Newfoundland region where the young are born on the ice floes. The men are guaranteed nine dollars each for the voyage, and, in addition, one-third of the net proceeds of the hunt is divided among the crew. Successful hunts will pay about \$60 per man. Although the herds have been reduced greatly since the '50's, during which years an average of some 700,000 pelts was taken, the take for 1929 was some 200,000 pelts valued at about \$365,000.00. The fat is used in the soap industry, and the pelts are made into various kinds of leather articles.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

Canada

104. PACIFIQUE, F. *Le Pays des Micmacs.* [The country of the Micmacs.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Québec.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Jul. 1929: 37-45.—The country of the Micmacs later became the Île Saint-Jean only to have the name changed to Prince Edward Island in honor of the Duke of Kent, father of the future Queen Victoria. The long history from the visit of John Cabot in 1497 to the present is marked

by the concession of all the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Nicolas Denys in 1653. The first white settlers were established on the island in 1720. Today Charlottetown has a population of 13,000 out of the 100,000 for the whole island. Several pages of this paper are devoted to the place names of the island, giving the aboriginal name followed by its English equivalent.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

105. ROUSSEAU, JACQUES. *Les noms géographiques du Bic.* [Geographic names in Bic.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Québec.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Jul. 1929: 26-36.—The parish of Bic is situated on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence estuary about 168 miles below Quebec. The varied character of the land explains the great number (60) of place names in an area only six miles in width. The long occupancy of the area accounts for the many old names. This paper takes each of the names, giving its origin and tracing the history down to the present.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

United States

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 106, 484, 492, 514)

106. WHITE, CHARLES LANGDON. Geography's part in the plant cost of iron and steel production at Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Birmingham. *Econ. Geog.* 5 (4) Oct. 1929: 327-334.—Birmingham has the lowest assembly costs for iron and steel manufacture in the United States for all its raw materials lie within fifteen miles of one another: iron ore from the valley on the east, coal from the Warrior Field to the west, excellent flux from the valley near the blast furnaces. Birmingham also has lower labor costs than Pittsburgh or Chicago because living expenses are appreciably less in the South. Pittsburgh produces iron and steel more economically than Chicago but at greater cost than Birmingham. Excellent Connellsville coal is obtained cheaply by river barge or by railroad from mines only forty or fifty miles distant. The costs of Lake Superior ore, received by rail from lower lake ports, and of fluxing limestone, received by rail from south-central Pennsylvania, however, are considerably greater than the costs of ore and flux at either Chicago or Birmingham. Chicago is more advantageously situated than Pittsburgh in regard to ore and limestone, but less well situated in respect to coal. Lake Superior ore and Michigan limestone are delivered by boat directly to the steel plants. Coking coal is secured by an expensive rail haul from Kentucky and West Virginia. The cost of labor in Chicago is slightly less than at Pittsburgh, but greater than at Birmingham. (Maps and tables.)—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entry 106)

107. CASE, EARL C. Readjustments in post-war cotton culture. *Econ. Geog.* 5 (4) Oct. 1929: 335-347.—Cotton is being grown in ever-increasing quantities in countries formerly dependent upon America, India, and Egypt. This is leading to decentralization in both cotton culture and manufacture and stimulating international competition in both. The textile industry, bolstered up in many places by tariff protection, is being developed in almost every country in the world, with the expectation that eventually local factories will supply most of their domestic needs. The American Cotton Belt's eminent position is becoming less secure as a result of decreased per acre yields, labor shortage (large numbers of Negroes are migrating into the industrial districts of the North), the boll weevil, and depletion of soil fertility. Yet such an occurrence

may be an economic gain both for the Cotton Belt and the rest of the world, providing proper agricultural adjustments are made in the South during this transition. Several of the great industrial nations having extensive areas suitable for cotton, and possessing that happy combination of cheap labor, cheap land, and cheap animal power seek independence from American cotton and are experimenting in more than a dozen countries,—in some very successfully. Among those with promising possibilities for expansion are India,—the central and lower Indus Valley, the Punjab, and the Sind—(water for irrigation must be provided); the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, especially the Gezira tract near the junction of the Blue and the White Nile; Uganda; Rhodesia; South Africa; Tanganyika; Brazil; Argentina; Paraguay; Venezuela; Colombia; Ecuador; and China.—(Charts and photographs).—*Langdon White.*

108. PHILLIPS, M. OGDEN. Tung oil: Florida's infant industry. *Econ. Geog.* 5(4) Oct. 1929: 348-357.—Tung oil is the product of a tree that for ages has been cultivated in China and used there for numerous purposes, but especially for varnish or lacquer to protect wood from decay. Ten or fifteen million dollars worth is annually exported to the United States and used for paint and varnish. Chinese methods of production are wasteful and crude and often result in an inferior product. Efforts that have been made to develop a tung oil industry in the United States have resulted in the growth of a promising young industry centering about Gainesville, Florida, where the climate and soil seem especially favorable. There are already some 400,000 young tung trees growing there, and economic conditions indicate that oil of superior quality can be produced there in competition with the Chinese oil.—*L. C. Glenn.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 568, 948)

109. GRUNSKY, C. E. Silt transportation by Sacramento and Colorado Rivers and by the Imperial Canal. *Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Proc.* Pt. 1 Aug. 1929: 1475-1502.—Changes in the configuration of the bed of the Sacramento River are the result of downward movement of sand traveling in the form of small sand waves especially during low water stages. While irrigation diversions and artificial enlargement of channel are recent causes of low-water stages in the Sacramento, in the past hydraulic mining in certain tributary streams has caused changes in regimen. Long period data indicate the relatively recent passage of a great wave of debris downstream, this being an after-effect of hydraulic mining in the vicinity of the Yuba and Bear Rivers. These accessions of detritus resulted in a temporary disappearance of a tidal range in the river by 1890; normal conditions were restored by 1920. Somewhat analogous conditions prevail in the Colorado River and the Imperial Canal. The silted condition which exists throughout the length of the canal results partly from operations at Laguna Dam but mostly from the generally unstable bed of the Colorado River. This instability manifests itself in occasional transference of bed load to suspended load. Data collected at Yuma show that the Colorado River is not as turbid at low as at moderately high stages, a condition leading to excessive silting in the bed of the

Imperial Canal in June with a minimum in mid-winter. Silt in suspension in the canal averages .8 percent by weight. These conditions led to the establishment in 1918 of suction dredges in the upper reaches of the canal but since 1918, despite generally beneficial results, these dredges have been operated only intermittently.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

SOUTH AMERICA

110. JONES, CLARENCE F. Agricultural regions of South America.—Instalment VI. *Econ. Geog.* 5(4) 1929: 390-421.—The coastal lands bordering the Andes from southern Ecuador to central Venezuela have striking variety in agricultural conditions. On the west, the Pacific Margin Tropical Products Region, though only in a primitive stage of development as a whole, displays six major agricultural activities. Three concern cultivated crops—cacao, coffee, and cotton; three forest products—*tagua* nuts, *toquilla* fiber, and *caucho* rubber. Northern Colombia augments the great diversity by having developed seven distinct subdivisions, grouped here as the Grazing, Farming, and Forest Areas of Northern Colombia. These seven areas embrace: the Savanna Grazing Lands; the Caribbean Sugar-Cotton District; the Magdalena General Farming and Grazing Districts; various detached areas of tropical forests and primitive agriculture; the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; the Goajira Peninsula; and the Sierra de Perija. In Venezuela, the Maracaibo-Segovia Region is a land of several tropical crops and of grazing, particularly by goats. Two sections stand out—the hot wet Maracaibo Lowland, producing chiefly cacao, sugar, and cotton, and the warm dry area comprising the Segovia Highlands and the Paraguana Peninsula which has a small area in irrigated crop, but depends principally upon the grazing of goats.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

THE PACIFIC WORLD

(See also Entry 192)

111. BOURGE, GEORGES. La conquête pacifique des Nouvelles Hébrides. [The peaceful conquest of the New Hebrides.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Québec.* 23(1-2) Jan.-Jul. 1929: 104-120.—Prior to 1904 the New Hebrides were more or less isolated because of the lack of regular communication with the outside world. The successful attempt of the French to send missionaries to Oceania in 1848 marks the beginning of a more positive interest in the New Hebrides. The French came in conflict with the British, and especially just after the Franco-Prussian war when France was not in a position to press her claims. It was not until 1906 that the New Hebrides were definitely annexed to France. Regular commercial service has been of mutual benefit both to France and the islands. There has been a regular increase in the French population in the New Hebrides, numbering in 1927 a total of 777. The English numbered 300 in 1924 but this was reduced to 250 in 1927. Furthermore, about 75 percent of the commerce is French. Laborers from Indo China are suggested as a means of strengthening the French position in the New Hebrides. In 1928 the contingent from Indo China to the Islands numbered 4,293.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 1-7606, 1-9399, 1-10882, 1-10960)

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entry 150)

112. MEILLET, A. La situation linguistique de l'Asie. [The linguistic situation in Asia.] *Scientia*. 45 (1-3) 1929: 171-187.—Considering Asia by arbitrary divisions the author discusses the various families of languages spoken in each to-day and, where possible, in times past. A linguistic map is appended.—C. P. Pearson.

113. UNSIGNED. Des prix littéraires pour des ouvrages en langue indigène. [Prizes for literary works in native tongues.] *Outre-Mer*. 1(2) Jun. 1929: 243.—The International Institute for the Study of African Languages and Civilization, whose headquarters are located in Paris, has just created five annual prizes of £20 sterling each for the best book written by a

native in each of five African tongues. Manuscripts are to run from 40,000 to 60,000 words, they are to be examined by competent Europeans and educated natives in the writers' country upon receipt from the Institute to which they are to be sent in the first instance, and, while the latter body assumes no responsibility for publication, help in placing works with publishers will be given where possible. The first entries are to be in Swahili, Hova, Kongo, Akan, and Xosa, and are due October 1, 1930; the next ones are to be in Hova, Kongo, Mandingo, Dohomian, and Ouolof, and are due a year later.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

(See also Entries 1-9617; 138, 147)

114. FRANZ, LEONHARD. Neolithische Tongefässe aus China in Wien. [Neolithic pottery from China in Vienna.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropologischen Ges. in Wien. Verhandl.* 59 (2-3) 1929: 26-28.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

115. GAILLARD, CLAUDE. L'art préhistorique à la Genièvre, commune de Serrières-sur-Ain. [Prehistoric art at la Genièvre, a commune of Serrières-sur-Ain.] *Jpek. Jahrb. f. prähistorische u. ethnographische Kunst*. 1928: 1-12.—Two limestone slabs containing engravings of a bison were found in a stratum which can be identified as belonging to the late Magadalenian and probably the beginning of the Capsian culture. The representation of the bison has a likeness to the polychrome figures from Font-de-Gaume, in the valley of the Vézère. In a brief article Breuil and Herbert Kühn have suggested that these are the work of the same artist. The author, however, suggests that the bison from the two stations are the work of different artists. Gaillard dissents from Reinach and agrees with Breuil in considering this art the manifestation of a play impulse.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

116. MENGHIN, OSWALD. Die jungpaläolithische Knochenkultur und ihre weltgeschichtliche Bedeutung. (Auszug.) [The Late Paleolithic bone culture and its wider cultural significance. (Abstract.)] *Mitteil. d. Anthropologischen Ges. in Wien. Verhandl.* 58 (6) 1928: 8-11.—There are three late Paleolithic culture spheres—that of the totemistic culture sphere corresponding with the sword culture, that of the old matrilineal garden or two-class culture corresponding with the hand hoe culture, and the bone culture which corresponds with Grabner's Arctic and with Schmidt's momadic culture sphere. The last has an especial importance in human history, for it gave rise to cattle-breeding, intellectual organization, and statecraft.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

117. VAILLANT, GEORGE C. On the threshold of native American civilization. *Natural Hist.* 29 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 530-542.—C. L. Hay and the author

have recently conducted intensive archaeological work at Zacatenco, a hamlet just north of Guadalupe Hidalgo a suburb of Mexico City. The materials all represent the Archaic culture period. It was found possible to distinguish three periods of occupancy, in their temporal relations one to another, of a rocky peninsula extending into a lake. The site as a whole yielded quadrangular lava metates with ridged sides supported on three short legs; manos triangular in cross section, obsidian flakes and chipped points, quartz cores and polished balls, and a few pieces of jade. A preliminary consideration of the thousands of pottery fragments permits a typological separation of the three periods on the basis of style of figurine and form and ornament of vessels. The authors regard the Late Period at Zacatenco as anterior to Cuicuilco, the truncated mound lying under the lava cap near Tlalpam.—Robert Redfield.

NORTH OF MEXICO

118. DANGEL, R. Mythen vom Ursprung des Todes bei den Indianern Nordamerikas. [Myths regarding the origin of death among the North American Indians.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropologischen Ges. in Wien*. 58 (6) 1928: 341-374.—A comparative study of the myths of North America, (with the exception of Alaska) north of the Rio Grande and including the Eskimo in Greenland as well as those in North America, makes it possible to group them into three classes with regard to the interpretation of death: (1) those which explain why man is mortal; (2) those which explain why some men fail to complete the normal span of life; (3) those which explain why men do not return after death. The first type appears in creation myths and in accounts of combats or contests. The myths which explain the failure of men to return after death are a portion of the myths which concern combats, the underworld as a place of habitation, and those which prescribe the disposition of the corpse.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

119. DUSTIN, FRED. Ancient pottery remains in the Saginaw District, Michigan. *Papers of the Michigan Acad. of Sci. Arts & Letters*. 10 1928 (Published 1929): 67-78.—During Dustin's collecting trips in and near Saginaw, he secured several hundred potsherds and pottery pipes which appear to be largely of the Algonkian type, with coarse temper, and cord-marked or incised decoration.—Carl E. Guthe.

120. FOWKE, GERARD. Archaeological investigations—II. *Bureau of Amer. Ethnology, 44th Annual Report, 1926-1927*. Publ. 1928: 399-540.—This contribution is a review of several important archaeological investigations, all of which have important bearings on the field of American archaeology. Nearly forty localities are described. Among the more important stations are the mounds of Louisiana, Alabama, and Kentucky. Important sites of unique interest are the Stratman Cave in Missouri, the Lansing loess bed in which the "Lansing Skeleton" was discovered and the elephant bed of Kimmswick. Missouri aboriginal flint quarries in seven states are described. A great abundance of facts and observations are cited.—*Arthur C. Parker*.

121. GIDLEY, JAMES. Ancient man in Florida: further investigations. *Bull. Geol. Soc. of America*. 40(2) Jun. 1929: 491-502.—In the winter of 1927-'28, James W. Gidley and C. P. Singleton with two laborers excavated large parts of beds 2 and 3 of Sellards, near Melbourne, Florida. Other work was done near Vero, Okechobee City, and New Smyrna. New methods were used, consisting of systematically working over the material in bed 3 and removing it entirely from the contact plane between the two beds before working bed 2. This made possible the closest observation. At Melbourne and Vero bed 3 is evidently of swamp formation and no remains of vertebrates were found in it. No holes or excavations were made in this bed, piercing through to bed 2 below. The human and animal remains found within the contact plane and in bed two are original deposits. Faunal remains and human artifacts found in the contact zone have a more modern aspect than those from the bed beneath, (2). Unornamented potsherds and finely worked bone implements were found in the contact zone. No potsherds seem to have been found in bed 2 and the human skull found in 1925 shows all the characteristics of fossilization. Bed 2 has been considered middle Pleistocene but may be later. From the facts available Gidley concludes that man reached Florida contemporaneously with a Pleistocene fauna; that he continued to remain there after most of this fauna had disappeared; and that he occupied the country in great numbers before certain changes produced conditions that permitted the formation of the swamp deposits of bed 3.—*Arthur C. Parker*.

122. HARRINGTON, JOHN P. Exploration of the Burton mound at Santa Barbara, California. *Bureau of Amer. Ethnology, 44th Annual Report, 1926-1927*. Publ. 1928: 23-168.—This article is a history of the Burton mound from earliest times, a description of the mound, and a detailed account of artifacts found.—*T. Michelson*.

123. ROBERTS, FRANK H. H., Jr. Shabik'eshchee Village: A late basket maker site in the Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. *Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of Amer. Ethnology. Bull.* 92. 1929: Pp. viii + 164.—In the summer of 1926 a Late Basket Maker Site was discovered in the Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. At that time two of the houses and several storage bins were excavated. In 1927 on a near-by knoll the remains of a small village, consisting of 18 dwellings, a kiva, court, and 48 storage bins was discovered. All except three storage bins were cleared of the accumulated debris. There was no corrugated ware of the type commonly found in pueblo ruins. The evidence obtained substantiates the claim of recent investigators that the Late Basket Makers, Basket Maker III, or Post-Basket Makers, constitute a distinct horizon in southwestern archaeology. That they antedated the Pueblo cultures and followed the true of phase of the Basket Makers, Basket Maker II, was known previously. The Chaco investigation corroborates the findings of Kidder, Guernsey, and Morris, but also adds new and valuable

information on the period. There was no sharp cultural break between the Late Basket Makers and their successors. What actually became of the Basket Makers is still unknown. (Condensed from author's summary.)—*T. Michelson*.

124. SMITH, HARLAN I. Kitchen middens of the Pacific Coast of Canada. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress, Tokyo*. Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 2492-2498.—In the course of his investigations of kitchen middens in British Columbia, Smith found that many of them were abandoned before or soon after European contact, and that none of them shows cultural differences between the upper and the lower layers. A study of the objects found shows that, at some time preceding European discovery, there was a difference in the culture of the coast and of the interior Indians as there is today; there were slight variations in the coast culture that also parallel present conditions, and apparently merge with them; and there was a tribe or tribes of peculiar physical appearance inhabiting a portion of the coast in the old shell-heap days that has not been recognized in the modern population. In an attempt to determine the real age of the deposits it is found that neither palaeontology nor geology offers help as yet. Tree growths upon a few of the middens supply minimum dates of about four hundred years, but without some geological indications, there seems little hope of discovering the true age of any heap except the most modern.—*Carl E. Guthe*.

125. STEWART, GEORGE W. Prehistoric rock basins in the Sierra Nevada of California. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 31(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 419-430.—Scattered over an area about 35 miles long in the Sierra Nevada of Tulare county, California, occur numerous smoothly rounded basins hollowed out of solid granite. The basins range from four to five feet in diameter, one to two feet in depth, and are found in groups. Evidence shows them to be artificial. The present Indians know nothing of their origin. Thus far there are no data to suggest who excavated the basins or for what purposes they were intended. Careful study indicates that they were not used in the grinding of gold-bearing quartz; that they were not vats for the tanning of hides; that they probably did not serve as ovens; that they were not expressly intended for sweat-houses; and that they would have been impracticable for storage pits. (1 map, 4 plates, 6 text figures.)—*F. H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

126. BLOM, FRANS. San Clemente ruins, Peten, Guatemala (Chichantun). *Jour. de la Soc. des Américanistes de Paris*. 20 1928: 95-102.—In 1924 the author visited these ruins first reported in 1895 by Sapper and briefly described by Morely in 1922 under the name Chichantun. The present description is based partly on these earlier accounts. The ruins are of a group of buildings, part residences, part temple structure, grouped around rectangular courts. A number of unusually small stelae bear carved designs too badly weathered to be distinguished. Other features noted are a staircase inside a building connecting two courts, and handprints in red paint and scratched realistic representations on certain of the walls. San Clemente is a small ruin representative of larger cities in the Peten district. Lying close to a main trail, it should lend itself very well to excavation.—*Robert Redfield*.

127. KRIEGER, HERBERT W. Archaeological and historical investigations in Samaná, Dominican Republic. *Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum. Bull.* # 147. 1929: pp. 90.—In the winter and spring of 1928 Herbert W. Krieger and Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., conducted archaeological field work on the peninsula of Samaná in the north-

eastern part of the Dominican Republic. Caves along the shore of Samaná Bay were found to contain the refuse heaps of aborigines. In one such cave a definite stratification was noted in the deposits. Artifacts in the upper layer conformed generally with the culture of the Ciguayan Indians who inhabited this region when Columbus came. While those later dwellers subsisted on clams and a variety of animal foods, the earlier occupants had subsisted almost entirely on the conch, a mollusc not now known in that region. From this level were taken shell, bone, and stone implements of a cruder type. Excavations were also carried on at two Ciguayan village sites. The paper includes an account of the geography of the region, a summary of ethnological information as to the Ciguayans, a short discussion of the diffusion of culture in the West Indies, and a description, in some detail, of archaeological materials collected by this expedition.—*Robert Redfield.*

128. LINNÉ, S. Darien in the past. The archaeology of Eastern Panama and Northwestern Colombia. *Göteborgs Kungl. Vetenskaps-och Vitterhets-Samhälles Handlingar* Fifth Publication. Series A. 8(1) 1929: 1-318.—The material which made this article possible was obtained from the archaeological investigations made by the Swedish expedition to Panama and Colombia in 1927; one of the chief purposes of this expedition was to study the dwelling-places and burial grounds of the American Indian. Erland Nordenskiöld was the leader of the project, while the author of the article served chiefly as archaeologist. The acquired collection was placed in the Göteborgs Museum. The article is divided into three sections: The Atlantic Coast of the Isthmus of Panama, the Pearl Islands, and the Pacific Coast; there are, in addition, two appendices. The investigation of the Atlantic Coast gave good evidence that several civilizations have flourished there. The chief part of the discoveries was obtained near the Bay of Urabá. Not only was a strong cultural influence from Central America discernable, but even South American elements, such for instance as secondary urnal burials, were represented. In one place near the present Panama Canal were found stone implements of the paleolithic type, but there was no trace of ceramic products; it is, therefore, very likely that this settlement goes back to a very early time. The dwellings which were studied on the Pearl Islands were of two types: round ones with coarse unpainted ceramics, and square ones with exquisitely painted ceramics. The latter, which is the more recent of the two, shows a great similarity, so far as the ceramic products are concerned, to that culture of which remnants have been found in Coclé, western Panama. The Pearl Islands may therefore be thought of as the southernmost outpost of Central American culture. The archaeology of the Pacific Coast makes clear that this region has had no cultural contacts with Central America. There are good reasons for thinking that the coast was settled by Indians who had pushed their way down to the ocean from the tablelands of Colombia. The southward moving cultural stream, which reached the coast of Ecuador, has undoubtedly passed by the Pacific region studied. Each of the sections into which the article is divided is preceded by historical explanations from the Spanish conquest; in these the author has attempted to localize the various chronicles, and the fact is that they very often refer directly to places studied by the expedition. Appendix I discusses not only the various forms of burial customs which have been authenticated by the investigations, but also those which were alleged at the time of the country's discovery. In this section the author also describes the burial customs of the present-day Cuna Indians. Appendix II is written by the minerologist Gunnar Beskow, Ph.D.; it shows that excellent results can be

obtained by the study of ceramics through the microscope. Very important questions, such, for instance, as whether the ceramic products have been brought into the locality in which they were found or have actually been made there, can be answered through these microscopical investigations. (The article is illustrated by 62 (205) reproductions of various objects, and 10 charts showing the localities where the objects have been found, as well as graves and burial places. In addition there are 16 maps showing cultural spreads, and 1 map of a more general nature.)—*Göteborgs Museum.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 128)

129. STRUBE, LEON. Felsbilder aus Chile. [Rock pictures in Chile.] *Jpek. Jahrb. f. prähistorische u. ethnographische Kunst.* 1928: 92-95.—In stylistic details the rock paintings in Chile resemble the art of the Bronze period more than that of the Stone age. Three major complexes can be distinguished. The mountain paintings (*pintados*) which are found from Upper to Middle Chile and Argentina, are of the pure Peruvian type. The sacred paintings in the province of Coquimbo, which indicate places of sacrifice in prehistoric times, show the stylistic manner typical of Tiahuanaco, or possibly Chiricha. In the South, in the Province of Colchagua, there are rock paintings which suggest historical contacts with the Diaguita territory and with Patagonia.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 163, 169, 228, 231, 238)

130. CASPART, JULIUS. Römerzeitliche Grabhügel im nördlichen Wienerwald. [Burial mounds of the Roman period in the northern Wienerwald.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropologischen Gesellsch. in Wien.* 59 (2-3) 1929: 23-25.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

131. HEINE-GELDERN, ROBERT. Die Megalithen Südasiens und ihre Bedeutung für die Klärung der Megalithenfrage in Europa und Polynesien. [Auszug.] [The megaliths of southeast Asia and their bearing on the interpretation of the megaliths in Europe and Polynesia. Abstract.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropologischen Gesellsch. in Wien. Verhandl.* 58 (6) 1928: 3-4.—The prehistoric megaliths of Europe, which developed into the stage and the amphitheatre in Greece, and the megalithic festival, dance, and assembly places of India, Southeast Asia, and Polynesia, constitute a culture complex which was basically religious and redemptional. It came from one single origin and was elaborated as it spread. This equating of prehistoric and ethnological cultures enables one to obtain an insight into the spiritual life of prehistoric times.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

132. LA BAUME, W. Bildliche Darstellungen auf ostgermanischen Tongefäßen der frühen Eisenzeit. [Figurine representations on East German pottery of the Early Iron Age.] *Jpek. Jahrb. f. prähistorische u. ethnographische Kunst.* 1928: 25-56.—This artistic work in "ideo-plastic," as Verworn has called it, effigy representations, has considerable significance in culture history, as evidenced in this find in East Germany from the Early Iron Age. There is a clear distinction between "men" and "women" urns. The urns show no representations of gods, though they were funerary. In that sense they have a religious import. The article contains illustrations of the urns and sixteen tables.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

133. NERMAN, BIRGER. Gotlands handel på Väst-Ryssland under 1000-talet. [Gotland's trade with western Russia during the eleventh century A.D.]

Rig. (1-2) 1929: 9-18.—In an earlier article Nerman has attempted to show that the Swedish contacts to the east during the ninth and tenth centuries were chiefly directed toward central Russia, and the Byzantine Empire, rather than toward the neighboring countries of the East Baltic. The reason for this lies in the fact that the chief interest of the time lay in an attempt to share in the riches which the Arabian traders were shipping northward along the rivers. At about the year 1000 A.D., these old trade connections were broken, very likely because of the economic crisis within the Arabian Empire; thereupon Sweden began to establish vast relations with those areas bordering on the Finnish Bay and the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea, but now it was Gotland and not, as previously, the mainland area, that became the trade center of Sweden. During a journey to Russia in 1928, the author had the opportunity to study the collections found in the Russian museums. He was in this way able to show that a great part of the archaeological collections found on Russian soil was actually of Gotlandic origin; among such objects may be named decorated ribbons, small buckles, clasps, etc., all of which are found in great numbers. The localities where these were found is, however, quite small, being limited to the Tsarskoe Selo, Peterhof, and Jamburg districts, all to the southwest of Leningrad. There is no reason to doubt that these objects, typically Gotlandic as they are, were acquired through direct trade. It is also very probable that the cultural rise, occurring in Ingermanland and the territory east of Peipus about the year 1000 A.D., was brought about by their contact with the richer and more cultured people from Gotland. The article is illustrated by the reproduction of various objects found in Gotland and the Leningrad area.—*Göteborgs Museum.*

134. NORDÉN, ARTHUR. Räknebesvärjelsen som galbacksmagi. Ett bidrag till frågan om galbacksbegravningar i forntida gravminnesmärken. [Arithmetic sorcery as magic at the gallows. A contribution to the question of the burial of the executed in former grave sites.] *Fornvännen.* (6) 1928: 346-365.—One of the Bronze Age graves, which was studied by the author in Östergötland, consisted of a stone mound filled in with dirt; its diameter was about 25 m. and its height was 1.5 m. Above the findings, belonging to the grave itself and only superficially buried, were found a great number of irregularly lying human and animal bones. These latter clearly belong to a later period; directly below these, the author found about 500 small limestone balls which had been rounded by water; these were all gathered in one spot around which were located some flat stone slabs. The author sees in these stones a magical means for keeping the spirits of the dead in their graves. In order to forsake the grave the spirit first had to count the number of stones, and since popular belief generally held that the dead could not count beyond three, they could never solve their arithmetic problem. The author, in attempting to analyze the origin of these beliefs, arrives at the following conclusion: At first, grain kernels were placed in the graves, but later these were believed to reveal arithmetical information. This theory is supported by examples from European ethnology. The Peruvian investigations made by Erland Nordenskiöld show that the above practices and beliefs were not unknown to the Indians prior to the time of Columbus. The bones found on the surface of the grave are the remains of executed criminals who had been killed on a nearby place of execution. The limestone balls, which, as has been said, served as a protection against the ghosts of the dead, had evidently been placed on the grave in connection with the later burial; their purpose, in this case, has been to protect either against the spirits of the dead for whom the grave was originally made or else against

the ghosts of the criminals which were being buried.—*S. Linné.*

135. SCHULZ, WALTER. Edelmetallschmuck der Völkerwanderungszeit in Mitteldeutschland. [Decorations in precious metals during the period of migrations in Middle Germany.] *Jpek. Jahrb. f. prähistorische u. ethnographische Kunst.* 1928: 57-63.—During the height of the kingdom of Thuringia, in the fifth century, there was a new development in the art of decorating with precious metals. The most widely distributed object which displays this type of decoration is the fibula in its varied forms; next in order of frequency are pendants and belts. The development of this Thuringian art added to the prestige and power of the kingdom and had both industrial and social significance.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

136. SCHULZ, B. K. Hallstattzeitliche Skelette aus Beilngries in der Oberpfalz und Umgebung. [Skeletons of the Hallstatt period from Beilngries, in the Upper Palatinate and environs.] *Verhandl. d. Gesellsch. f. Phys. Anthrop.* 3 1929: 5-12.—Our knowledge of the racial composition of the German population of the Hallstatt period (1000-500 B.C.) is hazy, hence each indication of it is gratefully received. On the basis of the skeletal finds from the Upper Palatinate, which belong to phase C of the Hallstatt period (about 850-700 B.C.), three types are distinguishable: (1) representatives of the Nordic long-headed race, which had been in the region of Salzburg since neolithic times and is found in the period of the tumulus graves; (2) round-headed, with flat occipital bone, which may be regarded as the original or the forerunner of the Dinaric race; and finally (3) a round-headed form with curving occipital bone, which Trauwitz-Hellwig has previously identified in Bronze Age Bavaria.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

137. SEGER, HANS. Der Widder von Jordansmühl. [The ram from Jordansmühl.] *Jpek. Jahrb. f. prähistorische u. ethnographische Kunst.* 1928: 13-17.—The ram from Jordansmühl is the most significant neolithic clay figure from northern or middle Europe. Boehlich interprets it as a representation of a god. It constitutes new evidence of an intermingling of Nordic and Danau cultures in Silesia.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

138. TOMPA, FERENC VON. Über einige ungarländische Denkmäler der prähistorischen Kunst. [Some Hungarian monuments of prehistoric art.] *Jpek. Jahrb. f. prähistorische u. ethnographische Kunst.* 1928: 18-24.—The ornamentation of a female idol which chronologically belongs to the lower Danau culture, Hoernes and Miske assign to the Neolithic, and Vassich and Milleker to the Early Iron Age. The Hungarian glazed pottery belongs to the fully developed Bronze period (stages B and C). The representation of a goddess in the above mentioned idol adds to our knowledge of the dress of the period. A late Neolithic, or possibly Eneolithic, vase has been found at Kenézlő.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 175)

139. GIESELER, W. Untersuchungen über den Oldowayfund. Fundstelle, Lagerung des Skelettes und Morphologie des Extremitätenskelettes. [Investigations regarding the Oldoway find. Location of the find, position of the skeleton, and morphology of the long bones.] *Verhandl. d. Gesellsch. f. Phys. Anthrop.* 3 1929: 50-59.—This skeleton from the northern part of former German East Africa is certainly not recent, but it shows no Neanderthal characteristics and belongs to the species *Homo sapiens*.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

140. MAES, J. Figurines commémoratives ou allégoriques du Congo-Belge. [Commemorative or allegorical figurines from the Belgian Congo.] *Jpek. Jahrb. f. prähistorische u. ethnographische Kunst*. 1928: 77-91.—(Twenty illustrations.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

141. MOLLISON, TH. Untersuchungen über den Oldowayfund. Der Fossilzustand und der Schädel. [A study of the Oldoway find. The significance of the fossil and the skull.] *Verhandl. d. Gesellsch. f. Phys. Anthropol.* 3 1929: 60-67.—The most likely chronological placement of these human remains from former German East Africa is the period of the European Magdalenian. The skull, which shows marked Massai-like peculiarities, lends some support to the supposition that in Africa there had been previously an oriental race with long head and narrow nose. The source of this race stem was Arabia, and its intermingling with the Negroes gave rise to the Hamitic peoples. The notable high stature of the Hamitic stem is, therefore, a racial indication and not a hybrid trait.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

142. NÉUVILLE, H. Contribution à l'étude des mégalithes abyssins. [Contribution to the study of Abyssinian megalithic monuments.] *L'Anthropologie*. 38(3-4) Sep. 1928: 255-288; (1-6) 1929: 523-564.—[See also Abstract #127.] This serial essay deals with the significance of and the problems raised by the existence of numerous megaliths in Southern Abyssinia. They have been recorded by many travellers but exhaustively studied on the spot only by the above author and a colleague. The stones resemble menhirs and dolmens, although none of them are much over ten feet in length above ground (two meters and sixty-four centimeters). The stones have anthropomorphic figures very rudely designed and almost always male; rows of swords with very neat execution; and embossed figures conveying some sort of ideology or abstract ideas. The masculine figures are always in a posture of adoration; the swords worked with great care; and the symbolic figures are of women, and others which are possibly the precursors of the Libyan alphabet. Nothing is known of the origin of these stones but some suggestions imply that the trait was imported from Arabia. The stones evidently form a necropolis. The author concludes against the presence of phallicism in the stones in spite of the representation of the male organs. He offers cogent reasons: there was no pan-phallicism among neolithic peoples; phallicism is a relatively late derivative of the high culture of Hindustan under Asoka; the attribution of phallicism to ancient peoples is not in harmony with their cultural development; Bent, an authority for both Abyssinia and Mashonaland found it only in the latter locality; Bibier sought for it in Abyssinia and found it not; while Dechelette, the foremost authority of all, concludes against the phenomenon being a part of Abyssinian culture.—E. D. Harvey.

ASIA

(See also Entries 194, 216)

143. CABATON, ANTOINE. Les demi-civilisés de l'Indochine. [The semi-civilized peoples of French Indo China.] *Outre-Mer*. 1(2) Jun. 1929: 151-166.—[See also Abstract #8436.] These natives go about armed, but they are unwarlike and fight only to secure vengeance after attempts to arrive at a settlement have failed. Their villages are fortified by earthen walls crowned with hedges of thorny growth and pointed bamboo stakes and refuge is sought within them in case of attack. Surprise assaults are frequent. Aged and infirm prisoners are massacred while the rest are taken for sale as slaves. The Sedangs eat their slain enemies, believing that the latter's martial prowess will be transmitted to them in consequence of consuming their flesh. War is determined upon by an assembly of adult males and is preceded by an invocation of the spirits, a

sacrificial banquet, and divination. Short and cross bows, arrows, lances, sabres, and shields are commonly employed. Arrows are at times poisoned with a solution derived from the *Antiaris toxicaria* and the *Strophantus giganteus* and cause almost instant death. The family consists of ascendants and descendants through first cousins. Marriages, with very rare exceptions, are endogamic. They normally occur at puberty, though at times, for family reasons, they may be entered into at even very tender ages. In such event, the bride continues to reside with her parents until of the proper age to cohabit. Sexual relationship before marriage is common, but legal union is expected in case of pregnancy and failure to enter into it brings down the wrath of the community upon the heads of both man and woman. In general, woman holds a high place in society, and the husband offers recompense to his wife's family for taking her from their circle by making presents of cattle or slaves or by himself performing a year of labor. Divorce is rare, but either party may seek it and such cases as arise are heard before the local assembly of ancients. Where separation occurs, the father is granted the custody of the older children and the mother of the younger. Adultery is uncommon, but where committed the offended husband has the persons of his wife and her paramour at his disposal. The birth rate is high, but so is the infant mortality rate. When twins or triplets are born, only one child is permitted to survive. Adoptions are unusual; such few as take place are arranged with the heads of the families involved. Aged folk are shown great respect. Funerals and the period of mourning are very protracted and afford ample opportunity for lavish entertainment and festivity.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

144. COOMERASWAMY, ANANDA K. Archaic Indian terracottas. *Jpek. Jahrb. f. prähistorische u. ethnographische Kunst*. 1928: 64-76.—This study of pre-Christian terracottas is concerned especially with the representations of gods, men, and half-men. The "Indus Valley Terracottas" from Harappa, in the Punjab, which show characteristic details that are in part Sumerian and in part Indian, belong to the second and third millennia B.C. For the following period the author has studied the valuable collection in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Group I belongs to the second millennium B.C., Group II, the "Later pre-Maurya Terracottas," to the period, 1000-300 B.C., and Group III to the Sunga Period, about 175-73 B.C. In the last mentioned group there are no representations of nude goddesses. In contrast with Babylonian material the oldest of these terracottas show a modelling of the entire figure, later figures show the features in relief, and finally the entire body is represented in relief. In spite of the high technical perfection of the Sunga terracottas the period of the Later pre-Maurya terracottas shows the highest artistic phase. (The article contains fifty-one illustrations.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

145. GUTHE, CARL E. Distribution of sites visited by the University of Michigan Philippine Expedition 1922-1925. *Papers, Michigan Acad. of Sci. Arts & Letters*. 10 1928 (Published 1929): 79-90.—The 542 sites visited in the course of a three year archaeological reconnaissance of the southern half of the Philippine archipelago are charted upon a sketch map and listed in a table arranged by provinces and kinds of sites. Because of the method of procedure the majority of them are located in the provinces of Bohol, Cebu, Siquijor, Sulu, and Zamboanga. Twelve of the more prolific localities are described individually, and the specimens obtained from them tabulated by classes of material. The bulk of the specimens are fragments of ceramic vessels which were brought to the islands by traders coming from many far eastern countries. Lack of stratification will require the identifica-

tion of wares and smaller objects on stylistic criteria alone.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

146. FRANTZ, L. Die älteste Kultur Chinas im Lichte der neuesten Ausgrabungen. [The earliest Chinese culture in the light of most recent excavations.] *Anthropos*. 24 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 313-317.—This is a résumé of recent discoveries in Chinese archaeology. The work of J. G. Andersson is set forth and discussed in detail. Andersson regards the Yang-Schao culture as the original form. Frantz believes that this is partly correct insofar as a series of later typically Chinese cultural elements have flowed from it, but that the underlying elements are Tungus-Mongol and Arctic. Following this, additions, notably in the form of "textile ceramics," were brought in by a people who still exist in Miao. Associated with these components in the Yang-Schao period is another coming from the west bringing with it painted pottery and a knowledge of copper. (A very complete bibliography is given and discussed.)—*C. P. Pearson.*

147. MIKHALKIN, I. I., and KHOROSHIKH, P. P. МИХАЛКИН И. И. и ХОРОШИХ П. П. Опыт указателя литературы по археологии

Забайкалья. [Bibliography of literature on the archaeology of the Trans-Baikal province.] Материалы Читинского Краевого Музея Имени А. К. Кузнецова. Археология. 1 1929: 1-18.—This bibliography is the first attempt to register the literature on the archaeology of the Trans-Baikal region issued by the different editors. The bibliography includes the books, articles, and notes (only on the Russian language articles) which have appeared in the press up to 1928. Two hundred different editions have been registered in it. The index of proper nouns, peoples, and geographical names greatly facilitates its use. In a short preface the authors state the results of the archaeological explorations on the spot. The data of the Neolithic and Iron ages give a clear idea of the culture of that period. There are no data in the Trans-Baikal region for the Paleolithic, but the investigations of the last few years lead us to suppose the existence of traces of a Paleolithic culture in the valley of the Selenga River. There is likewise little information as to the Bronze Age in the Trans-Baikal, only a few bronze and copper implements and moulds having been found. The Trans-Baikal region is, however, very rich in the Iron Age objects.—*M. Azadovsky.*

ETHNOLOGY

(See also Entries 894, 905)

GENERAL

(See also Entry 180)

148. BOLDYREV, A. БОЛДЫРЕВ, А. 'Αἰῶνος πλοῦς. Доклады Академии Наук СССР Ser. B. (4) 1928: 53-56.—This article based upon the dialogue of Lucian is an analysis of ancient beliefs in unfavorable omens for travellers on sea as expressed in song. The author's chief interest lay in discovering whether the singing itself or the power concentrated in the words was believed to be effective. Through the study of texts and works of Frazer he reached the conclusion that the words were believed to have a magic power in them and that this power was supposed to manifest itself most ostensibly on sea. The author cites examples from ancient literature to corroborate his thesis and closes by suggesting the idea that some forms of literature were first used as conjurations, as the element of magic is still felt in them.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

149. FISCHER, EUGEN. Eugenik und Anthropologie. (Der Untergang der Kulturvölker im Lichte der Biologie.) [Eugenics and anthropology. The degeneration of culture groups in the light of biology.] *Volkshaftung, Erbkunde, Eheberatung*. 3 (11-12) 1928: 241-248.—The factor of major importance in the determination of the cause of the downfall of culture peoples, such as the early Asiatics, the Greeks, and the Romans, must be found in the deterioration of the respective cultures.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

150. FRIEDERICI, GEORG. Bemerkungen über die Benutzung von Übersetzungen beim Studium der Völkerkunde. [Remarks concerning the use of translations in the study of ethnology.] *Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie*. 60 (1-8) 1928 (publ. 1929): 124-146.—The author notes three possible sources for ethnological data: the artifacts of material and spiritual culture in so far as they are available in museums and in published drawings; travelers' descriptions and the investigations of trained investigators; and, survivals in language. He proposes to deal with the second source and since much of the material is written in the languages of the investigators the ethnologist must necessarily be a linguist. The mastery of languages is his tool par excellence. Sooner or later the ethnologist must have

recourse to translations. But Gibbon sounds the warning "put not your trust in translations," and for the following reasons: (1) the genuine difficulty which even an honest and gifted translator faces when he attempts to convey the sense and atmosphere of the original; (2) the light-hearted way in which the careless will execute their work; (3) lack of knowledge on the part of many honest translators; (4) the economic hindrances that both translators and publishers are under; (5) arbitrary revision of text; (6) political-partisan motives of translator; and many others. The works of the Hakluyt Society and the series by Terneaux-Compans are then critically evaluated, as well as those of the Société Historique (of Montreal, Canada). Translations to be of real value to the ethnologist should be done in two parallel columns, one of which should give the original, this for purposes of comparison and checking. Because of the extreme unreliability of translations the author concludes with the following warning: "The early acquisition of a wide-reading knowledge of many languages is the only safe way for thoroughgoing ethnological investigations. By this means the ethnologist may be able to avoid some of the open and concealed reefs to which translations expose their readers."—*E. D. Harvey.*

151. SCHMIDT, R. V. ШМИДТ, Р. В. К вопросу о возникновении культа деревьев. [The origin of the tree cult.] Доклады Академии Наук. Ser. B. (6) 1928: 121-123.—In Esop's fable "The farmer and the tree," the author considers that the elements reflect the conditions of life, and thinks that they explain the origin of the cult of trees. It is hardly admissible that only animism and the cult of the dead account for the multiform cult of the trees. It might have originated through different causes, i. e., an incidental discovery of usefulness leading to an adoration of trees, as in the fable of Esop. Examples taken from the religious life of the Ewe, a Negro tribe, are given in support of the author's thesis.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

152. UNSIGNED. Enquêtes ethnographiques. Recommendations pour l'étude de la famille. [Ethnographic investigations. Recommendations for the study of family groups.] *Outre-Mer*. 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 221-228.—Much vital information regarding tribal groups under investigation has not been secured in the past

because the investigators have not followed a rational, carefully studied method of procedure. These directions have been devised by British and French experts to intelligently guide such work in the future. A tribe is to be defined as a group occupying a given area, speaking a common language, recognizing the same authority, and having similar interests; a clan as a group within the tribe bearing one name, having one totem, recognizing collective responsibility for the punishment of crime, and being under the obligation of marrying within another group; a family as a body of persons bound together by bonds of direct descent. In studying the village, attention should be paid to its location, to the position of the various structures, market and places of assembly, and to the fortifications. The type of homes found, the material used in their construction, the methods of building employed, and the number and arrangement of rooms should be noted. As for the inhabitants, they should be listed one by one, their names, ages, marital state, home, position in the family group, work, possessions, and status in the village being indicated. Attention should also be paid to religious observances, marriage and burial customs, ornaments employed on the person and in public and private structures, and interdictions in the nature of taboos found to prevail.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

153. WALK, LEOPOLD. Die Initiationszeremonien und Pubertätsriten der südafrikanischen Stämme. [The initiation ceremonies and puberty rites of South African tribes.] *Mitt. d. Anthropologischen Gesellsch. in Wien. Verhandl.* 59 (2-3) 1929: 19-23.—In the older cultural strata, the initiation ceremonies have a rational, sociological character, while in the higher cultural strata with animistic presuppositions, we find the following guiding concepts: death to things of this world, the strengthening of the soul and the making of a new personality. Initiation ceremonies are found in patrilineal totemic hunting cultures and in matrilineal argicultural cultures.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 127)

NORTH OF MEXICO

154. KISSELL, MARY LOIS. Organized Salish blanket pattern. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 31 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 85-88.—More northerly peoples influenced the weaving of the Salish-speaking tribes of Washington and British Columbia. Specific traits of ancient Salish weaving and design are discussed, types delimited, and rare old museum pieces described and pictured.—*M. Jacobs.*

155. SPIER, LESLIE. Growth of Japanese children born in America and in Japan. *Univ. of Washington Publ. in Anthropol.* 3 (1) Jul. 1929: 1-28.—This is a comparative study between children of comparable ages from approximately the same region in Japan as the parent population of the American born children in Seattle. The points measured were stature, head length, head breadth and face breadth for both series, and reach and dentition for the American series. These data and others regarding children of European immigrants to the United States indicate that all these features are modifiable by nutritional and other influences and tend to prove that race classification by them is to some extent unjustifiable.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

156. STRONG, W. D. Cross-cousin marriage and the culture of the Northeastern Algonquian. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 31 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 277-288.—Some years ago Rivers pointed out on the basis of Morgan's schedules the possibility that cross-cousin marriage may have existed among certain northern Athabascan and Algonquian tribes. From the author's

field-work it appears that this custom occurs among the Barren Ground, White Whale River, and Ungava bands of the Naskapi. From the kinship terms it is likely that at one time the Davis Inlet group had the custom. A brief ethnological description of the tribe under question is given. Since cross-cousin marriage occurs among the Haida and Tsimshian it is probable that it will be found to occur in the intervening Athabascan tribes.—*T. Michelson.*

SOUTH AMERICA

157. BILDEN, RUDIGER. Brazil, laboratory of civilization. *Nation* (N. Y.) 128 (3315) Jan. 16, 1929: 71-74.—There has been a general distrust of the worth of a people descended from Portuguese, Indians, and Negroes, not only in the outside world, but also in Brazil itself, where that mixture of bloods has long existed. Bilden indicates that there are probably explanations other than the usual biological ones for Brazil's present somewhat troubled condition. He emphasizes the historical aspects of the matter, pointing out that Portugal was prematurely exhausted and decadent during the colonial period, and that slavery and inbreeding have had far-reaching bad results on the stamina of the nation. In spite of the fact that there has always been a larger measure of inter-racial tolerance than we are accustomed to in this country, the always small pure white element tends to remain socially and politically paramount. Indian blood is not disdained anywhere, and in certain provinces, notably in Pernambuco, is looked upon with pride by its possessors. Negro blood, although tolerated, is never prized. The racial situation is such today that Brazil is steadily becoming more and more nearly white; but it will never become wholly so.—*P. A. Means.*

158. GUSINDE, MARTIN. Die geheimen Männerfeiern der Feuerländer. Neues Tatsachenmaterial. Vergleichsanalyse. Kulturhistorische Bewertung. [Men's secret celebrations among the Tierra del Fuegians. New source material. Comparative analysis. Cultural historical importance.] *Akademische Berichte "Leopoldina."* Amerikaband. 4 1929: 320-375.—The Fuegians are a primitive people in a most emphatic sense. They have the exogamic-matrilineal complex. The men's festivals, which are found in all tribal groups, are foreign and out of keeping with the entire social structure, in which the matrilineal element is emphatic. In the Klóketen ceremony of the Selk'nam these ceremonies are intimately associated with the initiation ceremonies for the young. One can apply to them the "formal criterion of intensity" by comparing them with the men's ceremonies in matrilineal areas of North America.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

159. KOPPERS, WILH. Die Eigentumsverhältnisse bei den Yamana auf Feuerland. [Property holding among the Yamana of Tierra del Fuego.] *Atti del XXII Congresso Internaz. degli Americanisti, Roma 1926.* 1928: 175-194.—Aboriginal American culture, as manifested by the Yamana of Tierra del Fuego, shows a well entrenched communal property which in certain respects—with regard to the food necessities of life, the food supplies, and the raw materials—is regarded as the property of all. There is family property in hut, food, and the customary articles pertaining to the family group. Yet the strongly entrenched independence of the individual makes the development of property in this social environment inevitable. The emphatic element is the assertion of possession. An important modification in the rights of property is the liberal altruism which penetrates Yamana thought and action.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

160. KOPPERS, WILH. Stammesgliederung und Strafrecht der häuptlingslosen Yamana auf Feuerland. [Tribal organization and penal law of the chiefless

Yamana of Tierra del Fuego.] *Atti del XXII Congresso Internaz. degli Americanisti, Roma 1926*. 1928: 155-173.—The primitive nomadic fishermen of the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, the Yamana tribe, have no definite or constant political organization. The small local groups, into which the five dialect groups fall, have a common social bond in the celebration of secret ceremonies, especially the initiation ceremonies. These representatives of the lowest culture stage on the American continent show an outspoken individualism with a penchant for personality and freedom. Even the authority of the father in the family is relative, for it is restrained by the wife through the pressure of her clan. In the case of murder, reprisals and blood revenge are resorted to.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 26, 133, 134, 149, 220, 225, 248, 278, 281, 282, 283, 286, 287, 921)

161. CELANDER, HILDING. "Det gamla skall nå det nya." En folklig hushållsregel och dess tolkning. ["The old will reach the new." A popular household rule and its interpretation.] *Folkminnen och Folktankar*. 15 (3-4) 1929: 179-199.—From the northern countries we find repeated, though somewhat varied, references to the old popular belief in the "power of productivity." Dr. Celandér has in his previous extensive studies clearly shown how important a role this conception has played in peasant life; he has also shown its relation to the mores and customs which pertain to agriculture. The last sheaf on the field, the last cake, the last wisp of hay in the barn, etc., were all thought to have concentrated, in themselves, a mysterious power. For this reason the last sheaf received a special treatment, the nature of which, however, varied from place to place. The last piece of the Christmas bread was saved till Spring when it was placed in front of the ploughshare and thus buried in the soil; in this way, it was thought, its power would be transferred to the next crop. In certain localities the last grain straws were allowed to remain uncut in order to prevent a crop failure the following year. In everyday life the same belief is reflected time and again. For example, one was always supposed to allow a few apples to remain on the tree; the grain bin and haymow were never completely to be emptied; and when a sheep was shorn a little tuft of wool was to remain untouched. After citing a great number of interesting variations of the northern popular belief in the above saying (i.e., The old will reach the new), the author delves into the psychological explanation of such a conception. It seems quite possible that the everyday experiences of the peasants have been the all-important factors in its development. When the plant withers, for instance, it is the seed alone which retains the power of future growth. This conception was also at the root of the old festivals which had as their object the task of preserving continuity by counteracting those forces which were capable of destroying that one power, which was wholly indispensable for the regeneration of life.—Göteborgs Museum.

162. ERICSSON, OLAV ALGOT. Sägner om Hårgadansen och dess rötter. [The legend of the Hårga dance and its roots.] *Folkminnen och Folk-tankar*. 15 (2) 1928: 92-98.—This article shows an interesting example of the spread of legends, and their final localization to one certain place which happens to possess the necessary qualifications. On Mt. Hårga in Hälsingland is found a long circular depression in one of the mountain ledges. The people in the locality, though varying slightly in their versions, on the whole agree that this depression originated in the following way: On the eve of one of the holy days a dance was staged in one of the courtyards of the town; suddenly

a stranger, who, in actuality, was the devil in disguise, made his appearance and began to play. All those present became unable to stop dancing and were finally led up to the Hårga Mountain by the musician; there the dance was continued for so long a time that, at last, only the skulls of the individuals remained; by this time a deep groove had been worn in the mountainside. The author has found that this myth was included in the group of legends translated from German to Swedish as early as the middle of the 15th Century; the title of this collection is *Själinna tröst*. According to this account, however, the dance took place in Saxony. Many of the details of the myth are again encountered when one studies the chronicles of Hälsingland at a period about 400 years later. The German investigator, Tille, holds the view that the first appearance of the legend dates back as far as the 2nd century. The myth's great dispersion has undoubtedly been due to the fact that it was used as a moral lesson by the mediaeval church, having as its object the attempt to impress upon the people the dangers involved in breaking the Sabbath.—Göteborgs Museum.

163. FISCHER, EUGEN. Anthropologische Aufgaben aus der Vor- und Frühgeschichte Süddeutschlands. [Anthropological problems of prehistoric and early historic South Germany.] *Mannus. Ergänzungsband*. 6 1928: 284-286.—It is difficult to explain the existence of round-heads in South Germany, since, during the period following the migrations, there was no considerable influx of peoples, and the Franks, Alemanni, and Bajuvari of all periods belong to the long-headed tumulus grave type. Up to the present, investigations have not solved this problem.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

164. HUMBLA, PHILIBERT. Om tatuering i våra dagars Sverige. [Concerning tattooing in present-day Sweden.] *Fataburen*. (3) 1928: 95-116.—After a brief consideration of the age of the art of tattooing and the extent of its use among primitive peoples, the author relates the history of tattooing in Europe. It is maintained that this ancient custom, at least as far as the Teutons are concerned, was almost entirely eradicated by the interference of the church during the Middle Ages; it was not until intimate contacts were established with eastern Asia during the 17th and 18th centuries that the practice of decorating the body with tattooed pictures again became widespread in Europe. Herein lies the explanation of the fact that it was chiefly the sailors who acquired the custom. In addition to the sailors, however, also the dock workers, soldiers, and railroad men of Sweden have, at various times, adopted the practice; the peasantry, on the contrary, have not been thus affected. The tattooings, which consist of symbolic pictures, emblems, pictures of women, etc., as a rule, depict the life of the sailor. In early times the professional tattooer used an instrument similar to that used in Japan; this consisted merely of a row of needles fastened to the end of a stick; today, electrical tools are used. In Sweden, as in the other European countries, tattooing is gradually disappearing and will undoubtedly soon be a thing of the past. (The article is illustrated by ten reproductions, showing patterns found in tattoo workshops; also the tools used are reproduced. The collection is at present found in Göteborgs Museum.)—Göteborgs Museum.

165. JIRLOW, RAGNAR. Sländor i Göteborgs Museum. [Distaffs in Göteborgs Museum.] *Västenska Hembygdsstudier*. 1928.—This article, which makes a preliminary classification of the different types of distaffs found in western Sweden and which also gives information as to their distribution, is based upon the collection now located in Göteborgs Museum. The classification has been determined chiefly by the position of the "pulley" in relation to that end of the rod furnished with a hook; this is the end which, in spinning,

is pointed upward. Judging from the investigated specimens, it is evident that a distinct type of distaff is found in the western part of Sweden (chiefly in the provinces of Bohuslän, Dalsland, and western Värmland); this type is what might be called "low-weighted," i.e., the "pulley" is placed at a very low point on the rod; by comparing it with the distaff collection in the Nordiska Museum in Stockholm it is revealed that the northern boundary of the distribution of the "low-weighted" distaffs passes from Värmland into Norway, where it cuts through the Halling Valley and north around Telemarken. The southern boundary of the distribution of the distaffs which have their greatest weight at the top—a type which is encountered everywhere in northern Sweden—cuts through the northernmost corner of Värmland, whence it passes through the Halling Valley of Norway, reaching the ocean at the Hardanger Fiord. Near the boundary lines, however, are often found distaffs whose weight is centered near the middle. Two methods of manipulation can be distinguished; the first, which was the one in most common use, consists first of all in twining a thread of such a length as to be able to be tied to the hook of the distaff, whereupon the latter is set into motion and allowed to rotate freely; meanwhile both hands can be employed in drawing out and arranging the flax fibers; the thread, in this case, is twisted to the left. In the second and less usual method, the distaff, which here lies in a horizontal position, is rolled along the right thigh from body to knee; this movement is performed with the right hand. In this case the thread is twisted to the right side. The same result is obtained if the spinner rolls the distaff rapidly down the thigh and then lets it rotate freely in the air. This modification of the second method, which in fact is the more common of the two, is often referred to as spinning with a partly free distaff; as has already been implied, the thread thus spun is of the "right-hand" variety. It is well known that ever since the Bronze Age, it has been customary to use thread twisted in opposite directions for the warp and woof. The different methods of spinning could be traced far back into the ages; the author, for example, reproduces a picture from a grave in Beni-Hassan, Egypt, where the women employed in spinning make use of both methods, that is, they spin with free and partly free distaffs. The picture is dated about 2000 B.C. The article, furthermore, explains the terminology used in the northern countries, and is illustrated by photographs and drawings.—*Göteborgs Museum*.

166. JOHANSSON, LEVI. *Människan i norrländsk folktrö. Folkloristiska studien I. Folktron om människans preexistens och barnet*. [Man's place in the popular beliefs of Norrland. Folklore Studies I. The popular beliefs concerning the child and the preexistence of man.] *Folkminnen och Folktankar*. 16(1) 1929: 1-7.—The old popular beliefs in the northern part of Sweden concerned themselves, among other things, with the question of the preexistence of man. All human beings were believed to have existed from time immemorial; before birth they were thought to abide some place in the realm of the spirits, awaiting the opportunity of being brought into the world. It was therefore considered the duty of everyone to marry and have children. Each individual was predestined to have a certain number of children. This belief exerted strong moral claims, for just as impossible as it was for the living individual to beget different or more children than those he was destined to have, just as impossible was it for the unborn to receive other parents than those which, once for all, had been chosen for them. The author cites several myths which are based on this conception. As a rule they refer to a woman who refused to bring children into the world and as a result was visited by her unborn progeny at her deathbed. Cripples, and wicked or abnormal children were con-

sidered as punishment to the parents.—*Göteborgs Museum*.

167. NIKIFOROV, A. НИКИФОРОВ, А. Своягочасна піпезька казка. [A contemporary fairy-tale of Pinega.] *Етнографічний Вісник*. 8 1929: 52-96.—The study deals with the contemporary fairy-tale of Pinega—the provincial town of the former district of Archangel. This fairy-tale is analyzed as an object of local, cultural, ethnographical, and historical study and as material for solving a number of biological problems, i.e. of life,—of the fairy-tale, etc. The author describes, at the same time, a number of considerations of method, logic, and theory in which he is interested; such as the geographical distribution of fairy-tales, the classification of the fairy-tales according to "genre", and a general review of factors in the mythological change of the fairy-tale.—*E. Kagarov*.

168. ROTH-LUTRA, KARL HEINRICH. Beiträge zur Anthropologie der Pfalz. Mit dem Preise gekrönt von der Hohen Philosophischen Fakultät Sektion II der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München. [The anthropology of the Palatinate. Chosen as the prize essay by the Higher Philosophical Faculty, Section Two, of the Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich.] *Mitteil. d. Pfälzischer Verein f. Naturkunde Pollichia*. 3 1-90.—This essay, which was given the prize by the Anthropological Institute of the University of Munich, is the first extensive statistical study of the population of the Bavarian Palatinate. The largest proportion of the people are of the Nordic or Alpine races, with a liberal sprinkling of Dinaric and a slight strain of Mediterranean stocks. There are distinct local types, the origin of which is historically known. The sharpest contrasts are not between those in the Rhine territory to the east and mountain district to the west, but between North and Southwest. Those in the Northwest Palatinate have dark hair and low heads, prominent outstanding noses, and relatively long legs; those in the Southwest have light hair, short legs, and high heads, and the nose is less prominent; those in the east have a nose of intermediate type, those adjacent to the Northwest are intermediate in hair color and in length of leg, and those adjacent to the Southwest are intermediate in head form. These racial distinctions have a certain social significance. Laborers are marked off from the professional classes by smaller stature, greater body width, longer arms, and greater chest width (the latter two associated with smooth hair), and by a concave and less prominent nose. There is, then, a connection between the social and the physical types. There is also an account of studies on growth in a selected social class, namely the students in the higher normal school classes.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

169. TOMSCHIK, JOSEF. Urgeschichtlicher Kannibalismus in Europa. (Auszug.) [Prehistoric cannibalism in Europe. Abstract.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropologischen Gesellsch. in Wien. Verhandl.* 59 (2-3) 1929: 16-19.—Animistic concepts lie at the basis of the practice of cannibalism, which is inspired by the concepts of magic found in totemic areas and in the animism which prevails in matrilineal cultures. The same causal association is suggested by a study of the prehistoric evidence.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 102, 113, 212)

170. EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. Oracle-magic of the Azande. *Sudan Notes & Records*. 11 1928: 1-53.—Among the Azande of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan various oracles are consulted in regard to personal affairs and in certain stereotyped social contexts. Certain taboos must be observed before all consultations, but these are especially strict in the case of the arch-oracle benge. This is the dried root of a certain

plant growing in the Belgian Congo and obtainable only at great personal risk. The root is powdered and administered with certain formalities to a chicken, while the question to which an answer is desired is addressed to benge personified. Under the influence of the toxic powder the chicken may or may not die. The test is repeated. According to the results of these tests a negative or affirmative reply is supposed to be given. In the absence of benge other oracles are consulted, but wherever possible benge is the final arbiter. The author has studied the methods in detail and has drawn conclusions in regard to the possibilities of cheating, especially with some of the lesser oracles. Benge plays a large part in the social and legal decisions of the Azande.—*C. P. Pearson.*

171. FISCHER, EUGEN. Zur Frage der äthiopischen Rasse. [The question of the Ethiopian race.] *Zeitschr. f. Morphol. und Anthropol.* 27 (2) 1929: 339-341.—The wavy hair form in Northeast Africa is interpreted as an indication of a crossing between smooth and curly hair. Similarly, other somatic characteristics are intermediate between Negro and either Mediterranean or Oriental races. It is, therefore, scarcely appropriate to speak of an Ethiopian race.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

172. GOICHON, A. M. Quelques scènes de vie saharienne. [Saharan scenes.] *Outre-Mer.* 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 167-183.—The customs of Mزاب have been carefully studied in recent years and these sociological investigations in a virgin field have greatly enlarged our knowledge of desert life and psychology. *La vie féminine au Mزاب* has already been published by the Geuthner firm (1927) and the companion volume, which will deal with the great feasts, the practice of witchcraft, funerals and burials, and folklore, will appear presently.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

173. LEBZELTER, VIKTOR. Bei den Kun-Buschleuten am oberen Omurambo und Ovambo (Südwestafrika). [The Kun-Bushmen on the Upper Omurambo and Ovambo (Southwest Africa).] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien. Verhandl.* 59 (2-3) 1929: 12-16.—A review of the racial composition, mental achievements, and psychology of these branches of the primitive Bushmen of South Africa. In intelligence the Bushmen do not reach the level of the average European.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

174. LEBZELTER, VIKTOR. Bericht über eine Studien- und Forschungsreise nach Südafrika. [Report of an expedition for study and investigation in South Africa.] *Anthrop. Anz.* 5 (4) 1928: 360-362.—The Bantu stem in South Africa includes at least four racial components, the Hamitoid, the Australoid, the Bushman-Hottentot. The racial element of the latter is small body size and a reduced head length. Constitutionally it is the small and short asthenic type.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

175. LEBZELTER, VIKTOR. Zusammenfassender Bericht über meine Reisen und Forschungen in Süd-Afrika 1926-1928. [Comprehensive report of my travels and researches in South Africa 1926-1928.] *Anthropos.* 24 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 231-239.—Lebzelter has collected, apparently for museum purposes, a large amount of miscellaneous data relating to the ethnology, anthropology, and archaeology of all the best known tribes of South Africa. He has made measurements of living natives and of skeletons in the local museums, and collected a good deal of material relating to existing cultural life. The article is essentially an undetailed list of these findings.—*C. P. Pearson.*

176. MÜNTER, HEINRICH. Über den Vorgang des Rassenwandels im Ägyptervolke und über Charakter und Herkunft der ihm zugrunde liegenden ethnischen Elemente. [The occurrence of racial changes in the Egyptian peoples and the character and origin of the fundamental ethnic elements.] *Zeitschr.*

f. d. gesamte Anatomie I. Abt.: Zeitschr. f. Anatomie u. Entwicklungsgesch. 88 (1-2) 1928: 1-87.—After the 18th Dynasty there was a two-fold intrusion of Oriental racial elements into the Nile valley. These interbred with an earlier immigrant strain of Negroes and gave rise to a mixed group, the African-Oriental.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

177. MAURICE, P. M. Lés médecines Abasinganga chez les Bapimbwe. [Abasinganga medicines among the Bapimbwe.] *Bibliotheca Africana.* 3 (2-3) Jul. 1929: 190-198.—Among African negroes the word remedy connotes not only materials which effect cures, but those which offer protection to persons, houses, fields, crops, and domestic animals. The term also applies to protective measures used before hunting and fishing. These remedies are usually of vegetable origin, but may also take the form of amulets and charms. A detailed account of remedies is given.—*C. P. Pearson.*

178. STAM, N. The Bahanga. *Publ. of the Catholic Anthropological Conf.* 1 (4) Aug. 1929: 143-179.—This is an ethnographical description of an East African tribe of the above name. The author gives first a history of the origin and evolution of the tribe; its geographical location, near Lake Victoria; and then subsumes his knowledge under the captions of religion; burial rites; sacrifices, both ordinary and special; bewitchers and possession; charms doctors, poison men and oracle men; ordeals and ordeal men; omens; birth and marriage; totems and taboos; mutilations and adornments and circumcision.—*E. D. Harvey.*

179. TRAVÉLÉ, MOUSSA. Le Komo ou Koma. [The Komo-Koma of the Soudan.] *Outre-Mer.* 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 127-150.—The author is an eminent native African writer holding the post of Chief Interpreter of the French Soudan, who was recently made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He here presents a study of the jealously guarded religious rites of the Bambara people with an account of their significance.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 66, 149, 155, 214, 242, 243, 246)

180. AZADOVSKIĬ, M. K. АЗАДОВСКИЙ, М. К. Место и роль фольклора в организации краеведческих изысканий [The importance of folklore in the organization of regional study.] (Первый Сибирский Краевой Научно-Исследовательский Съезд. Новосибирск. Доклады Секции "Человек". Доклады Секции Музейно-Архивной.) 5 1928: 66-78.—The report is a reply to those assertions which deny the social importance of folklore study and describe it as having only a theoretic interest. In numerous examples from the economic life of the people the author brings forth its close connection with the different forms of the folklore and ethnography of the country. A great many economic moments in the life of the Russian village are so closely bound up with various survivals that without the intensive study of these survivals one is unable to understand the economic life of the village; the same links are being observed in other forms of life. In the author's opinion, folklore study is a reliable and valuable means which leads us to a real knowledge of contemporary life in all its forms. The struggle for the new conditions and culture is absolutely impossible without an attentive and many-sided study of the remnants and manifestations of the old condition and all the factors connected with them. The history of regional science shows us that the small regional nuclei have a ready answer to the call for ethnographic and folklore study and are one of the primary forms of manifestation of regional scientific interests. Their importance in the organization of the regional work is very great.—*M. Azadovsky.*

181. BARANOV, S. БАРАНОВ, С. Народное творчество Ыгловского округа д. ч. о. [Folklore of

the Lgov district, central chernozem region.] Известия Курского Общества Краеведения. 4-6 (10-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 49-57.—Convinced that the study of folksongs is a necessary supplement to the knowledge of the ethnographical character of a region, the author issues this outline of folklore based on the material from the Lgov district. In the first place he describes the folksongs called *chastushka*—pertaining to men or women, but adds that such a division is not always possible in practice. He further classifies the folksongs of the district according to content: social-political, family, love, humor, satire, and gives the original *chastushki* of each type. New conditions are penetrating the life of the people, but many characteristics of the new life parallel features of the old; for example, the people resort to conjuration as of old to cure disease. The original texts of four conjurations are given: (1) treatment for sore ear; (2) treatment to prevent bleeding; (3) protection against wolves; (4) protection against snakes. The number of church marriage ceremonies in villages is decreasing, while non-church wedding rites are being strictly observed everywhere; The author describes the latter and gives examples of the original wedding songs. Because old songs in villages are being replaced rapidly by new ones, (those of the red army, town and factory) the necessity for collecting folklore is becoming increasingly urgent.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

182. EICKSTEDT, EGON FRHR. von. Anthropologische Forschungen in Südindien. 5. Anthropologischer Bericht der Deutschen Indien-Expedition. [Anthropological investigations in South India. Fifth Anthropological Report of the German Indian Expedition.] *Anthrop. Anz.* 6(1) 1929: 64-85.—We find in South India, if anywhere, the significance of the geographical environment in the dispersion of the races. Originally the Veddas were the sole human inhabitants of the thickly forested lands, not only in the western mountain ranges, but also over a wide territory to the east. This compact early territory was interpenetrated by the open, level, cultivated zones of intruding Melanoids who practised a higher cultivation. Today these two old racial elements are frequently combined in the same social organization. Far to the south, Mongoloid intrusions came into contact with the Veddas. Before the time of the pre-Aryan South European migrations, the whole of India had experienced an influx of Mongoloid peoples.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

183. EICKSTEDT, EGON FRHR. von. Die Negritos der Andamanen. (4. Bericht der Deutschen Indien-Expedition.) [The Negritos of the Andamans. Fourth Report of the German Indian Expedition.] *Anthrop. Anz.* 5(3) 1928: 259-268.—The Negritos of the Andamans belong to a small racial group which has had no noteworthy contacts with the outside world during the course of more than a thousand years. The natives of the Great Andamans and of the Little Andamans constitute each a localized type. The type of the Great Andamans was influenced by foreign intrusions at some time in the remote past. The Little Andamans, in all probability, represent a still older intrusion and also a different Negrito type. Neither of the groups shows indications of Indian-Burmese contacts. In spite of marked distinctions within the respective groups, they fall into two distinguishable types, the one with primitive, the other with oriental characteristics. Unfortunately these types of early racial history are fast dying out.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

184. GORODKOV, B. N. ГОРОДКОВ, Б. Н. Работы Гыданской экспедиции Академии наук по пути к истокам р. Гыды. [The work of the Gydan expedition of the Academy of sciences on its way to the source of the River Gyda.] Доклады Академии Наук СССР. Ser. A. 7 1928: 113-117.—This article is a preliminary report on the course of the work of

the Gydan expedition, based on reports sent by B. N. Gorodkov from the different places explored by the expedition. The Tungus exclusively inhabit the banks of the Turukhan River and its tributaries. The Samoyeds (Uraks) occupy the upper courses of the Hata and Hai-Yaga rivers (tributaries of the Taza). The Samoyed culture is more advanced than that of the Tungus. A few characteristic distinctions in the material culture of the Samoyeds and the Tungus are pointed out. The population of the Gydan fenland consists exclusively of the Samoyeds. Geographical data as to camping places is included.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

185. KIFFNER, FRITZ. Ein Beitrag zur Morphologie der Sakei. [A note on the morphology of the Sakei.] *Zeitschr. f. Morphol. Anthropol.* 27(2) 1929: 179-198.—An examination of the data gathered by Moszkowski in 1907 on male and female Sakei shows both pure blood Sakei and a Malay crossing.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

186. KOZ'MIN, N. N. КОЗЬМИН, Н. Н. К вопросу о происхождении якутов-сахалар. Историко-этнографические записки. [The question of the origin of the Yakut-Sokhalar. Historical-ethnographic notes.] Очерки по Изучению Якутского Края (Иркутск). 2 1928: 5-14.—This article compares numerous ethnographic and historical data on the Yakuts and charts the near relationship of the Yakuts with certain tribes of the Altai and Upper Yenisei. The author rejects the former hypothesis (that of Seroshevsky and others) of the relationship of the Yakuts with the Sagais, and proves that the tribes of Sokha belonging to the North-Abakan Turks, are the nearest kinsmen of the Yakuts.—*M. Azadovsky.*

187. KSENOFONTOV, G. V. КСЕНОФОНТОВ, Г. В. Легенды рассказы о шаманах у якутов, бурят и тунгусов. Материалы к мифологии урало-алтайских племен и северной Азии. Ч. 1. [Legends and tales about the shamans among the Yakuts, Buryats and Tungus. Material for the mythology of the Ural-Altaian tribes and the North of Asia. Pt. 1.] Очерки по Изучению Якутского Края. (Иркутск.) 2 1928: 1-77. (Suppl.)—This is a collection of materials connected with a shaman as the central figure of the shamanist performances. These materials are in the form of stories which have been told to the author by different persons, their contents being legends about shamans. A separate chapter describes the individual story-tellers, some of them being shamanists. In the preface, the editor states the connection between this work and the last investigations of G. N. Potanin: *Sky cult in North Asia*; the material collected by G. V. Ksenofontov greatly supplements and develops the theses of the late explorer.—*M. Azadovsky.*

188. MAKSIMOV, A. N. МАКСИМОВ, А. Н. К вопросу о тотемизме у народов Сибири. [Totemism among the peoples of Siberia.] Ученые Записки Института Истории Российской Ассоциации Научно-Исследовательских Институт Обществ. Наук. 7 1928: 1-14.—The existence of totemism in Siberia, as in Asia, has been denied until recently. The objections of some scientists were based mainly on the blending of totemism with zoolatry, i.e., worship of animals. In former works the author rejected the existence of totemism among the Siberian tribes, but recently acquired facts compel him to question the previously accepted opinion. The work of an ancient Persian historian, Rashid-Egdin (13th cent.) dealing with the prehistoric period of the Turkish peoples is one such source and numerous facts concerning the same subject have been collected by one of the Russian ethnographers. The further collection of materials which may throw light on this question is one of the fundamental problems of Russian ethnography.—*M. Azadovsky.*

189. PEKARSKIĬ, E. K. and ПОПОВ, Н. П. ПЕКАРСКИЙ, Э. К. и ПОПОВ, Н. П. Среди якутов.

[Among the Yakuts.] Очерки по Изучению Якутского Края (Иркутск). 2 1928: 23-53.—This article is a collection of materials relating to Yakut beliefs. It includes information concerning: (1) Their ideas of cosmogony (the sky, stars, sun and moon, land and water, thunder and lightning, atmospheric phenomena, etc.); (2) Their zoological notions (their relation to the horse, to horned-cattle, bears, foxes, and other animals); (3) their anthropologic notions (ideas as to disease, pregnancy, birth, death, signs and fortune-telling.)—*M. Azadovsky.*

190. SEREBRENNIKOV, V. N. СЕРЕБРЕННИКОВ, В. Н. Из записей фольклориста. [From a folklorist's notes.] Пермский Краеведческий Сборник. 4 1928: 123-127.—The author describes old ceremonies connected with the celebration of carnival and gives the original text of the conjuration used during the carnival tobogganing. The text of a Christmas carol, folk tales of the Kama district reflecting the life conditions and the character of the natives, and seventeen anecdotes from the Okhan and Ordin districts of the Ural region, are included in the article.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

191. СТЯЖКИН, ИВ. СТЯЖКИН, ИВ. Из камышловских этнографических наблюдений. [Ethnographic observations in the Kamishlov region.] Пермский Краеведческий Сборник. 4 1928: 131-135.—This article is a complement to the outline of P. S. Bogoslovsky: *The Ethnology of the Perm region in Economics* 1926, No. 4). The author, in addition to emphasizing the necessity for collecting information about the remnants of the old customs which are being supplanted by the new ones, describes various Perm ceremonies, greetings, proverbs, and signs connected with: (1) the birth of a child; its christening, (2) death; and (3) wedding.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

OCEANIA

192. BAKER, JOHN R. The Northern New Hebrides. *Geog. Journal.* 73 (4) Apr. 1929: 305-325.—Personal record of a visit.—*C. P. Pearson.*

193. RIVET, M. P. La groups oceanien. [The Oceanian group.] *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo.* Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2, 1928: 2332-2353.—The Australian language, usually considered peculiar, shows in vocabulary many similarities with Malayo-Polynesian, and more with Austro-Asiatic languages (Munda and Mon-Khmer), which together constitute W. Schmidt's "Austrian" linguistic family. The author suggests that this new linguistic entity be called the "Oceanian Group," including the Australian, Malayo-Polynesian and Austro-Asiatic languages. This linguistic entity has neither ethnic nor ethnographic entity. It must have arisen secondarily, and the language of one of the tribes must have been forced upon the others by motives or conditions at present unknown. The origin of the culture groups was in the following order: Australians, Melanesians, Polynesians, and Indonesians. The first are paleolithic Negroes; the second, neolithic Negroes; and the last two belong to the Whites and the Yellows, and have more advanced civilizations than the first two groups. It is possible to specify the area of the ancient spread of these peoples. The Australians, the Melanesians and the Indonesians formerly lived in southern Asia and especially in Indo-China where their remains have been unearthed from the ancient neolithic strata of Tongking. The presence of the Australians in Java, probably as early as the Pleistocene epoch, has been established by archeology. The center from which all these peoples migrated was either the Indian Archipelago or Southern Asia. The part played by this Oceanic group in the migration of peoples and in the history of civilization was momentous. Eastward, the Australians and Malayo-Polynesians reached America; westward, the influence of the Oceanic group reached Africa, and historic and proto-historic Europe. The spread of the Oceanic group was almost entirely by sea.—*W. D. Wallis.*

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

194. SPEISER, E. A. Traces of the oldest cultures of Babylonia and Assyria. *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 5 (4) 1929: 162-164.—A preliminary excavation at Tepe Gawra, near Mosul, conducted for the American Schools of Oriental Research and for Dropsie College, furnished important data for the identification of three of the oldest cultural groups of Mesopotamia. The group which dates furthest back (about 4000 B.C.) is characterized by painted ware decorated in geometric style. The makers of that pottery were supplanted by another neolithic people whose shrine yielded among others a pair of horns of consecration, and a phallic object made of stone and pointing definitely to the practice of circumcision: the authors of this second culture are tentatively identified with the earliest Semites. The conquerors of the latter were the first to introduce metal into the country, thus ushering in the Bronze Age. Their remains belong to the Sumero-Akkadian period. The material discovered at Tepe Gawra supports the theory that Semites preceded Sumerians in the Land of the Two Rivers.—E. A. Speiser.

CRETE AND GREECE

195. EICHLER, FRITZ. Zwei Relieffragmente der Antikensammlung in Wien. [Two fragments of reliefs from the Vienna collection of antiquities.] *Jahresh. Oesterreich. Archäol. Inst.* 24 (1) 1929: 112-122.—The article describes (1) a figure from a marble crater, neo-Attic in style; (2) a late 5th century votive relief, with figures probably of Athena and Dionysus.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

196. UNSIGNED. Archäologische Gesellschaft zu Berlin (Sitzungen 1928). [The 1928 meetings of the Archaeological Society at Berlin.] *Archäol. Anzeiger (Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Archäol. Inst.)*. 43 (1) 1928: 195-268.—Feb. 7: Brueckner described the work of the German Archaeological Institute in the Cerameicus at Athens. Mar. 6: Last part of Brunn's *Denkmäler* read. (Photographs.) Mar. 27: Corssen discussed the original location of the Delphic oracle. May 1: Scheel reported his investigation of the rostra at the west end of the *Forum Romanum*. (Photographs.) Franz Oelman discussed Roman villas in the Rhineland. (Plans, elevations.) May 8: Hekler described the chief pieces of antique sculpture in the museum at Budapest. (Photographs.) June 5: Noack reported architectural researches in Italy; Redenwaldt described a masterpiece of late Roman Baroque.—J. Birdsall.

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

197. DUCATI, PERICLE. Dallo "Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica" all' "Istituto Archeologico Germanico" (1829-1929). [From the "Institute of Archaeological Correspondence" to the "German Archaeological Institute."] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1370) Apr. 16, 1929: 487-506.—On Dec. 9, 1828, the anniversary of Winckelmann's birth, three Germans, a Dane (Thorwaldsen), and an Italian planned at Rome in his memory the new Archaeological Institute, under the patronage of the future Frederick Wilhelm IV of Prussia. The society was actually founded Apr. 21, 1829 with the good will of the papal state and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. During the greater portion of the century that has passed since, an Italian society

of the kind would have been impossible, and the German society has done incalculable service to Italian archaeology not only by its researches and publications, but by offering training and experience to young Italian archaeologists. In 1874 the institute was officially changed to the Imperial German Archaeological Institute with its headquarters at Berlin but with the branch at Rome continuing to cooperate fully with Italian students, and with its publications, the *Monumenti*, *Annali*, and *Bollettino* still published chiefly in Italian. At the end of the year 1885 the Italian publications ceased and the *Antike Denkmäler* and the *Jahrbücher des k.d. Arch. Instituts* published at Berlin took their place, while the *Römische Mitteilungen* became the organ of the Roman section. The privileges of Italian students in the Institute became more and more restricted with the fuller Germanization of the Institute. Since the War the Institute has had its full library restored to it by the Italian government and has established new headquarters in the Via Sardegna. The centennial on Apr. 21, 1929 was a reminder of the services done by the Institute during the many years when the present Italian Institute was still impracticable, and of its continuing value.—Eva M. Sanford.

198. RONCZEWSKI, KONSTANTIN. Kapitelle aus Tarent im Museum von Bari. [Capitals from Tarentum in the museum of Bari.] Description and photographs of capitals from Tarentum in the museum at Bari. *Archäol. Anz. (Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Archäol. Inst.)* 43 (1) 1928: 29-40.—J. Birdsall.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 130, 135, 287)

199. MILLER, S. N. Roman York: Excavations of 1926-1927. *Jour. Roman Studies*. 18 (1) 1928: 61-99.—Excavations of 1925 at the east corner of the legionary camp had shown a double ditch and rampart probably from about 71-74 A.D. and two stone walls, one from the time of Trajan and one from that of Commodus or Severus. In 1926 the same site was investigated. Details concerning the line of the two walls are given. In the east corner-tower a post-hole suggests a wooden tower. The walls of the stone tower show an alignment different from that of the foundations. The latter phenomenon was observed also in the case of another tower. The corner-tower had once had a shallow basement under the platform of a *ballistarium*. This basement was later filled in. Thus four stages are suggested, wooden tower, two successive stone towers, and filling-in of the second stone tower. It is natural to connect the wooden tower with the clay rampart, the first stone tower with the first stone wall, the second with the second stone wall, and to suppose that the tower was filled in during the 3rd or 4th century. Evidence for and against this explanation is presented. The result of the examination of other parts of the remains are then given. The tower at the west corner revealed exclusively work belonging to about 300 A.D. and showed no signs of earlier work. It was found that work of this period extended around the north corner and included part of the north-east wall. The rest of this wall and the south-east wall belonged to the Commodus-Severus period. The north-west wall lay inside of the old line of fortifications. Thus the 4th century fort was smaller than the earlier fort. Yet it contained 50 acres, and this implies the

continued presence of a legion, but the legionaries seem to have lived outside of the fort with their families. (Illustrations and plans.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

200. PAULSEN, RUDOLF. Die Fundgegenstände aus dem Lager Caceres. [The finds in the camp at Caceres.] *Archäol. Anz. (Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Archäol. Inst.)* 43 (1) 1928: 14-29.—Description and sketches of bronze tools and utensils, pottery, weights, ornaments, weapons and a votive altar, found on the site of a Roman camp near Caceres in Spain.—*J. Birdsall.*

201. SCHULTEN, ADOLF. Castra Caecilia. [Camp Caecilia.] *Archäol. Anz. (Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Archäol. Inst.)* 43 (1) 1928: 1-14.—The site of a Roman camp near Caceras in Spain, first explored in 1910, was excavated in 1927, and revealed the ruins of a camp

built by Caecilius Metellus during the war against Sertorius, in 79 B.C. Its dimensions show that it contained one legion. The careful construction of its buildings, almost amounting to luxury, is exceptional, as is the presence of a temple and a large quantity of coins and pottery. Temples in camps are familiar through inscriptions, but this is the first one actually discovered. It contains an altar of clay with heads in relief, probably Serapis and Helios. The coins are all of the Republic. The large number of useful objects found, argues for a hasty retreat on the part of the Romans, and the condition of the buildings affords evidence of thorough plundering by the enemy. The camp seems to have been occupied just a year. (Maps and plans.)—*J. Birdsall.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

202. DOPSCH, ALFONS. Naturalwirtschaft und Geldwirtschaft in der Weltgeschichte. [Barter-economics and money-economics in world history.] *Arch. f. Rechts.-u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 22 (3) Apr. 1929: 453-562.—The generally accepted theory is that primitive peoples employ an economics based on barter which gradually develops into an economy based on money-exchange. So also ancient cultures, and the development from the feudalism of the Middle Ages into the capitalism of today. Dopsch points out that primitive peoples employ money, that ancient Egypt, India, and Japan, primarily countries with barter-economics also employed money exchange, and ancient Babylonia, Persia, and China the contrary. We generally say that Rome had money-economics until the 4th century A.D. and then barter-economics, but the fact is that both were used at all times. Similarly the early Middle Ages were not entirely dependent on barter-economics nor did the later Middle Ages and modern times entirely employ money-exchange. More than that, capitalism existed in barter-economics countries, i.e. Japan, and feudalism in the money countries of Islam.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

203. HERTZ, AMÉLIA. Les débuts de la géométrie. [The beginnings of geometry.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 47 (139-141) Jun. 1929: 29-54.—Herodotus tells us that geometry was born in the valley of the Nile as a result of the necessity of measuring fields after the ravages of inundation. This has been accepted without much examination. The most ancient examples of the mathematical problems of the Egyptians are of the XII dynasty (2000 B.C.). The fact that the Egyptians, without any knowledge of the properties of the circle, and unaware of the compass, had arrived at a more exact π than the Babylonians, whose compass-drawn circles were precise, indicates that the Egyptians simply took their geometry from another people. The Pythagorean theorem was known at the end of the fourth millennium before Christ. Both Babylonia and Egypt derived their geometry from a common source. The mathematics of the Egyptians was transmitted to them by colonists from Mesopotamia, who were undoubtedly influenced by the precise ceramic decorations of their predecessors.—*P. S. Fritz.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 144, 198, 209)

204. BOËTHIUS, AXEL. Från Gracchernas, Sullas och Ciceros Rom. [From the Rome of the Gracchi, Sulla, and Cicero.] *Svensk. Tidskr.* 19 (5)

1929: 347-365.—The Swedish scholar Boëthius writes from Rome a description of the Hellenization which took place in the plan and architecture of that city during the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. The proper significance of "certain isolated but historically very important discoveries and monuments, which are too easily, perhaps, overshadowed by the imposing remains of the time of the emperors," is indicated. Enough is now known of the architectural development of the large cities of ancient Greece and Rome so that the talk about "Pompeian styles," "the development in Pompeii," etc., ought to disappear.—*Walter Sandelius.*

205. HOLLAND, LEICESTER B. Mycenaean plumes. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 33 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 173-206.—The author reconsiders the significance of the "curled leaf ornament" found in Mycenaean tombs. He rejects the previous interpretations of it as either a prototype of the Corinthian modillion or as a part of a necklace, and interprets it as forming the coronet of the tasselled crowns represented as worn by priestesses and sphinxes especially in Mycenaean Greece. It appeared first in Greece about contemporary with the change from the "Shaft-grave dynasty" to the "Tholos-tomb dynasty," and did not reach Crete until the latter part of the following period. The sphinx had its origin in Egypt and was later common in Asia. "The cults to which it belonged were brought to Greece when its head-dress—the tasselled crown—appeared there under the aegis of the Tholos-tomb dynasty." "The 'curled leaf ornament' seems to be a conventionalization derived from a feather crown." "The tasselled crown appears to be a religious head-dress peculiar to sphinxes and priestesses, while the stiff feathered war bonnet—with no central tassel—is the head-gear of fighting men." They may well have had a common origin, though the development of the one from the other occurred in the East Mediterranean, before they were imported to Greece.—*A. A. Trever.*

206. KONOW, STEN. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Buddhahildes. [The image of Buddha.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos. Hist. Kl.* (29) 1928: 565-574.—The author supports the position of A. K. Coomaraswamy in claiming Mathura as the locality of the origin of the Buddha-image in India. He adduces new evidence for the later date of the development of the Greco-Buddhist Grandhara art. This evidence is chiefly based upon the results of Sir John Marshall's excavations at Taxila and other points of north-western India.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

207. STUDNIEZKA, FRANZ. Neue archaische Marmorskulpturen, Falsches und Echtes. [Newly discovered archaic sculpture, both spurious and genuine.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 43 (1-2) 1928: 140-170; (3-4) 1928: 171-229.—The draped female statue of the Collection Grüneisen published at

Florence, 1925, by its Russian owners is obviously a poor, styleless forgery, based on the draped female statues of the Acropolis. A second forgery, a draped female figure 78 m. high, can be shown, by a study of the drapery and hair, to have been derived from old photographs of two statues in the Acropolis Museum, Nos. 676 and 680. The most important forgery yet known is the Athena in battle array which came into the market, at the latest, April, 1927. The same dealers had offered by July, 1926, a three figure group which this article will show to be genuine. The Athena was made, apparently as a supplement to the genuine group, by Alceo Dossena, who, as a result of a dispute over the commission, claims the group as well as the Athena. A careful study of the Athena's drapery, aegis and shield, spear hand, helmet and head, proves that the sculptor modeled every detail after some extant fragment of archaic sculpture, often misunderstood through photographs. The statue's state of preservation is conclusive evidence of forgery, also. Pieces are broken from the face but the nose is whole. The too uniform weathering is the work of acid and of intense smokeless heat. The marble of the genuine group, shown by geologists to be Calabrian, bears no traces of heat. Flecks of mortar prove that the fragments composing it were once built into a wall and sinter is evidence for their exposure to water. The subject of the group is a rape, possibly of Proserpina by Pluto. The arms of the youth must thus be reconstructed to seize the maiden about the thighs as if to lift her into a chariot, or on to his shoulder. The most likely reconstruction of the youth's legs is a half kneeling posture. Other archaic treatments of the same theme on vases and in sculpture is the evidence for such a reconstruction. The evidence for the third figure of the group is two hands, one resting on each of the maiden's shoulders. The slenderness and delicacy of the hands argue for a woman, their size for a goddess, possibly Aphrodite uniting the youth and maiden in a marriage by capture. A close study of the details of the youth and maiden reveal a fresh, vigorous creation of ca. 500 B.C. in a style characteristic of Magna Graecia; not a blend of details copied from various sources. Still another of Dossena's forgeries is the so-called Amazon, a gigantic woman fighting, based on casts of the battle of the giants from the treasury of the Siphnians. (Every detail illustrated.)—*J. Birdsall.*

EGYPT

(See also Entries 176, 202, 203, 233, 327, 330)

208. BUHL, HERBERT. Anfänge der kameralistischen Buchhaltung. [Beginnings of cameralistic bookkeeping.] *Zeitschr. f. Handelswissensch. u. Handelspraxis.* 22(4) Apr. 1929: 111-116.—Technical details are given regarding methods of keeping financial accounts in Babylonian temples and in the royal treasury of ancient Egypt.—*M. L. Hansen.*

209. D'HENNEZEL, JOSEPH. Les splendeurs de Deir-el-Bahari. [The glories of Deir-el-Bahari.] *Chron. d'Égypte.* 4(7) Dec. 1928: 43-52.—This is a popular and impressionistic description of Hatshepsut's temple and its surroundings.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

210. LAGIER, CAMILLE. Plagiaires ou non? [Plagiarists or not?] *Chron. d'Égypte.* 3(6) Jul. 1928: 159-172.—Documents now available free the Italian scholars Rossellini and Ungarelli from the charge of plagiarism from some of Champollion's works brought against them in the 1840's.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

211. OLDEROGGE, D. ОЛЬДЕРОГГЕ, Д. К организации цехового управления в древнем Египте эпохи Среднего царства. [The organization of the guilds in ancient Egypt in the Middle kingdom

era.] Доклады Академии Наук СССР. *Reports of the Acad. of Sciences in USSR.* (5) 1928: 97-99.—The author confirms the suggestion of Baillet. In the Middle Kingdom there existed different wards for townspeople of each profession, painters, copper-smiths, etc. The titles of the relatives of a deceased man help in finding out his profession. The existence of different words for each profession may be proved by the study of excavations and papyri texts.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

212. PIEPER, M. Das ägyptische Märchen. [The Egyptian tale.] *Zeitschr. d. deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 8(2) 1929: 143-170.—The Egyptian tale has been sadly neglected of late years. We distinguish in general between tale-motives and complete tales, the latter sometimes containing many elements. In Egyptian literature, we find examples of the following motives: The travel tale, the dragon, the Lorelei, magicians, medicine-men, prophecy-tales, the haversack motive (men smuggled into a city for the purpose of conquest, like Ali Baba, the Trojan horse, etc.), the disguised prince, the foredoomed prince, the faithful wife, the unfaithful wife, the unhappy union between a mortal and a god, the hidden heart, Cinderella, Machandel, the unburied dead, the riddle, the struggle between the body and the head, dream phantasies. In addition to these native elements, we find many foreign influences, such as gambling for the possession of a secret book, and some of the Panchatantra themes. Animal stories are of Egyptian origin. Plant stories seem to arise simultaneously in Egypt and other countries. Egyptian parallels can be found to the stories of the Theban monks, of some of the Old Testament stories, of some Greek stories, and of several Russian tales. "True stories" of the Münchhausen variety have not yet been found in Egypt, nor do the Arabian Nights show any signs of Egyptian influence. It is to be hoped that more work will be done in the future in this field, especially in the Turkish and Asia Minor phases of the question.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

213. WALLE, B. van de. Un égyptologue belge d'il y a un siècle. [A Belgian Egyptologist of a century ago.] *Chron. d'Égypte.* 4(7) Dec. 1928: 80-84.—This is a publication of an attempted translation in 1826 of the inscription on a canopic jar in a private collection sold at Antwerp in that year.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 194, 202, 203, 208, 771)

214. MULLO-WEIR, C. J. Four hymns to Gula. *Jour. Royal Asiat. Soc.* (1) Jan. 1929: 1-18.—A revised edition is given of four hymns to Gula, the goddess of the Sun. These have already appeared in (1) King, *Babylonian magic and sorcery* No. 6, pp. 71-95; (2) *ibid.* No. 4 p. 24 ff.; (3) Craig, *Religious texts* I, 18; (4) *ibid.* II, 16-18. Nos (3) and (4) have been recopied from originals in the British Museum. Translations and a full critical commentary are added.—*F. W. Buckler.*

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 194, 234, 772)

215. GATTI, TANCREDI. Per una rassegna storica sui moventi: I moventi del reato nel diritto ebraico. [An historical view of motives: the motives for crime in Hebrew law.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza.* 108(6) Dec. 1928: 461-482.—This is a study of criminal law drawn from the Scriptures, proving that the Jews were the first to take into account social and ethical elements in evaluating the causes of crime.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

216. LAMMENS, HENRI. Sūriyah wa-lubnān: qidam ismayhima. [Syria and Lebanon: the antiquity of their names.] *Al-Machriq.* 27(6) Jun. 1929: 432-

433.—At least 20 centuries before the name "Syria" was applied to that country on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, the name of "Lebanon" occurs in the ancient inscriptions. "Syria" (Arabic *Sūriyah*) is a corruption of Greek *Συρία*, which is itself an abbreviation of "Assyria." When the Phoenician traders were dealing with the seaports on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, that country was a part of the Assyrian empire and was therefore called by the

Greeks "Assyria," later abbreviated into "Syria." The name "Syria," therefore, is not very old. It does not occur in the Old Testament. Neither Homer nor Hesiod knew it. The poet Achilles of the 5th century B.C. was the first to use it. Not until the conquests of Alexander did the name become widely used. On the other hand, the name "Lebanon" occurs in the earliest cuneiform and hieroglyphic inscriptions.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 94, 95, 195, 204, 205, 207, 233, 237, 241, 327, 328, 330)

217. BONNARD, ANDRÉ. *Deux images de l'homme dans la littérature Grécque.* [Two types of man in Greek literature.] *Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Apr. 1929: 389-404.—The Greek man as he appears in the literature of the last third of the 5th century B.C. carries in him two images of the activity and thought of man,—the one the athlete or combatant, the other the sophist or savant. Greek tragedy presents both types in the same play on different planes, the one mirroring the actual and the other the ideal; it is the hero, as one sees him in the contrast between Creon and Antigone, both right, but on different planes. By his confidence in the future and the perfectibility of man, Socrates is allied to tragedy. When Aristophanes in the *Clouds*, and again in the *Frogs*, brings the two into rivalry he chooses between them, and passionately, pillorying Socrates and bringing Aeschylus rather than Euripides back from the shades. But his own age chose otherwise.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

218. BUCKLER, W. H., CALDER, W. M., and COX, C. W. M. *Asia Minor, 1924. V.—Monuments from the upper Tembris valley.* *Jour. Roman Studies.* 18(1) 1928: 21-40.—This article contains items 231-255. The monuments are described and the texts of the inscriptions given and annotated. Illustrations are given on three plates and figures inserted in the text. Most of the inscriptions are Greek. Several are Christian. At the end of the study there are given corrections and additions to 17 of the previously published documents.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

219. CAPPS, EDWARD. Forty-seventh annual report of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. *Bull. Archaeol. Inst. Amer.* 19 Dec. 1928: 44-64.—This is an account of the progress in building and endowment funds of the School, of the incomplete negotiations for the concession to excavate in the Agora, of excavations and publications in the past year, and of appointments to the School staff. Of especial interest is the statement of progress made in the cataloguing of the Gennadius Library.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

220. FUNKE, HERMANN. *Rasse, Leistung und Schicksal in Sparta.* [Race, accomplishment and fate in Sparta.] *Morgen.* 5(1) Apr. 1929: 56-64.—This is the second of a series of articles by Hermann Funke to test the validity of the Nordic race theory in the light of the facts. The writer examines the history of Sparta, a Nordic group that refused to intermarry with or absorb the great masses of racially-different natives whom it had conquered and dominated. In order to maintain themselves the Spartans had to surrender the joys and comforts of family life and to live constantly under arms. The overwhelmingly large number of helots had to be watched with the result that the military power of the state was exhausted in unfruitful police work. The fear of the leaven of foreign ideas induced them finally to resort to complete economic and cultural isolation. Sparta, therefore, could play no part in the spread of Hellenism abroad. As a garrison group it could develop no poetry or art. Sparta's self-imposed isolation, its refusal to engage in foreign politics, ulti-

mately cost it the hegemony in Greek political life which went to Athens. It could have saved itself by making the helots citizens, by taking in these peoples of a different race. The actual number of pure Spartans constantly declined until one defeat was sufficient to crush them for all times (371 B.C.). For the sake of maintaining itself as a closed racial group it had renounced the hope of a large state, cultural values, and a certain influence in a larger world. The fate of Sparta proves that racial isolation does not lead a people to power and greatness.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

221. KOLBE, WALTHER. *Studien über das Kalliasdekret.* [The decree of Callias.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (17) 1929: 273-289.—The payment of 3,000 talents to the treasury of Athena, as provided in the decree of Callias, is shown to have been not the repayment of a loan but a voluntary contribution. A detailed study of the history of the treasury indicates that the payment was made in order to prevent the exhaustion of the funds in the treasury and incidentally to forestall criticism of Pericles' financial policy.—*H. G. Robertson.*

222. KRETSCHNER, ERIKA. *Beiträge zur Wortgeographie der altgriechischen Dialekte.* [Notes on the word-geography of the old Greek dialects.] *Glotta.* 18(1-2) 1929: 67-100.—This is the application of a method used with success by Romanic and Teutonic philologists, to a study of the dialects of ancient Greece. Those familiar with the source material (inscriptions, glosses, dialectic usage in literature, and proper names) realize its paucity and uncertain character. Hence the difficulty of ascribing with certainty to any word one of the five possible sources, pre-Indo-Germanic, Indo-Germanic, dialects of archaic Greece (e.g. Achaian, Aeolian, or Ionian), dialects of historic Greece (e.g. Doric, Attic), or the post classical *koine*. Under one of these categories the author seeks to classify a few selected groups of words, including those for servant or slave, priest, citadel, etc.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

223. LAMBRINO, S. *Correction à une loi sacrée de Milet.* [Emendation of a sacred law at Miletus.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Religions.* 97(2-3) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 278-281.—Lines 8-9 of an inscription found by O. Rayet at Miletus and published by him are fragmentary, but reinspection shows a reading *ην δε τοις Απολλων [ιαις] θυη ξενος*. The preceding paragraph refers to a stranger who chooses a citizen to make a sacrifice to Apollo for him, in which case the priest receives the usual emolument excepting the animal's skin. A new paragraph begins in the middle of line 9, and the emendation enables us to see a reference to special regulations governing sacrifice at the *Apollonia*, where the stranger presumably has other arrangements to make. The loss of the rest of the inscription leaves us ignorant of what these were.—*Ralph Marcus.*

224. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. *Aus einer ägyptischen Zivilprozessordnung der Ptolemäerzeit.* [From an Egyptian civil lawsuit regulation of the Ptolemaic period.] *Abhandl. d. Bayerischen Akad. der*

Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Abteil. (1) Jan. 12, 1929: pp. 22.—The papyrus collection of the *Staatliche Museen in Berlin* has recently acquired a fragment, which is of considerable importance. This fragment put together by Hugo Ibscher, is incomplete; its dimensions, at its largest, are some 30 cm. by 24 cm. On the front side, there are remnants of two columns, the right one of which is almost entirely lost. The top half of the left column, on the other hand, is still largely preserved. Some lines are complete or can be restored with certainty, while the preserved part serves to establish with certainty the content. The fragment deals with the regulation of civil lawsuits. There are 10 paragraphs, each of which tells how the complainant, in bringing a certain charge, is to conduct himself. Both language and style of writing indicate the Ptolemaic date. The text is a fragment of a large papyrus, of which at least one and a half columns are lost. The content as well as the language is so Egyptian that there can be no doubt that this is a piece of native law, and not a copy of some royal decree. In view of the many questions to which this remnant gives rise, it is well that it has been made available to all. On the back, there is a list of Egyptian priests and their entrance fees. (Both sides are given with transliteration, translation, and commentary. Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

225. SPIESS, HEINRICH. Probleme aus der Welt des Wunderbaren in Homers Ilias. [Problems concerning the realm of the supernatural in Homer's Iliad.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 5 (4) 1929: 395-417.—In the epic poetry of the Greeks, no deity ever urged man to an action contrary to his nature and his character. The appearance of a deity in person may be interpreted as a poetic presentation of man's own better judgment or inherent virtue. When the deity comes disguised as a mortal we have only the poet's desire for indicating that the impulse to decision or action came from some external, but human, source. This rationalistic interpretation is not to be construed as a denial of Homer's disbelief in the gods.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

226. STEIN, AUREL. Alexander's campaign on the Indian north-west frontier. *Indian Antiquary.* (Suppl.) 58 (729) Jun. 1929: 25-32.—The siege of Aornos was the last of the major operations carried out by Alexander before the crossing of the Indus and the advance to Taxila, thence to Hydaspes and the country of Poros. It was undertaken after Alexander had descended to the plain of Peshawar valley, not much before nor much after the month of April, 326 B.C. The siege is mentioned by Diodorus, Arrian, and Curtius. Arrian's account is the fullest and clearest: according to him an artificial mound was piled up which enabled Alexander and his selected 700 men to rout

the defenders of the "rock." The combined evidence of texts, topography, and name leads Sir Aurel to locate Aornos on the rock-girt site of Mount Una or Urna in Pashtu, which he derives from *Avarna*. The latter sounded somewhat like *Aornos* and appealed to the Greek folk etymology (a-ornos, "the mountain where there are no birds"). From the rock Alexander marched to Ecbolima (Diodorus) or Embolima (Arrian and Ptolemy), routing a chief called Erix (Curtius) or Aphrikes (Diodorus). "Only those who are familiar with the natural difficulties of the territories beyond the present north-west frontier and with their military history in recent times can fully appreciate the greatness of the obstacles which Alexander's genius as a leader and the extraordinary pluck and toughness of his hardy Macedonians faced and victoriously overcame during their preceding long campaign in those mountains."—*A. R. Nykl.*

227. THOMPSON, D'ARCY W. Science and the classics. *Proc. Classical Assn. (London).* 26 Apr. 1929: 14-35.—This is a discussion of the mutual value of the classics to the scientist and of science to the classical student; illustrations of the latter include references to Greek flowers, to the precession of the equinoxes as explaining why in Homeric times the Great Bear did not set in the Aegean (as it does now), and to the possible background in comparative religion of Aristophanes' *Birds*.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

228. VALLOIS, M. R. Le temple Délien d'Arsinoë Philadelphie ou d'Agathe Tyche. [The Delian temple of Arsinoë Philadelphos or of Agathe Tyche.] *Acad. des Inscr. & Belles-Lettres. C. R., Bull.* Jan.-Mar. 1929: 32-40.—The temple of Agathe Tyche at Delos, attested for the middle of the 2nd century B.C. by the annual inventories of the Athenian administrators from 156/5 to 146/5, appears to have been founded in the 3d century, in honor of Arsinoë. Her name is the oldest in the series of Egyptian queens portrayed in relief with the attributes and name of Agathe Tyche on Courby's series of oenochoes with queens' portraits, and her statue erected by Ptolemy in the Philadelphieion at Delos had the same attributes as that of Agathe Tyche in the Athenian inventory. A remarkable syncretism associates the Dioscuri, the Samothracian mysteries, and either the Ephesian or Thracian Artemis in the cult apparently centering about Arsinoë.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

229. WILCKEN, ULRICH. Philipp II. von Makedonien und die panhellenische Idee. [Philip II of Macedonia and the pan-Hellenic idea.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (18) 1929: 291-318.—The union of the Greeks in the Corinthian league was the product not of the panhellenic program of Isocrates but of Philip's *Machtpolitik*.—*H. G. Robertson.*

ROME

(See also Entries 2, 94, 95, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 218, 228, 233, 248, 249, 250, 327, 330)

230. BIRLEY, E. B. A note on the title "Gemina." *Jour. Roman Studies.* 18 (1) 1928: 56-60.—The view commonly held that Vespasian cashiered the legions I, IIII *Macedonica*, XV *Primigenia*, and XVI *Gallica* is incorrect. The title *Gemina* means that the legion to which it was applied had been formed by amalgamating two older units. From the time of Vespasian, the new legion raised by Galba was called VII *Gemina*. Thus I must have been amalgamated with this legion. XV *Primigenia* disappears because it had been entirely destroyed at Vetera, while IIII and XVI were reorganized as IIII *Flavia* and XVI *Flavia*.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

231. CALDERINI, ARISTIDE. Topografia di Roma antica (1913-1929). [Topography of ancient

Rome (1913-1929).] *Aevum.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 17-156.—Calderini and his students at the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan compiled a bibliography of Italian and foreign publications on the subject of the topography of Rome from its origins to the 7th century. As the title shows, their investigation is limited to the period 1913-1929.—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

232. FRANCHET, L. L'agriculture en Gaule à l'époque romaine: une tremperie de lupins à Verdes (Loire et Cher), les laveries de blé de la vallée du Loup (Alpes Maritimes). [Agriculture in Roman Gaul: a trough for soaking lupines at Verdes (Loire et Cher) and washing troughs for grain in the valley of the Loup (Alpes Maritimes).] *Rev. Sci. Illus.* 67 (12) Jun.

22, 1929: 363-376.—The village of Verdes near Blois was in Roman times a town of some importance at the junction of five roads; a mosaic from its bath has been discovered, near which were found bones indicating the presence of foreign animals in a local collection. At least one *villa urbana* is known, together with the *villa rustica* or farm house belonging to it. A trough for soaking lupines, with a stretch of pavement to dry them on, has recently been excavated; it was placed just outside the farmhouse, as Vitruvius directed. Lupines belong to a group of plants which become edible if soaked to remove their poisonous elements; they were used in Roman times for fertilizer, as food and medicine for cattle, and as food, for men; others of the group were, to a less extent, fed to cattle. Grain, because of threshing by sledges or rollers drawn by animals, in ancient Gaul and in some parts of France down to the 19th century, required a similar washing. Troughs used for this purpose, perhaps first constructed in Roman times, are still in existence near three mills in the department of Alpes Maritimes.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

233. GWYNN, ALBERT. Greek sailors and the Indian Ocean. *Thought*. (1) Jun. 1929: 104-125.—Excavations of the past six years in the Indus valley prove the existence of a prehistoric civilization as early as 3000 B.C. Recent finds there carry back by another thousand years our knowledge of a regular commercial intercourse with the West and reopen again the whole question of sea communication. There is evidence that voyages, from the Indus along the coast line of Persia and Arabia to the Red Sea, took place in the 6th century (Herodotus IV, 44) and earlier, but Arrian's account of the voyage of Alexander's admiral Nearchus along the coast of India makes it clear that a trip down the Arabian coast was still a rare and difficult venture in the latter half of the 4th century B.C. Trade with India carried on by traffic along the coast, as well as by land, was an important factor in the economic life of Ptolemaic Egypt and also of Rome. The tremendous increase in trade during the last three centuries B.C. resulted in a search for a less dangerous course and Hippalus' discovery of the direct route from Aden to India across the Arabian Sea about 40 A.D. (See *Periplus Maris Erythraei*).—*O. W. Qualley*.

234. HAWKES, CHRISTOPHER. The Roman siege of Masada. *Antiquity*. 3 (10) Jun. 1929: 195-213.—Photographs taken from the air by British officers, which are here first published, have made possible a clearer grasp of the Roman siege-works around the great fortress of Masada by the Dead Sea, the capture of which was the last action of the Jewish War under Vespasian. The wall of circumvallation was carefully built of the available stone, and flanked by six auxiliary camps and two others occupied successively by the attacking legion; the latter show with fair regularity the normal ground plan for semi-permanent quarters, an interesting feature being the low walls which seem to have been built to protect the base of each tent. The return at Masada to more laborious methods of siege operations marks a stage towards the immobilization of the frontier armies in camps similarly related to frontier walls which succeeding emperors carried out. (Photographs and plans).—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

235. KRAHE, HANS. Die Ortsnamen des antiken Apulien und Calabrien. [The placenames of ancient Apulia and Calabria.] *Zeitschr. f. Ortsnamen-Forsch.* 5 (2) 1929: 139-166.—Only a very small group of Apulian and Calabrian place names are Latin or Greek; the greater number are connected by both root and formation with names from Illyria as here exhibited in detail; investigation of the small remainder is reserved for another article.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

236. KROLL, WILHELM. Die Privatwirtschaft in der Zeit Ciceros. [Management of private wealth

in the time of Cicero.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 5 (4) 1929: 417-431.—The flow of wealth from the East to Rome made possible great private fortunes. But the uncertainties of civil disorder made retention of these fortunes a matter of pure chance. Competition in display and in other forms of expenditure brought many to bankruptcy. The sources prove that Cicero and his contemporaries were victims rather than the beneficiaries of "easy money."—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

237. MILTNER, FRANZ. Das praenestinische Biremenrelief. [The relief of a bireme from Praeneste.] *Jahresh. Österreich. Archäol. Inst.* 24 (1) 1929: 88-111.—The bireme from Praeneste, now in the Vatican, is our best representation of a Roman warship and offers a starting point for the discussion of several points connected with Roman naval construction. The ram, which was disused in the empire when the fleet had only police functions, seems to be a mass of wood with three metal bands; early coins show that this form, more effective, though undoubtedly broken off whenever used, was developed from the earlier form, a mere wooden projection, by the early 3d century. The termination of the prow in a scroll turned inward is perhaps ultimately of Etruscan origin; it could not have come from Greece as Greek coins show that there it only slowly superseded the earlier termination in a hook turned outward. The small mast is near the bow; the shields on the railing are undoubtedly purely decorative. The solid construction carried along the side for the protection of the rowers is a Roman invention of about 100 B.C. The rowers in the Praeneste bireme were apparently seated above each other; the ship, although the relief may be connected with the battle of Actium, seems to belong to the older and heavier type, and is not one of the *liburni* which were used in that battle and afterwards.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

238. SCOTT, INEZ G. Early Roman traditions in the light of archaeology. *Memoirs of the Amer. Acad. in Rome*. 7 1929: 7-118.—Archaeology is now confirming "the essential correctness of the Romans' own traditions" as to their early history, doubted to a greater or less extent by modern historians since the 18th century. (1) The people. The burials in the Forum show that, as far back as the 8th century B.C., men lived at Rome, who in their practice of cremation and general culture belonged to the Italic group; specially close parallels with somewhat older graves at Alba support the tradition that Rome was settled from there. A second people then appear, distinguished by practicing inhumation; the evidence of objects found makes them another branch of the Italic peoples rather than connected with the earlier inhabitants of Italy. The late survival of inhumation in families claiming Sabine origin and the influence of the Umbr-Sabellian linguistic group (which included Sabine) on Latin suggests that these inhumation burials are to be connected with the traditional Sabine element in the Roman state. (2) Growth of the city. The best reading of the tradition distinguishes four stages in the growth of early Rome,—the Palatine settlement, the Septimontium (group of seven settlements on the Palatine and Esquiline), the city of the four regions, which included the Quirinal and most of the central part of Rome, and the final Servian city. Early graves remain on the Esquiline; the Esquiline and Palatine settlements seem to have mingled, as stated above, while still burying in the Forum, which probably ceased to be a cemetery when with a further union it became a thoroughfare between the Palatine and Quirinal; the evidence at least confirms the growth of Rome by the union of settlements on several hills. (3) The Etruscan city. A tomb discovered at Volci gives independent Etruscan evidence for the existence of Tarquin of Rome, confirming incidentally the existence of the

Etruscan tradition reported by Claudius as to the origin of Servius Tullius. A few fragments of wall earlier than the so-called Servian wall (4th century) are distinguished by the use of local stone; the 6th century wall seems to have included all the hills but the Aventine, making Rome equal in size to the largest cities of Etruria, as the tradition of its importance in the late regal period would lead us to suppose. (4) The rebuilding of the Capitoline temple in 83 B.C. reproduced the earlier temple, low, broad, remarkably large, and of the so-called Tuscan type, believed to date from the 6th century. Excavations on the site show the existence of a temple of the size required, dated to an early period by the use of the local stone and by fragments of 6th century decoration. Slight traces of other monumental buildings support the traditional picture of the city of the Tarquins. (Plates and maps.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

239. SOLARI, A. *Curva Caesena*. *Bull. della Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma*. 56 (1-2) 1928: 133-140.—The name *Curva Caesena* is derived from the curve which the *Via Aemilia* makes around the original center of that town. The article discusses the toponymal, topographic, and juridical expansion of Cesena from pre-Etruscan times to the 14th century.—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

240. SYME, RONALD. Rhine and Danube legions under Domitian. *Jour. Roman Studies*. 18 (1) 1928: 41-55.—The movements of the legions are largely determined by means of the stamped tiles which they produced. About 83-85 *vezzillationes* from the British legions and one legion from Lower Germany were concentrated in Upper Germany for war against the Chatti. This temporarily raised the number of the legions of the province to five. This was soon reduced to four by the transfer of one legion to Pannonia. Other movements left the number of legions in Germany between 93 and 100 B.C. reduced from eight to six. In Moesia, before the outbreak of Domitian's wars, there were three or four legions. After these wars, there were five legions, apparently three in Upper and two in Lower Moesia. In Pannonia, there were at first only two legions, but two more were added later. The newly-arrived legions were probably stationed at Brigetio and Aquincum. The earlier Flavians had centered their efforts on Britain and Germany, and Domitian too had begun with the Rhine, but later found necessary a transference of strength to the Danube. In both places, his measures were defensive.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

241. TOUTAIN, JULES. *Antiquités romaines, 1918-1928*. [Writings on Roman history, 1918-1928.] *Rev. Historique*. 161 (1) May-Jun. 1929: 99-118.—This is the conclusion of an earlier article. (See Entry No. 1-3969.) Toutain reviews the works of French scholars, during the past decade, on the provinces of the Roman Empire. Some of the chief works listed for Roman Gaul are, R. Montandon, *Bibliographie générale des travaux paléontologiques et archéologiques*, vols. I-III; E. Espérandieu, *Recueil général des bas-reliefs, statues et bustes de la Gaule romaine*, vols. VII-X. Toutain criticizes, on historic grounds, the latter author's use of "Germanic Gaul" for Upper and Lower Germany. S. Reinach, *Catalogue*

illustré de musée des antiquités nationales au château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, vol. II; A. Grenier, *Les Gaulois*, to the defeat of Vercingetorix, praised for its scholarship and insight, but criticized for its conclusion that Gaul, after Caesar's conquest, lost its individuality; A. Blanchet, *Les souterrains-refuges de la France*; C. Jullian, *L'histoire de la Gaule*, vols. V and VI trace in detail the material and moral development of Roman Gaul, emphasizing the dominant influence of Graeco-Roman civilization there, and the rich variations in Gallo-Roman culture. Toutain criticizes the conclusion that Gaul, unconquered, would have attained a more original culture. Vol. VII continues the history to Theodosius. C. Jullian, *De la Gaule à la France*, on the influence of Rome on Gallic civilization; J. Toutain, *Les cultes païens dans l'Empire romain*, vol. III, pt. 2; L. Constans, *Esquisse d'une histoire de la Basse-Provence dans l'antiquité*, emphasizing the outstanding influence of Rome but also the original contribution of the Provençal spirit; M. Clerc, *Massalia, Histoire de Marseilles dans l'antiquité*, vol. I to Roman period, an example of many other works listed on the history and archaeology of important centers of ancient Gallic civilization; M. Deloche, *L'énigme de Cavaux*, dealing with the problem of the necropolis which was probably the burial place of a Christian community of the 2nd century A.D., later destroyed by the barbarian invasions; A. Lesmaires, *Dunkerque et la plaine maritime aux temps anciens*, a history of French Flanders from Neolithic times to the 4th century A.D.; M. Toussaint, *Lorraine à l'époque gallo-romaine*; J. Colin, *Antiquités romaines de la Rhénanie*, a study of all phases of civilization of the Rhine cities in the Roman empire; A. Grenier, *Quatre villes romaines de Rhénanie*, whose scholarship and sane estimate of the Roman contribution are emphasized; R. Forrer, *Strasbourg-Argentorate préhistorique, gallo-romain, et mérovingien*, a monumental work in two volumes. On Roman Spain,—R. Lautier, *L'inventaire des monuments sculptés préchrétiens de la péninsule ibérique*, pt. 1, Lusitania; M. Albertini, *Les divisions administratives d'Espagne romaine*. On Roman Africa,—S. Gsell, *Inscriptions latines de l'Algérie*, vol. I, an example of other collections listed for Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco; S. Gsell, *Histoire ancienne de l'Afrique du Nord*, vols. IV-VI, recognized as a very valuable work; M. Albertini, *L'Afrique romaine*, a description of the economy, monuments, geography, and administration of Roman Africa up to the Arab invasion; S. Gsell, *et al.*, *Histoire d'Algérie*, to the end of Byzantine rule, emphasizing the ready acceptance of Roman civilization and administration; S. Gsell, *La Tripolitaine et le Sahara au iii^e siècle de notre ère*. On Greece and the Orient,—J. Zeiller, *Les origines chrétiennes dans les provinces danubiennes de l'Empire romain*; M. Bulard, *La religion domestique dans la colonie italienne de Delos*; J. Hatzfeld, *Trafiants italiens dans l'Orient hellénique*, of special interest to both Greek and Roman historians; G. LaFaye, *Inscriptiones Graecae ad res romanas pertinentes*, pts. vi-ix of vol. IV, relating to the province of Asia; T. Reinach, *Un code fiscal de l'Égypte romaine*; J. Lesquier, *L'armée romaine d'Égypte d'Auguste à Dioclétien*, a complete account of the history, organization, and life of the soldiers in Roman Egypt.—*A. A. Trever.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 73, 94, 95, 144, 206, 226, 765)

242. CHRISTENSEN, ARTHUR. *Études sur le Zoroastrisme de la Perse antique*. [Studies on Zoroastrianism in ancient Persia.] *Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. Hist.-filol. Meddelelser*. 15 (2) 1928: 1-59.—On

the basis of geography, genealogy, legends, and metrical form an attempt is made to determine the dates of Yashts 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 of the *Zend-Avesta*.—*M. L. Hansen.*

243. CREEL, H. G. An inquiry into the pre-history of Chinese thought. *Open Court*. 43 (877) Jun. 1929: 360-376.—There does exist a definite and peculiarly

Chinese world-view, the development of which can be traced, and out of which stream her thinkers and ideas naturally arise. China's physical isolation produced a system of thought quite distinct from the Indo-European. Only as related to this complex can the meaning of Chinese words be fully grasped. (For example, the word *hsing*, has a far more dynamic meaning than "element," its usual English equivalent in translation). Chinese literature reflects the philosophy of an agricultural civilization, even though the social origins may have been nomadic long ages before. The *she*, focalizing agricultural powers, and the *shen*, household divinities, far ante date the Yang-yin, Heaven-Earth dualistic philosophy. Village-life is the archetype of the Chinese universe. Group-conformity is closely allied in thought to cosmic order. Chinese redactors of the classics, and Western scholars alike, have exaggerated the importance of the *T'ien*-cult, or worship of Heaven, in early religion. *T'ien* was a governmental figure, not a popular one, never a deity of the people. Only as the nation settled itself in agriculture, did this sky-god become the symbol of order in society and nature.—*W. H. Stuart.*

244. JACOBI, HERMAN. Zur Frühgeschichte der indischen Poetik. [The early history of Indian poetics.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (31) 1928: 656-670.—On the basis of the existing oldest *Alankāraśāstras*, namely those of *Bhāmahālanakara* and *Dandin*, the *Bhaṭṭikavya* and a chapter of *Baṛata's Nāṭyaśāstra* the author traces the origin and development of the *Alankāraśāstra*, that is the theory of the art of poetry, in India. As the earliest compendium of this science he regards the teaching concerning the 36 *Kāvyalakṣaṇas* treated by *Bharata* in the *Nāṭyaśāstra*. These 36 *Kāvyalakṣaṇas* *Jacobi* traces to the 36 *Mantrārthas*, enumerated and commented upon by the *Brhaddevatā*. The *mantrārthas* are also mentioned by *Yaska*. Thus the author arrives at the conclusion that Vedic theology furnished the foundation and the impetus towards the development of the *Alankāraśāstra*.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

245. PRZYLUSKI, J. Hippokoura et Satakarni. [Hippokura and Satakarni.] *Jour. Royal Asiat. Soc.* (2) Apr. 1929: 273-279.—Hippokura, the capital of Andhras, means "the city of the horse" and the patronymic of the kings of Andhras, Satakarni, may be interpreted "son of the horse." The same god venerated under the form of a horse must have given his name to the royal city and to the princes considered as his descendants.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

246. SHRYOCK, J. K. Suggestions of occidental thought in ancient Chinese philosophy. *Open Court.* 43 (877) Jun. 1929: 341-359.—East or West, the human mind wrestles with problems fundamentally the same; and Chinese thinkers often anticipated solutions reached in Europe and America. The Book of Changes, and Lao Tzu, wrestle with the problem of the one and the many, the absolute and the phenomenal universe, in somewhat dialectical method, by the use of antinomies. With them the word Tao stands for the Great Original while among Confucianists it means the moral order of the universe. Meh Ti (Micius) used the ontological and teleological arguments, in somewhat syllogistic fashion, to rationalize the belief in Heaven. As to the theory of Ideas, Confucius reminds us of Plato, in his expression "rectification of names," meaning by that the approximation to the ideals. He and Mencius think of the virtues as universals having real existence; Chuang Tzu, a brilliant Taoist, replies: "All knowledge is relative." As to human nature, early

Chinese thought conceived it as given by heaven to men to accord with an ethical purpose. Yang Chu in the 4th century B.C. propounded a theory of thoroughgoing hedonism. Mencius comes back with the famous and generally accepted Confucian dictum, learned by every school-boy to this day, that the nature of man is good. Chuang Tzu, as to be expected, argues that virtue is relative. Hsun Tzu holds human nature to be evil; Kao Tzu, that it is neither good nor evil, while Yang Hsiung considers man "a bundle of possibilities" for either. As to the theory of knowledge, Chinese thinkers have generally been either mystics, approaching reality through thought alone, such as Lao Tzu and the Taoists; or pragmatists, emphasizing observation and experiment; here belong Confucius, Meh Ti, and Wang Yang Ming. The decree of heaven is universally believed in by the Chinese; some are thoroughgoing determinists like Chuang Tzu, but generally speaking man is held to have free will with ethical responsibility to obey the decree. This is the position of the Book of History, Confucius, Mencius, and particularly, Meh Ti.—*W. H. Stuart.*

247. UNVALA, J. M. The palace of Darius the Great and the apadāna of Artaxerxes II in Susa. *Bull. School. Oriental Studies.* 5 (2) 1929: 229-232.—This is a description (with photographs) of the present condition of the hall of columns and adjoining remains of the place at Susa, together with a summary of what was previously known about them.—*Edward Roche Hardy, Jr.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

248. FUCHS, HARALD. Die frühe christliche Kirche und die antike Bildung. [The early Christian church and ancient culture.] *Antike.* 5 (2) 1929: 107-119.—Pagan culture was availed of first at Alexandria by Clement and Origen. Tertullian continued the practice in North Africa, and Basil and Gregory Nazianzen in Asia Minor. Augustine's later exploitation is not sympathetic.—*B. W. Bacon.*

249. MARTROYE, F. Une sentence arbitrale de Saint Ambroise. [An Ambrosian arbitration.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 8 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 300-311.—In a letter dating back to 378, Saint Ambrose tells of a successful arbitration between two brothers, one of them being a bishop, about a will. This letter may be useful for the study of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. It is to be found in *Ambrosii epistolarum classis*, II, 82.—*J. Lambert.*

250. MÜLLER, KARL. Konstantin der Grosse und die christliche Kirche. [Constantine the Great and the Christian church.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 140 (2) 1929: 261-278.—In an attempt to decide whether a religious experience or political advantages made Constantine recognize the Christian church as the official state church, one may accept the early Christian tradition (Eusebius) about Constantine's dream and vision before the battle at the Milvian bridge and the victory under the sign of the cross. The cross (symbol of the Christian religion) became to him a military, dynastic standard and a sacred means of victory. After the victorious battle before the gates of Rome it was apparent to him that the Christian God alone could grant triumphs, while the other gods, venerated by the other emperors, had let them perish. The change in Constantine's life and policy is therefore due to his first victory under the sign of the Laborum. It was a religious and a political symbol.—*W. Pauck.*

THE WORLD 383-1648

GENERAL

(See also Entry 1-9801)

251. WILLARD, JAMES F. Progress of medieval studies in the United States of America. *Univ. of Colorado. Bull.* #7. May 1929: pp. 73.—The present bulletin, like its predecessors, attempts to cover the various kinds of work being done by medievalists in the United States. The information it contains is restricted, with some exceptions, to the year 1928. It is a record, with very little comment, of the activities of individuals who are interested in the history, literature, philosophy, languages, art, law, and other aspects of the life of the Middle Ages. In it are reported papers on medieval subjects read at meetings of learned societies, books published or forthcoming, and the proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of The Mediaeval Academy of America. A short section is devoted to notes and news of interest to workers in the field. The greater part of the publication (pp. 30-62) is set aside for a list of medievalists. In each case there are notes on individual fields of interest and on publications during the year. Doctoral dissertations in progress or completed within the same period are recorded at the end (pp. 65-73).—*James F. Willard.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

252. HARİZ, YŪSUF. Ta'rikh al-tibb 'inda al-'arab. [History of Arabian medicine.] *Al-Mukhtaṭaf.* 74(4) Apr. 1929: 405-406.—The early Arabs had no system of medicine of their own. Their first scientific physician, al-Hārith ibn-Kaladah, a contemporary of the Prophet Muḥammad, was probably a graduate of Jundisāpūr School in Persia. In the Umayyād period (661-750 A.D.) a few men, including the caliph Khālīd ibn-Yazīd and Jābir ibn-Ḥayyān (Latin Geber), busied themselves in chemistry, or rather alchemy, which they acquired from Egypt and India. None of the works of Khālīd survived, but some one hundred works ascribed to Jābir have been preserved, and many in their Latin translation. His name in the history of chemistry corresponds to that of Aristotle in the history of logic. The early 'Abbāsīd period (circa 750-850 A.D.) was mainly a period of translation from Greek. Many members of the Bukhtishū' family in Baghdād, of Persian origin, distinguished themselves in this field. Beginning with the 10th century original works on medicine began to make their appearance from the pens of such able physicians as 'Alī ibn-al-'Abbās al-Majūsī and abu-Bakr al-Rāzī (Rhazes). The greatest doctor of Spanish Islam was abu-al-Qāsim al-Zahrāwī (Abulcasis). The great work of al-Majūsī, entitled *al-'Aqūdī* was done into Latin by Constantinus Africanus and used as a textbook in the medical college of Salerno, Italy. Al-Zahrāwī's books were translated by Gerard of Cremona and used in Italy and France. This Arab surgeon is supposed to have been the first to use silver nitrate for cauterizing wounds. Some of the surgical instruments he used were of his own invention. (Illustrations).—*Philip K. Hitti.*

253. MOOCK, WILHELM. Kritik: Neues zum Galileiprozess. [New light on the case of Galileo.] *Hochland.* 26(9) Jun. 1929: 312-321.—Galileo's fame is founded, not on his discoveries, but on his controversy with the pope. Wohlwill's not quite finished biography of Galileo, written as the sources require, further dissipates the hero-worshipping legends of his pupil Vincenzo Viviani. After gaining unearned credit in Venice for a discovery which wasn't his, he left his wife and family in Padua because he did not wish his marital relations to offend the piety of the Florentine court. His

teaching of Copernicus' doctrines was too mathematically simple. He accepted as positive proof of their verity certain tidal manifestations which he inaccurately observed and only vaguely explained. If the Inquisition based its decision of 1615-1616 on the truth of the doctrine—as may be contended,—it overstepped its competence. It seems quite probable from the documents that it also acted to prevent an unscientific publicist from disturbing popular thought. Many Jesuits and Dominicans of the period believed the Bible was no textbook of natural science. Popes Paul V and Urban VIII were of the same mind. Galileo understood Urban's position that the simplicity of an hypothesis does not constitute proof thereof, but proceeded nevertheless to write the mocking work in which learning is identified with his position and the words of the pope, credited to a "high authority," are put into the mouth of the fool, Simplicius. The actual inquisitorial examination of Galileo was mild and held in Florence, which favored him. The lifelong imprisonment to which he was eventually sentenced was not even confinement and ended in his own villa. His promise not to publish was broken by publication in Amsterdam. Wohlwill believes that the decree of 1616, for disobedience of which he was tried, was later altered on the command of Urban, to find justification for judgment. This thesis is, with him, a monomania, unsupported by various historical evidence though it may be. The work of Rudolf Lämmel attacks the trial as a symbol of the struggle of truth in ecclesiastical organization. His hypothesis is that the document of 1616 was manufactured in revenge for ridicule. Certain traits of Urban VIII tend to weaken both hypotheses. Although given to nepotism, he had scruples. Wohlwill, Lämmel and Leonardo Olschki all write of Galileo in the tradition of Ranke and Gregorovius; they make Urban out to be a Machiavelli of the purest water. Many non-Catholic as well as Catholic historians have produced other evidence to indicate that this traditional picture of Urban is untrue. To explain everything in the trial of Galileo as the revenge of Urban is *Tendenz*.—*Elizabeth M. Lynsky.*

254. VACCARO, LEOPOLD. The school of Salerno. *Medical Life.* 36(5) May 1929: 271-284.—Salerno, 90 miles south of Rome, was in that section of Italy which was in contact with the learning of the Latins, Greeks and Arabians. There developed in Salerno in the 9th century a school of medicine, philosophy and law, with medicine as the outstanding interest. Close by was the monastery of Monte Cassino, and its *Chronicon Casinense* of the 11th century lists men who taught medicine and wrote medical treatises at the school at Salerno. One of them was Constantine, the African, who, born at Carthage, a student at Bagdad and a traveler for 39 years, expelled from his native city, came to lecture at Salerno for 15 years, was later converted and entered the monastery in 1075, leaving a high reputation in his wake at Salerno. Some of the faculty were women. The school became a university in the 13th century about the time of the beginning of its decline. From the school came the poem *Regimen sanitatis*—a collection of rhyming proverbs concerning health, emanating from no one author and first collected in the 13th century by Arnaldo da Villanova and since published in many editions. This year, by order of the government, the Italians are celebrating the 14th centenary of the monastery of Monte Cassino and including in the celebration the School of Salerno.—*Emily Hickman.*

255. WATERS, E. G. R. A fifteenth century French algorism from Liège. *Isis.* 12(38) May 1929: 194-236.—The MS is in the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels in a volume in the handwriting of Jean de

Stavelot (1388-1449), a monk in the Benedictine Abbey of St. Laurent near Liège, but this MS was probably not written by him. It is in verse of 496 octosyllabic lines in the Walloon dialect of Liège. Comparison with the treatise of John of Hollywood (1250) suggests that the teaching of arithmetic had retrogressed in lucidity and to clumsier methods. The treatise presents the series of Arabic (calling them Jewish) numerals and rules for the processes of numeration, addition, subtraction, duplication, dimidiation, multiplication, division, and progression. The chief value of the manuscript is as a dialectic text.—*Emily Hickman.*

HISTORY OF ART

256. NICODMEI, G. L'aspetto della chiesa di S. Lorenzo a Milano avanti il 1573 secondo un inedito disegno al Castello Sforzesco. [The appearance of St. Lawrence church at Milan before 1573, from an unpublished drawing.] *Aevum*. 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 13-16.—As the Italian title implies, the author discovered the drawing in the Sforza castle. It was probably executed from memory. (Two illustrations.)—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

257. TRIER, JOST. Architekturphantasien in der mittelalterlichen Dichtung. [Descriptions of imaginary edifices in medieval poetry.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 17 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 11-24.—According to linguistic evidence the medieval beholder of a German or a French cathedral saw in its lines and proportions little besides mere craftsmanship. To him the architect was not so much the creator of something beautiful, not an artist, but rather a person endowed with *list*, i.e. skill, an artisan, an engineer. And so one is not surprised to find that the medieval poet, when he describes imaginary edifices, pays little attention to the description of the building proper, of its construction, or of its contours. He prefers to describe the furnishings and the decorations, and often he enlarges on the allegorical and symbolical meaning of the materials and the accessories of the edifice, not of the edifice itself. Of especial interest are the descriptions of Camilla's tomb in Veldeke's *Eneit* and in the *Roman d' Eneas*. Camilla's tomb is in reality nothing but a ciborium or tabernacle, enlarged by the poet's imagination to gigantic size, without regard to architectural possibilities. The medieval poet evidently transfers objects from the realm of decorative art to the sphere of architecture by the simple device of mechanically magnifying them. This strange procedure, in turn, is partly due to the fact that architecture, not being one of the seven liberal arts, lacked a distinctive vocabulary of its own, thus forcing the contemporary poet to fall back upon the nomenclature and the concepts of the artisan. (Valuable bibliography.)—*John G. Kunstmann.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 254, 256, 275, 285, 288, 293, 296, 362)

258. ANICKOV, EUGÈNE. Les survivances Manichéennes en pays slaves et en occident. [Manichaean survivals in the Slavic countries and in the West.] *Rev. des Études Slaves*. 8 (3, 4) 1928: 203-225.—The 12th century saw the first contacts between the Slavs and the West. The Cathari took their Manichaeanism from the Balkans, particularly its dualism. The new Manichaeanism of the 13th century according to Ivanov comes from the Bulgarian civilization of the time. But the Bogomiles went further back than this for their "heretical" ideas. Manichaean traditions of the Balkan peninsula go back to the 10th century and are traceable to Macedonia, a Greek, not a Slav center.

Thence they penetrated both the Slav territory to the north and east and also the Christian West through Calabria, Provence, and Aquitaine, where there were remnants of Manichaean ideas still lingering from past centuries. There is a parallel between these ideas voiced by the Western troubadours and trouvères and those of the contemporary Slavic writers. Among these are the glorification of natural children, the legend of the perilous bridge and the flaming river, traces of Manichaean cosmogony in the stories of King Arthur and the Black Knight and of Percival and the Knight of the Dragon. The two dragons of the tower of Vortigern compare with the legend of the bridge over the Struma. "Catharism had native roots." The Manichaean heresies of Europe go back many centuries. The Slavic world of the 12th and 13th centuries did not influence the West because in that period the West was hostile to the East; a chasm was developing. The West also adopted celibacy; the East clung to marriage even for the clergy.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

259. BINCHY, DANIEL A. The Irish Benedictine congregation in medieval Germany. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (70) Jun. 1929: 194-210.—The church of the Scots at Ratisbon is pointed out to the present day traveller as a Scotch Benedictine foundation. But the earlier abbots were all Irishmen. The story of this Irish Benedictine congregation is the story of the second tide of Irish missionary activity on the continent. It is here recounted largely on the basis of information provided by certain studies of the cloister of the Scots at Vienna, an unpublished dissertation by the writer, and especially P. J. Barry's recent monograph *Die Zustände im Wiener Schottenkloster vor der Reform des Jahres 1418* (Conditions in the cloister of the Scots prior to the reform of the year 1418). The first Irish community at Ratisbon was instituted about 1070 under the leadership of Marianus. After his death his followers became Benedictine. Growth followed, and a larger monastery, that of St. James, was erected, and consecrated in 1111. A later medieval writer ascribes to this house much earlier and miraculous origin. The original monastery of St. Peter was now under a prior who was subject to the abbot of St. James. Intimate relations with Ireland were maintained, and novices were recruited by the abbots on visits to Ireland. Privileges and immunities were secured from popes and emperors, giving a measure of independence of the bishop of Ratisbon, though this was long in conflict. In the 12th century eight houses were established over which St. James claimed and exercised control. A bull of Innocent III in 1215 erected the Irish monasteries in Germany into a separate congregation under the presidency of the abbot of Ratisbon. His claims were contested, and in the 15th century his authority broke down. The Irish houses decayed, and the Germans who took them over recorded their decay in dark colors. Barry has convinced the author that these accounts are unreliable. There were abuses, but the charges of immorality and disorder are unsubstantiated.—*J. T. McNeill.*

260. FEBVRE, LUCIEN. Une question mal posée: Les origines de la Réforme française et le problème général des causes de la Réforme. [A question wrongly put: The origins of the French Reformation and the general problem of the causes of the Reformation.] *Rev. Historique*. 161 (1) May-Jun. 1929: 1-73.—A survey of the literature on the causes of the French Reformation reveals much disagreement among scholars. They disagree on the problems of the specific character, the priority, and the nationality of the French Reformation. But a satisfactory history of the Reformation in France can be written only in connection with and on the basis of a general study of the beginnings of the 16th century.—*W. Pauck.*

261. FREITAG, ALBERT. Die Urschrift der Lutherbibel als Dokument für Luthers Benutzung der deutschen Bibel des Mittelalters. [The original manuscript of the Luther Bible as a proof of Luther's use of the German Bible of the Middle Ages.] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (12-14) 1929: 216-237.—Luther's own MSS of his translation of the Old Testament give evidence that he used the text of the printed German Bible in the edition of Gunther Zainer (Augsburg, 1475). The text of his autograph, often corrected by himself and improved by new formulations of his own, shows in several idiomatic, rare words, in the interpretation of biblical passages, and in word-sequences such agreements with Zainer's print that one must assume that Luther adopted them. The final text of Luther's German Bible, however, gives no direct indication of the use of early translations. Luther employed their help only during the primary stages of his translating work, substituting later on for all borrowed formulations better ones of his own. The chief proofs for this theory are to be found in I Sam. 2: 13 (*dreytzungig*) and in Ps. 42: 8a (*woelckborst*).—W. Pauck.

262. JORGA, N. La création religieuse du Sud-Est européen. [The religious legends of Southeastern Europe.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Européen*. 6 Apr.-Jun. 1929: 101-161.—In these three lectures given at the Sorbonne, the eminent Rumanian historian quotes many Balkan, or rather Rumanian and Bulgarian, legends about God and Satan, the Virgin, and the angels and saints. He shows that the antinomy of God and Satan arose in those countries from the Bogomile heresy that "the Devil's mother is a well-known legendary personage among the Rumanians," who call him "the dragon" and ascribe to him the creation of the world at God's command, as well as "the beautiful designs on women's chemises." Smaller devils are under mill wheels; but salt spread on the doorstep drives them away. The Virgin is the enemy of the spider, because it wove the cord by which Christ was to hang; she cursed St. Triphon, governor of Jerusalem, because he complimented her on her "pretty white feet," and the poplar, because its rustling leaves disturbed her in the manger; she threw stones at the Jews, and they became red Easter eggs. The days of the week are regarded as saints; e.g., "St. Friday" in Greece, the Christian equivalent of Venus, whose day it was. By popular etymology, St. Phocas, whose name recalls the Rumanian word for "fire" (*foc*), preserves from fires; and St. Gregory, the theologian, is represented as lame because *olog* is the Rumanian for "limping." As the Rumanians had no canonical church till 1350, Bogomilism was long their religion, and legends took the place of books.—William Miller.

263. LAUN, J. F. Recherches sur Thomas de Bradwardin, précurseur de Wiclif. [Research on Thomas of Bradwardin, precursor of Wiclif.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 217-233.—In all attempts to uncover the medieval roots of the Reformation, attention should be given to Thomas Bradwardin, from 1323 professor at Oxford and shortly after 1350 archbishop of Canterbury. His discovery of the authentic Augustinism marks a reaction against the theological trends of Scholasticism, without which the new theology of Luther would not have been possible. The theological significance of Bradwardin is twofold: (1) His teachings on the restoration of faith in the sovereignty of God (on the basis of Augustine and of the Bible) probably influenced Gregory of Rimini, who frequently is given credit for the rediscovery of Augustine; (2) his theological determinism inspired Wiclif's doctrines along similar lines, and by the latter, the reformers, especially Luther, were led to develop their ideas on the predestination and the sovereignty of God. Laun's studies of Brad-

wardin, which have been inspired by G. Krüger, Harnack, and Workman, will soon appear in book form.—W. Pauck.

264. PAGNINI, PIETRO. L'occhiale del Papa Leone X. [The eye-glass of Pope Leo X.] *Atti d. R. Accad. d. Sci. d. Torino*. 64 (8-11) 1928-1929: 211-214.—A note on G. Boffito's article in vol. 62 1897: pp. 555-561. The author tries to prove that the famous eye-glass of Leo X is the one numbered 43 in the Tribuna of Galileo in the Uffizi, by following up inventories of the Tribuna from 1589-1638, of the Galleria from 1638-1714, an inventory "of precious antiquities" for 1754, and the inventory "of the Lorraine wardrobe" for 1766. The only discrepancy between the inventories and the eye-glass 43 is that some of the inventories speak of a *convex* lens, whereas this one is bi-concave; but as Leo X was notoriously shortsighted, allowance must be made for an error. A close examination shows the number 1022 on the rim—the same number given in the inventory of 1704-1714 for the famous lens used by Pope Leo X. And as the series of inventories always speaks of the same object, there can be no doubt that this is the lens used by Leo X.—Henry Furst.

265. PALMER, H. P. The bad abbot of Evesham. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (626) Apr. 1929: 540-553.—The bibliography of Roger Norreys, abbot of Evesham from 1191 to 1213, written by Thomas Marlberg, monk and later abbot of the same house, is an unusually vivid account of the immorality and malfeasance in office that so unfortunately characterized many a medieval churchman's career. Roger appears to have been an accomplished drunkard, spendthrift, and profligate. He starved the monks to provide himself with more luxuries, and forced them to beg their food through the countryside. Some were denied even this sorry privilege since the scarcity of frocks or breeches compelled them to remain in bed. Meanwhile the fastidious abbot reveled in sheets and shirts of linen, while he entertained lavishly his profligate friends and the married women and nuns whom he had led astray. Of more importance than this sordid tale is the fact that for over twenty years he successfully resisted all efforts to dislodge him. The explanation is twofold; legal technicalities and divided opposition. After the Archbishop of Canterbury, as papal legate, had given two reprimands with no appreciable effect, bishop Malgere of Worcester strenuously endeavored to remedy the matter by an episcopal visitation. But here the monks resisted, preferring their unreformed monastic immunity to improvement at the hands of a bishop. The final act took place at Innocent III's curia. Marlberg's energy, assisted by liberal "tips," finally won a decision favorable to the monastic claim of exemption from episcopal visitations. The abbot was finally ousted on archbishop Langton's recommendation and Marlberg's tardy revelation of his many crimes. It is probable that proceedings were actually started by the complaints of Italian bankers who were unable to collect even a portion of the money they had advanced for the litigation at Rome. The bad abbot was merely demoted to the priory of Penwortham where for another decade he lived up to his previous reputation. But Marlberg became abbot and proved to be as good as his predecessor had been bad.—L. C. MacKinney.

266. PRUNEL, L. Les résultats des missions de Saint Germain l'Auxerrois en Bretagne. [The results of the missions of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois in Brittany.] *Correspondant*. 101 (1601) Jun. 1929: 699-707.—In Brittany St. Germain is regarded as the initiator of all that is great and noble in religion. As bishop of Auxerre he not only refuted the Pelagians, but exerted an abiding influence on the future. He furthered monasticism in every way, founding three

monasteries in Brittany and sending disciples to Great Britain and St. Patrick to Ireland. Further, his influence was felt on the establishment of the liturgy.—*J. C. Andreessen.*

267. PUECH, A. *L'éloquence chrétienne au IV^e siècle. [Christian eloquence in the 4th century.] (Lectures VI & VII.)* *Rev. des Cours et Conférences.* 30 (1) Dec. 15, 1928: 75–86; (3) Jan. 15, 1929: 223–235.—Gregory of Nazianzen. His Homilies. Gregory, contrary to Basil, was a lover of literature, poetry, and philosophy. He kept the external form of Greek literature, also some Platonic ideas, and the best of Stoicism and Cynicism for his ascetic discipline; but he was profoundly Christian, guided by faith. Basil, his classmate, was governed by stern and sometimes cold reason; Chrysostom adored the good but was guided by a clear and wise mind. Gregory was, above all, a strong personality. All his discourses were the product of personal effusion. His language is pure, although not classical; in translation the sonority of Gregory's Greek is lost. His work (45 homilies, none negligible; poems, and letters) is the first literary work of the 4th century. The first volume was published by Dom Clemenet in 1778. Bardenhewer corrected certain of his conclusions. The second volume appeared in 1840, edited by Caillaud. The Academy of Cracow is preparing a new edition, for which Sinko, Sadjack, and Przychowski have already published interesting researches.—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

268. PUECH, A. *L'éloquence chrétienne au IV^e siècle. [Christian eloquence in the IV Century. (Lectures VIII & IX.)]* *Rev. des Cours et Conférences.* 30 (5) Feb. 15, 1929: 443–454; (6) Feb. 28, 1929: 565–576.—The biographer of John Chrysostom is bishop Palladius. Father Baur epitomized all modern works on John conscientiously but from a rather narrow viewpoint. The epithet "Chrysostom" was used in the 6th century. At Antioch, on the occasion of the troubles created by the order of Theodosius to levy an extraordinary tax, Chrysostom preached his series of homilies *On the Statues*, the most various, most living, most moving works that the art of oratory has ever produced. Tillemont, Hug, and Rauschen are some of the scholars who tried to reestablish the order of the series of Chrysostom's homilies according to the evolution of historical events in this time.—As bishop of Constantinople his eloquence found other grounds of expression. When Eutropius pleaded in the church for the "right of protection" which he had previously condemned, Chrysostom had the opportunity to preach two homilies, the first of which is a model of oratory for all time. The second half of the second homily on the fall of Eutropius cannot be attributed to him. The homily against the empress is spurious. Our information concerning Chrysostom's role and eloquence during the supreme crisis in his struggle against Eudoxia is very incomplete. To summarize: Christian eloquence shows Christianity indifferent to art and literature in general and hostile to its Greek and Latin productions. Propaganda compelled the orators to compromise; they appropriated pagan culture. Basil, Gregory, and Chrysostom revived the Great Eloquence thanks to the *élan* and originality of Christian inspiration. But in their homilies these masters shared, in many respects, the unpleasant taste then fashionable.—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

269. UNSIGNED. *Mittelalterliche Bücherverzeichnisse des Benediktinerklosters St. Blasius zu Northeim. [Medieval book records at the Benedictine monastery of St. Blasius.]* *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 (3) 1929: 346–368.—*Maurice Schor.*

270. WADDELL, HELEN. John of Salisbury.

Essays & Studies by members of the Engl. Assn. 13 1928: 28–51.—John of Salisbury has never lacked appreciative readers. Even in the 17th and 18th centuries, the darkest hour for medieval Latin studies, his works were edited and translated. Newman in his *Apologia* listed him as "an English saint not included in the catalogue." In truth, on reading his prayer that he might be "truth's eager questioner, alike her lover and her worshipper" and his less amiable assertion that "ignorance is the mother of vices," one might count him among the humanists and philosophers as well as saints. Like Milton, his life's ideal of study was thwarted; "well nigh twelve years [were] frittered away" amid the "trifles of the court," he once complained. The death of Becket, to whom he had been secretary, sent him back again to his beloved studies, but it ruined his public career. Most of his life, from the first trip to Paris where he sat at the feet of Abelard, to his return thither 30 years later, he was a wandering scholar. Peter, abbot of Celle, kept open-house for this friend of student days, now as poor as he was brilliant. They exchanged their writings, for criticism, and sometimes with witticism. For instance, in commenting on Peter's *Concerning bread*, John reminisced on the wines he had tasted and finally requested friend-abbot to send him a supply, closing with the playful threat: "Fail me and I brand you a traitor in that you have wedged me full of bread and deny me the wine that might digest it." Surely, as Peter once wrote, his temperament was "gayest in affliction." John's prose style might well be characterized in the words with which Peter described his friend's affection: "it burns without smoke, flows without foam, moveth its wings but silently. . . ." He himself said, "words should be gently handled, not tortured like captive slaves to make them give up what they never had." His comments on public affairs were keen, yet genially broadminded. Apropos of the frequent quarrels between Louis VII and Eleanor of Aquitaine, he remarked that the king "loved her vehemently and almost boyishly," adding that "it is easier to surrender the wealth of a kingdom than the love of a woman." But theological squabbles were of greater interest to him. He admired Abelard, his "richly gifted" master, most of all for his intellectual honesty. He thrilled over the clash of Gilbert of Porrée and St. Bernard at the Council of Rheims, wishing that Gilbert had always been thus roused to "lighten and kindle" his hearers by the "vigor of that fiery brain." On occasion, too, he could wield a keen ironical pen. When Gilbert Foliot, carping critic of all ranks of cleric superior to his own, attained the episcopate, John suggested that "now that Gilbert is made bishop the church hath rest." Of the dispute concerning universals, he said: "More time hath been consumed [therein] than the Caesars spent in winning and ruling a world empire." He could even reprimand his beloved master Becket for resisting the king's emissaries with a violence equal to their own, in the sarcastic question: "Admirable was it for you to exasperate these malignants further? Could you not have taken counsel and given a gentler answer when their whole purpose is to trap you in your speech?" Henry II, realizing that John's keen wits saved the rash archbishop from many a tactical error, tried, but in vain, to win him to his service. After spending strength and purse in vain efforts to reconcile the two irreconcilables, and after the subsequent period of exile, John was finally rewarded with the bishopric of Chartres. In the peaceful shadows of the great cathedral where 30 years before he had "read the heathen writers in whom is bound up the life of human learning," he spent his last four years.—*L. C. Mac Kinney.*

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

(See Entries 133, 188, 254, 258, 279, 284, 285, 287, 291, 294, 296, 297, 299, 304, 315)

EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 1-10739)

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entry 273)

271. ANDREADES, A. M. *Οἱ Ἑβραῖοι ἐν τῷ Βυζαντινῷ Κράτει*. [The Jews in the Byzantine Empire.] *Ἐπετηρὶς τῆς Ἐταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν* 6 1929: 1-24.—The writer estimates the real number of Jews in the Byzantine Empire at the time of Benjamin of Tudra's visit in the 12th century at 15,000 to 20,000, whose largest settlements were Constantinople and Thebes, both centers of the silk manufacture. Salonika, in Turkish days the seat of a large Jewish population, had only 500, and these poor; around Delphi the Jews were agriculturists. The condition of the Byzantine Jews was excellent, as compared with that of their co-religionists in the contemporary west; they had the right of possessing property and liberty of religion, as Elias of Nisibis declared; the demand of St. Nikon for the expulsion of the Jews from Sparta was only a passing incident, for such names as "Jewish Trype" at the mouth of the Langada prove their continuance there. They wore no special dress, but perhaps paid a gold piece as capitation-tax. In modern Greece they have enjoyed equal political rights with the Greeks from the first, but not in the Ionian islands under the British protectorate, where they could neither elect nor be elected deputies, nor become judges or barristers.—*W. Miller*.

272. ATHENAGORAS, METROPOLITAN OF PARMATHIA AND PARGA. *Νέος Κουβαράς, ἡτοιμασμένα ἀναφερόμενα εἰς τὴν πόλιν Ἰδία τῶν Ἰωαννίνων, εἰς μὲν αὐτῆς καὶ τὰς ἐπαρχίας αὐτῆς*. [New Kouvarás, or chronological notes relating specially to the city of Joannina, its monasteries and its provinces.] *Ἡπειρωτικὰ Χρονικά* 4 1929: 1-78.—This article derives its title from an old bundle of manuscripts, called the "ball of thread," which existed in the monastery on the island in the lake of Joannina till it was burned by Ali Pasha in 1820. The article consists of inscriptions, notes from liturgical books and letters, ranging from 1292 to 1888. The oldest inscription is that of the foundation of the monastery of the Philanthropenoi, a Byzantine family settled after the Latin conquest of Constantinople at Joannina, where two of its members were secretaries of the Serbian despot, Thomas Preljub. A later scion of this house, who restored the monastery in 1542, was priest of the Greek church in Venice. The author adds an appendix about the school of Joannina founded by the same family in the Middle Ages, to which "Greece owed the revival of education" during the Turkish period. A note records the seizure of the cathedral by the Turks in 1597, another Ali Pasha's war against Souli in 1792, a third his restoration of the castle of Joannina in 1815. To this the author adds an historical note, pointing out that the original castle was founded at least a century before the time of Basil "the Bulgar-slayer" (1020), that it was repaired by Bohemund, by Michael I, despot of Epirus in 1206, by Michael II in 1250, by Thomas Preljub in 1375 and twice by Ali Pasha. There are contemporary notes about the burning of Joannina and the fall of Ali Pasha in 1820. The penultimate entry records the visit of a prince of Saxony in 1884.—*William Miller*.

273. KAMPOUROGLOUS, DEM. GR. *Οἱ Σαρακενοὶ ἐν Ἀθῆναις*. [The Saracens in Athens.] *Ἠράκλεια*

τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν. 4 1929: 341-344.—The learned historian of Turkish Athens shows that the supposed Turkish atrocities in Athens, mentioned in a Petrograd manuscript as having been committed about the time of the Turkish conquest in 1456, really refer to a raid by Saracen pirates from Crete during their occupation of that island, and were therefore in the 9th or 10th century. Soterion, who accepts this theory, confirms it by two Arabic inscriptions, which indicate the presence of Saracens in Athens. Kampouroglous further cites as evidence the Arabic name *Girlada*, given to the part of Athens round the Tower of the Winds, which is also the name of a tower at Sloille. He adds explanations of various topographical terms in the manuscript, which he considers to have been written by a person who was neither an Athenian nor a contemporary, but had before him a contemporary account by a native of Athens. Kampouroglous puts the date of the raid at 896, when the Saracens destroyed Demetrias in Thessaly, and the Saracen expulsion at 902.—*William Miller*.

274. LEBEDEVA, V. *Zwei Bleisiegel eines Pothos des X-XI Jahrhunderts*. [Two lead seals of a pothos of the 10-11th centuries.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28(3-4) 1928: 392-395.—This is a description of two lead seals, one in the Historical Museum of Moscow and the other in the Russian Archeological Institute of Constantinople, which seems to belong to the same official, a servant of the Virgin. Both seals carry figures of the Virgin and of St. Nicholas, with similar inscriptions. Lebedeva believes them both to be private seals of the Orphanotrophos John of Paphlagonia, the famous eunuch minister of Romanus Argyros in the 10th century, and establishes their dates as definitely in that century. A plate showing the seals is given at the end of the volume.—*J. L. LaMonte*.

275. MELIOPOULOS, J. *Περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ περιφερῇ Χαλκηδόνος Βυζαντινῶν ναῶν*. [About the Byzantine churches in the district of Chalcedon.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28(3-4) 1928: 324-331.—The author deals with three churches. The first, St. Euphemia, replaced the temple of Aphrodite, which was converted into a church by Constantine in 326, and stood near the old railway station of Haidar Pasha, where its remains were found in 1892. The fourth Oecumenical Council was held within it in 451, and it sheltered the fugitive Aspar, and, in 551, pope Virgilius. It remained intact till the middle of the 15th century.—The second church, that of St. Basse, who flourished about 280 and was martyred with her three sons on the island of Prokonnesos, is mentioned in 464 and between 536 and 552, and lay on the river Himeros between Haidar Pasha and Chalcedon. The author thinks that it took the name of St. Euphemia after the destruction of the latter. It was restored in 1694.—Lastly, the author deals with the monastery of Michaelites, mentioned by Symeon Magister as the burial-place of Theodore Graptos, who flourished about 845, and lay near the bridge over the Kalchas, where are remains of Byzantine work.—*William Miller*.

276. MILLER, WILLIAM. *Lichtle's "Description of Naxos"*. *Byzantinisch-Neugriechische Jahrb.* 6(3-4) 1928: 432-450.—This is a publication for the first time of the preface and those portions of Ignace Lichtle's *Description de Naxie*, which relate to the Latin and Turkish periods. The manuscript is in the

collection of the Historical and Ethnological Society of Greece, and the portions now published are of considerable historical value, as the author spent over 30 years in Naxos.—*William Miller.*

277. NESTLE, WILHELM. Ein Gedenkjahr der europäischen Geistesgeschichte. [An anniversary in the intellectual history of Europe.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 5(4) 1929: 385-395.—Greek philosophy, although officially condemned to oblivion by an edict of Justinian 1,400 years ago, continued to flourish through the centuries. Used by Christian apologists and exegetes, preserved by monastic scribes, basis of Christian mysticism, fountain head of scholasticism, and inspiration of the Renaissance, the philoso-

phy of Greece refused to die. The characteristics and values which we accept today include a purely theoretical spirit, freedom of thought, autonomy of the intellect, the unity of humanity, the unity of the macrocosm, the courage to follow where reason leads.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See Entries 1-6031, 1-6035, 1-6036; 430)

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See Entries 1-8172, 1-8173, 1-8414; 258, 262)

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

GENERAL

(See also Entry 192)

278. STENDER-PETERSEN, AD. Et nordisk krigslivsmotivshistorie. [The history of a Northern stratagem.] *Edda.* 16(2) 1929: 145-164.—The fairly wide-spread story of the stratagem of firing an inaccessible, hostile castle or position by catching birds or other animals and having them carry flaming charges back to their homes, is ultimately traced to the Aesopian fable of the farmer who wants to punish a fox by tying a brand to its tail, but suffers in the end when the fox sets fire to his own possessions.—*L. M. Hollander.*

279. MARTIN, ALFRED V. Antike, Germanentum, Christentum und Orient als Aufbaufaktoren der geistigen Welt des Mittelalters. [Classical, German, Christian, and Oriental elements in the intellectual structure of the Middle Ages.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19(3) 1929: 301-346.—*Maurice Schor.*

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 202, 239, 254, 266, 267, 268, 873)

280. BRANDL, ALOIS. Beowulf und die Merowinger. [Beowulf and the Merovingians.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (8-11) 1929: 207-211.—Commenting on *Beowulf* 11. 2920-21, Brandl argues for the manuscript reading *Merewioingas* as a reflection of the poet's own point of view. The *Geatas* had nothing to fear from the Merovingians; a Mercian author, on the other hand, had good reason to feel hostile toward them. With arrival of Bertha, daughter of King Charibert, as the bride of Ethelbert of Kent ca. 597, a close contact was established between England and the Merovingian house which lasted for four generations. Bertha and her descendants, queens and princesses of Kent, Northumbria, and even Mercia, were particularly hostile to pagan Mercia. Their power ended with the killing of Osthryth, queen of Mercia, 697. The reference in *Beowulf* suggests that the poem was written in Mercia during "the period of hate for the Merovingians," possibly about 697, and certainly before 752 when the Merovingian house ceased to reign.—*H. Larsen.*

281. CHAMBERS, R. W. Beowulf's fight with Grendel, and its Scandinavian parallels. *English Studies.* 11(3) Jun. 1929: 81-100.—Chambers' article is essentially a reply to R. C. Boer's criticism (*Engl. Stud.* Aug. 1923) of Chambers' *Beowulf; an introduction* (1921). The occasion for its publication is the appearance in W. W. Lawrence, *Beowulf and epic tradition* (1928) of a summary of the *Saga of Samson the Fair*, which, Chambers believes, further strengthens his own position. The argument is largely a reiteration of that presented in his volume: the story of Orm Storolfsson shows direct contact with *Grettis Saga*, not with

Beowulf; the Sandhaugar episode of the *Grettis Saga* is an independent derivative of the same folk tale that forms the basis of the Grendel episode in *Beowulf*; there is no literary contact between the *Grettis Saga* and *Beowulf*; the *Samson Saga* presents an independent off-shoot of the same folk tale. Further, Chambers attacks Boer's methodology (dissection of *Beowulf* on the basis of internal evidence) and presents a strong argument for the unity of the poem.—*Henning Larsen.*

282. COIRAULT, PATRICE. Recherches sur l'ancienneté et l'évolution d'anciennes chansons populaires françaises de tradition orale. [The age and the development of old, orally transmitted, French folk-songs.] *Bull. Inst. Genl. Psychol.* 28(1-3) 1928: 3-98.—*John G. Kunstmann.*

283. HAMEL, A. G. van. On Volundarkvida. [The Volundarkvidha.] *Ark. f. Nord. Filol.* 1(2) 1929: 150-177.—Both form and content of this poem prove it to be one of the oldest in the *Edda*, G. Neckel's arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. The strophic, deliberately irregular arrangement, and freedom of rhythm, show its age. The prose of the poem was not originally a part of the text. "An introduction borrowed from a folktale motif was prefixed in order to account for the hero's origin." The verse itself, however, is old. Its romantic rather than heroic taste and style show a kinship to the ancient sagas. The poem is not a continued narrative, but a sequence of scenes. It is not the "outcome of consummate art, where matter and form have ultimately coalesced, but of a felicitous first endeavor."—*A. B. Benson.*

284. HINTZE, OTTO. Wesen und Verbreitung des Feudalismus. [Character and extent of feudalism.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch.* 19 Jun. 20, 1929: 321-347.—Frankish feudalism was a synthesis of Roman and Germanic elements. It was produced by the effort to govern a great empire by means of the personal authority inherent in the Germanic kingship and the surviving forms of Roman organization taken over from the church. It was a combination of military, social-economic, and political factors. Only where all three factors are present is it possible to speak of feudalism as a system, and not merely a tendency. Such cases are presented, aside from the states which developed from or were connected with the Frankish empire, only in Russia, in the Arabic-Ottoman empire, and in Japan. Each of these cases shows a synthesis of cultures similar to that in the Frankish empire. Thus it may be regarded as an historical principle that feudalism appears in complete form only in a state in which the normal evolution from a loose tribal and kindred society to a fixed political and social system has been disturbed by the effort to create a great empire, in the course of which the state in question has come into the orbit of an older world empire. In Russia and Islam this followed upon conquests which brought them into

contact respectively with Byzantine and Persian antiquity; in Japan it resulted from contact with the comparatively centralized political system of China of the Tang period and the political philosophy of Confucius.—*E. H. McNeal.*

285. ODLOŽILIK, OTAKAR. Good king Wenceslas: An historical sketch. *Slavonic & East. Europ. Rev.* 8 (22) Jun. 1929: 120-130.—The thousandth anniversary of the death of King Wenceslas was celebrated in Czechoslovakia this year. Contrary to the accepted tradition which makes him an old man with a long white beard and implies a long reign, he was only about 22 at the time of his death after a reign short in years but exceedingly great in importance. Unsettled conditions, his youth, and his ardent belief in Christianity brought about his death at the hands of his brother. In Bohemia he is looked upon not only as a saint but as the living protector of his country. This can be better understood by considering three problems vital to the country's future that presented themselves for solution in his time: (1) Unification. His reign, short as it was, indicated that his policy was to continue to unite the Slav tribes under the dominance of Prague. (2) The international position of Bohemia. Wenceslas evaded the attempt of the German rulers to extend their control over Bohemia in the guise of religious interests by making a treaty with them. In this he bound himself to pay tribute and to give a personal allegiance to the latter. This gave the country time for independent development and was of special advantage when the Bohemian king became an Elector. (3) Alignment with the Western Church rather than the Eastern. His own Christianity was real, not political. He tried to make its principles a force in public life. Legends praise his piety and charity. As time passed his qualities and achievements as a ruler were more appreciated and he was venerated by both Catholics and Hussites.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

286. PATZIG, H. Haraldr Hardråde und La Beaumelle. [King Harold Hardruler and La Beaumelle.] *Edda.* 16 (2) 1929: 207-215.—This article is concerned with the questionable use and falsification of Old Norse traditions by this well-known 18th century French literary impostor.—*L. M. Hollander.*

287. ROMEIN, J. Nieuwe Literatuur over de Volkverhuizing [New literature on the German migrations.] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis.* 43 (2) 1928: 27-45; (3) 263-276; (4) 374-386.—In the first article the author concluded that there is a gap between the results of the very accurate and learned archaeologist, Aberg, and the picture of the German migrations drawn by the reliable historian Ludwig Schmidt. Whereas the archaeologist stresses old South Russian-Gothic influences on Scandinavia, the historian knows nothing about them; and a later Gothic influence (after 375) on Gaul and the Franks clearly demonstrated by the excavations at Airan (Normandy), by the finds in the tomb of Childeric (†482), and by silver fibulae found north of the Loire, is not easily to be harmonized with the almost constant hostility between the Goths and the Franks. The author then reviews several books on the same subject and puts questions as to the possibility of harmonizing the results of various investigations. Holwerda's *Nederlands vroegste Geschiedenis* gives a solution of the problem through an interpretation of caput 47 of the *Lex Salica*; he places the Franks about 400 in Gaul between the Liger = Loire and the Silva Carbonaria and brings Franks and Goths on both sides of the river in frequent contact. But DesMarez, *Le problème de la colonisation franque et du régime agraire en Belgique*, interprets Liger as Lys or Leye (as did Fahlbach and Waitz before him) and so Holwerda's thesis is at least open to controversy. Only this may be preserved from his theory that Frankish soldiers since the invasions of

of the 3rd century actually were situated in Gaul as the author of this article is able to prove. The argument proceeds, that the things found in Airan perhaps belonged to Goths, trusted with the defence of the coast of Normandy after the battle of Adrianople; that the articles in the tomb of Childeric are not of Frankish production but the result of an extensive *Schenkhandel* (the word is Max Weber's) between the Gothic and the Merovingian kings. As to the question of Gothic influence on the Franks the author points out that Frankish soldiers and, since the 5th century, even the Franks as a tribe were incessantly mixed up in the affairs of Gaul. It was a Frankish realm of Childeric, not a strictly Gallo-Roman conglomeration which after about 460 dominated the northern parts of Gaul, perhaps as far southward as the Seine. The so-called realm of Syagrius was only a small remnant of the Roman empire in the environs of Soissons. Between the Seine and the Loire there was no real government after 463, the death of Aegidius, the last *magister militum per Gallias*, the father of Syagrius, who did not succeed him in his offices. The inhabitants of this region in the 5th century in their allegiance were leaning towards the decisive power in Gaul, the Goths of Toulouse. They accepted Gothic culture, the more so because the Alani, related to the Goths, at times situated all around Orleans, were influencing them. On the banks of the Seine they leaned towards the Franks. Furthermore, Alani were inhabiting Brittany about 450 and this tribe also may have contributed to an amalgamation of Frankish and Gothic cultures. A third article discusses books of Rostovzeff, Minns, and Strzygowski, proving that the Goths got their culture in South Russia under Asiatic influences; it puts interesting and suggestive questions about the vigor of Asiatic sentiments and notions introduced into Europe by the Goths and about the significance of that element in medieval minds. It is, however, in substance, a review of books rather than the result of personal investigations.—*P. J. van Winter.*

288. SCHULTZE, ALFRED. Augustin und der Seelteil des germanischen Erbrechts. [Augustine and the soul-portion in the Germanic law of hereditaments.] *Abhandl., Sächsisch. Akad. d. Wissensch.* 38 (4) 1928: 1-246.—The influence of Augustine may be traced in the *Donatio pro anima*, or gift to ensure the salvation of the soul (soul-gift) of Germanic jurisprudence. This custom is not derived from Hellenistic-Christian soul-worship (itself derived from pagan-Hellenistic), nor from the Germanic-pagan custom of making provision for the dead. On the contrary, it comes from purely Christian influence being cast in the mould of primitive Catholic Christianity. The conception of *caritas* gave it the value of a sin-atoning "good work" available for heavenly reward. It remained victor in the unavoidable conflict with the Germanic conception of household community of goods, perhaps by dint of help from the clergy. A compromise was effected in the form of the *Freiteil* of the *jus coeli* as against the *jus fori*.—*B. W. Bacon.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 239, 254, 255, 259, 263, 265, 269, 270, 345, 747)

289. BAUGH, ALBERT C. A source for the middle English romance, "Athelston." *Publ. Mod. Language Assn.* 44 (2) Jun. 1929: 377-382.—Baugh briefly summarizes the plot of *Athelston* as well as earlier studies of its sources made by Beug, Gerould, and Miss Hibbard. For one episode (the story that King Athelston, angered by his queen's intercession for the innocent Earl of Stane, kicks her and thus kills the son whom she is about to bear) no source has been identified. Miss Hibbard considers it merely a gratuitous horror. This,

Baugh says, is to miss the structural importance of the incident. "The poet's obvious purpose is to exalt the power of the church and to glorify Saint Edmund. To this purpose the episode is fundamental, since, by leaving the king without an heir, it opens the way for him to designate the newly born child [i.e. Edmund, his sister's son] as his successor." Similarities to the episode are found in Suetonius' life of Nero, in the *Heimskringla* account of William the Conqueror, and in the Old French romance *Yder*. Closer parallelism is found in Walter Map, *De nugis curialium*, Dist. I, chap. xii. Map's story of the king of Portugal could easily "be grafted on that of the accused Queen Emma" (told by Richard of Devizes and others), which Miss Hibbard proved a principal source of *Athelston*. The analysis further stresses the skill of the poet in weaving materials from many sources into a closely unified structure.—*Henning Larsen*.

290. BLOCH, MARC. L'empire et l'idée d'empire sous les Hohenstaufen. [The empire and the idea of empire under the Hohenstaufen.] *Rev. des Cours et Conférences*. 30 (14) Jun. 30, 1929: 481-494; (15) Jul. 15, 1929: 577-589; (16) Jul. 30, 1929: 759-768.—In the empire, as in all European monarchies in the 10th and 11th centuries, the two principles, hereditary succession and election, existed side by side, but during the Hohenstaufen period the elective principle triumphed in law as well as in fact. By the election of the princes the candidate became king of the Romans, a title which indicated his right to become emperor. Kings, like Conrad III and Philip of Suabia, who were not able to get to Rome to be crowned by the pope, did not use the title of emperor. The prestige of the imperial title derived from two traditions, Roman and Carolingian. By the end of the 12th century the Carolingian tradition had lost much of its hold upon the Germans, partly because Charlemagne had become to such an extent a figure of French epic poetry. Frederick Barbarossa laid great stress on his succession to the ancient Roman emperors. There was also a mystical element in the conception of the emperor, which is reflected in the apocalyptic writings of the time. As successor of the Roman emperors, the Hohenstaufen, especially Frederick Barbarossa and Henry VI, laid claim to a universal sovereignty. This was admitted by Scandinavian and Slavic princes, in the form of feudal overlordship, and on occasion by English kings, but not by the kings of France. In the eyes of the Hohenstaufen the imperial title also implied sovereignty over the city of Rome and over the papacy.—*E. H. McNeal*.

291. GILLIARD, CHARLES. L'ouverture du Gothard. [The opening up of the Gothard.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 1 (2) Apr. 15, 1929: 177-182.—In the history of the roads of the Middle Ages there is a problem of the Gothard. It seemed that a definite solution of this problem had been achieved by Aloys Schulte in his work *Geschichte des mittelalterlichen Handels zwischen Westdeutschland und Italien mit Ausschluss von Venedig*. (Leipzig, 1900). But new questions have arisen. The views of Schulte are here briefly stated. Neither the Romans nor the people of the Middle Ages knew of the Gothard pass. The gorges of the Schoellenen rendered the mountain impassable. Until the beginning of the 13th century the Alps were crossed by the Great St. Bernard or the Septimer pass. Then the growing commerce between the Rhenish regions and northern Italy necessitated looking for a more direct passage in the center of the Alps. It is then that a blacksmith suspended a bridge across the turbulent waters of the Schoellenen, thus making possible the passage. Karl Meyer of the University of Zurich maintains, on the basis of historical data he has discovered, that the opening up of the

passage over the Gothard goes back to the first third of the 12th century. R. Laur-Belart, in a recent work, deals with the same question. He agrees with Schulte that it goes back to the beginning of the 13th century.—*Walter R. Zahler*.

292. GINSBURGER, M. Une nouvelle inscription hébraïque à Bâle. [A new Hebrew inscription at Basel.] *Rev. d. Études Juives*. 87 (174) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 209-211.—At Basel the tombstone of Fromut, daughter of Rabbi Joseph, who died 1305, has been discovered. It had been removed from the Jewish cemetery during the anti-Jewish Black Death riots of 1349. The name Fromut comes from *Frohmut*, joy, gaiety.—*Jacob Rader Marcus*.

293. LATOUCHE, ROBERT. La fondation du Prieuré Lérinié d'Albosc. [The foundation of the Lérins' Priory of Albosc. *Mém. de l'Inst. Hist. du Provence*. 5 (1-2) 1928: 69-83.—The researches made upon the profession of notary in Provence during the 12th century aroused interest over two acts contained in the foundation of the Abbey of Lérins. These are given as of 1133 and 1138. Although public notaries were known it was not until the end of the 12th century that we find notaries drawing up particular contracts. A perusal of the two will furnish evident differences. A seal is appended. J. Roman says on that point, that there do not exist seals prior to the 13th century in the bishoprics of Cavaillon, Riez, Antibes, Frejus, Vaison. Also it does not follow the general type. Secondly, the dates do not agree and it is singular that five years after the foundation by Augier, that another bishop would review the donation without making any allusion to his predecessor.—*H. McG. Seemann*.

294. LEVI, EZIO. I fiorentini nel Maestrazgo al tramonto del Medio Evo. [The Florentines in the province of Maestrazgo, Spain, in the late Middle Ages.] *Bol. Sociedad Castellonense de Cultura*. 10 Jan.-Feb. 1929: 17-29.—During the 13th and 14th centuries Florence imported large quantities of Spanish wool shipped from Barcelona and Valencia. Florentine merchants were numerous in Barcelona. Gradually they penetrated into Catalonia to buy wool at the sources of supply rather than in the markets of Barcelona. The pastoral region which furnished the best wool was the Maestrazgo on the northern boundary of the kingdom of Valencia. The province of Maestrazgo belonged to the Knights of Montesa. Their capital was San Mateo. By the end of the 14th century all the Tuscan wool companies had warehouses (*fondachi*) in San Mateo, Cervera, and Salsadella. In this remote province the Arab traditions of ornamental gold- and silverwork, wrought iron and majolica survived among the peasants. The Florentine merchants brought back to Tuscany many of the artistic objects found in shepherds' homes.—*F. Edler*.

295. RAMÓN DE MARÍA, P. El Cid en el Castillo de Montornés. [The Cid in the castle of Montornés.] *Bol. Sociedad Castellonense de Cultura*. 10 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 30-37.—After Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar was driven out of his native Castile, he fought for the Moors and then made himself master of Valencia by 1094. The same year Peter I of Aragon laid siege to Huesca. The Moorish king of Huesca made an alliance with the Moorish king of Saragossa to drive away the besieging Christians. Peter I made an offensive and defensive alliance with the Cid. Peter left the siege to meet Rodrigo in the Aragonese castle of Montornés situated on the seacoast near Burriana. After the meeting Peter returned to the siege. Huesca finally surrendered in 1096. Shortly after the surrender, Mahumeth raised a large army of Almoravides against the Cid. Rodrigo called upon his ally for aid. Peter left Huesca with his army and helped defeat the Almoravides. Then the allies besieged the castle of Montornés, which had re-

volted, and recaptured it. The castle was probably inhabited by Moors who expected Mahumeth to be victorious. The author places the date of the siege of Montornés in the early months of 1097.—*F. Edler.*

296. RICCI, ALDO. The Anglo-Saxon eleventh-century crisis. *Rev. Engl. Studies.* 5 (17) Jan. 1929: 1-11.—The lack of creative literary work in the 11th century cannot be satisfactorily explained by attributing it solely to the Danish invasions. Immediately after the conversion of England to Christianity we find Christian characters, particularly Old Testament characters, introduced into Anglo-Saxon literature, but but treated in the old, heroic manner. As Christianity ceased to be merely on the surface the values of life were called into question. Attitudes of mind now began to appear virtuous, even divine (for example, the spirit of forgiveness), which until then had been felt to be weak, even cowardly. This lack of balance in the spiritual order was probably more important than the lack of material peace and comfort. The 7th century revival was not well founded. The learning which was fostered in the monasteries was rather the popularization of older knowledge than study in any creative way. The bewilderment was increased by belief in the approaching millenium. The country entered the 11th century Teutonic; it issued from it European. The Norman Conquest had little to do with this, its cultural results are not seen until the next century. The fall of the Roman empire offers a parallel. The struggle there was between Roman intellect and Christian spirituality. In England it was between two antithetical forms of spiritualism, pessimism and optimism, and two antithetical codes of ethics, revenge and love. The empire entered into its Dark Ages essentially Roman; it issued forth European. England entered into hers essentially Teutonic, emerging European. The spiritual chaos, and not the lack of peace, is the real explanation of the lack of creative poets.—*Helen Muhlfield.*

297. SCHELUDKO, D. Orientalisches in der altfranzösischen erzählenden Dichtung. [Oriental material in Old French narrative poetry.] *Zeitschr. f. Franz. Sprache u. Lit.* 51 (4-6) 1928: 255-294.—*John G. Kunstmann.*

298. SCHLAUCH, MARGARET. The historical background of Fergus and Galiene. *Publs. Modern Lang. Assn.* 44 (2) Jun. 1929: 360-376.—Although a French romance, composed in the first quarter of the 13th century, *Fergus and Galiene* is a conventional piece of Arthurian narrative. Its unique interest lies in the fact that the scene of action is indubitably Scotland. Among the characters, two at least were Scottish chiefs of the 12th century. The merging of King Arthur's court with that of the Scotch king Malcolm is both quaint and unusual. The poem is strongly reminiscent of Chrétien de Troyes, whose very tricks of wording are imitated. The chief purpose of this paper is to assemble pertinent source material showing the relation between the real and the literary characters and indicating the political events which made it natural and likely for a French poet of that period to visit Scotland and take an interest in almost legendary persons of the preceding century.—*M. M. Heald.*

299. SCHREIBER, WALTHER. Die alte Heimat der Siebenbürger Sachsen. [The former home of the Transylvanian Saxons.] *Südöstliche Warte.* 1 (4) Apr. 1929: 188-192.—The Transylvanian "Saxons" came from Flanders and Luxemburg in the first instance. Conditions in western Germany in the first half of the 12th century were bad, due to overpopulation, wars, feuds, and the unrest produced by the crusading movement. Thus the "Eastland" became for 12th and 13th century Europe what America was for it in the 19th century. There was a decided *Drang nach Osten* where land was plentiful. Moreover, in 1135, dam

breaks in Holland and Flanders, creating the Zuider Zee, increased the misery and discontent of thousands. Accordingly, many of these people accepted the invitation of Henry the Lion of Saxony to colonize in the land he had taken from the Wends. Then, during the reign of Geysa II, who became boy king of Hungary in 1142, the Hungarian government decided to people the land in Transylvania with German colonists. These would be useful in holding off the barbarian hordes from the steppes to the east. The Hungarians despatched messengers to Henry who gladly shunted the overflow into Hungary. The nucleus of this group was from Flanders and the Mosel region, but others joined the procession as it marched across the Germanies. Recently a definite language kinship between the Luxemburg dialect and the Transylvanian Saxon dialect has been established.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

300. SCHRÖDER, EDWARD. Die Datierung des deutschen Rolandsliedes. [Dating the German Rolandslied.] *Zeitschr. f. deutsches Altertum u. deutsche Lit.* 65 (4) Dec. 15, 1928: 289-296.—The *Rolandslied* (Song of Roland) is the first secular poem in German wherein references are made to the higher political offices and officials of the Holy Roman Empire. It is therefore important to fix the date of its composition. It cannot very well have been written after 1165, the year of the canonization of Charlemagne. Mention would then have been made of "Saint" Charles. It was written some time between the spring of 1131 and May of 1132, the *Kaiserchronik* being composed at a later date. The chief ground for assuming *terminus ad quem* for the composition of the *Rolandslied* the end of the first third of the 12th century is the use of the word *rîter* and its compounds. They are employed but eleven times in the *Rolandslied*. Eight times out of the eleven the poet applies the term to the Saracens who appear, in the source and in contemporary history, as horsemen. Evidently then *rîter* and its compounds (*rîterlich*, *rîterliche*, *rîterschaft*) designate "horseman," "horsemanlike," etc., and not "knight," "knightly," "kighthood." In other words, *rîter* in the *Rolandslied* does not signify what it means later, after the practice and terminology of chivalry had established themselves in Germany. In the *Rolandslied*, *rîter* is not the name of a member of a military or social caste, and it does not have any juridical connotation. Its use in the poem in the old, original sense of "soldier on horseback" testifies to a time of composition which antedates the general importation of and acquaintance with chivalric culture.—*John G. Kunstmann.*

301. SPANKE, HANS. Das Corpus der ältesten französischen Tanzlyrik. [The collection of the oldest French dance lyrics.] *Zeitschr. f. Romanische Philol.* 49 (2-3) Jun. 1929: 287-308.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

302. SPEZI, P. Fra chiese di Roma medievale. [Among the churches of medieval Rome.] *Bull. della Comm. Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 56 (1-2) 1928: 141-152.—The author disagrees with Christian Huelssen's statement (*Chiese di Roma nel Medio Evo*, Firenze, 1927, pp. 287-8) that there was in medieval Rome a church *S. Laurentii post S. Gregorium* on the Celio, which was identical with one described in a bull of Paschal II as being situated *iuxta arcum stillantem in regione scole grece*. He bases his discussion on a dissertation by Giuseppe Marchetti-Longhi and on his own diplomatic investigation of an anonymous codex of the year 1270 where he reads *p. s. m.*, that is, *prope S. Marcum*, instead of *post S. Gregorium*. The *arcus stillans* is probably the Arch of Augustus, and the *regio scole grece* is the section from *S. Maria in Cosmedin* to the (left) bank of the Tiber, called *Marmorata*, far from the Celio.—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

303. SPEZIALE, GIUSEPPE CARLO. Le belle navi di un tempo. [The fine ships of the past.] *Nuova Antologia.* 265 (1372) May 16, 1929: 241-253.—There is, stored away in the Civic Museum in Bologna, a col-

lection of small but perfect models of ships of Venice, Genoa, and the Order of Malta, that sailed the seas in the 13th century or later. These models were originally given by princes and popes to the Institute of Sciences for purposes of study. The writer calls attention to the collection as valuable historical material. The article is generously illustrated.—*J. M. Tatlock.*

304. ULLEIN, A. Les grandes étapes de l'évolution constitutionnelle de la Hongrie. [Major stages in the constitutional evolution of Hungary.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 47 (139-141) Jun. 1929: 75-86.—The Golden Bull of 1222 marked the first stage in the constitutional evolution of Hungary which reached the acme of its radiance in the theory of the sacred crown of Hungary. This constitutional point of view of the Hungarian people held that all power emanated from the nation which voluntarily invested its king with a large part of this power. The sovereign and the nation were a unity and the king could only exercise his rights in collaboration with and for the good of the nation. The wars between Charles V and Francis I of France gave rise to political necessities which caused the Hungarians to offer the sacred crown to the House of Austria. The Hapsburgs ignored these constitutional rights. Leopold I, in expelling the Turks, regarded Hungary as a reconquered territory. The Hungarians believing in the continuity of the fundamental law, revolted and Charles III re-established the constitutional regime, which was again overthrown by Joseph II. His successor, Leopold II, re-established it. Through suppression and restoration the ideal remained, separating Hungary spiritually from Austria.—*P. S. Fritz.*

305. WERVEKE, H. VAN. Le mort-gage et son rôle économique en Flandre et en Lotharinge. [The mort-gage and its economic role in Flanders and Lorraine.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 53-91.—"The mort-gage (*mortuum vadum*, *dood pand*) is a contract, by which property is given in pledge for a loan, and from this property the creditor can take the revenues *without deducting them from the principal loaned*. This latter stipulation distinguishes it from the *vif-gage* (*vivum vadum*, *levend pand*) by which the revenues are deducted from the principal and the loan may thus be amortized." This latter was really an act of kindness, and not very common. The mort-gage, however, was a means of escaping the prohibition of a loan for interest forbidden by the church. Churches and monasteries made greater use of the mort-gage than laymen, or, at least, we have more information about their activities, for all contracts of mort-gage involving private persons have come down in texts of ecclesiastical origin. There were three chief types of ecclesiastical domains of the period: (1) Old Benedictine monasteries, founded in the 7th-8th centuries, adapted to the old agricultural economy, and ruined by the new economy resulting from the increased use of money. In the 12th century they ceased loaning on mort-gage and even became borrowers themselves. (2) Churches founded before the 11th century but then unimportant, which lived from the revenues of tithes and altars (*altaria*). Since tithes increased with the growth of population, these churches grew richer during the 12th and 13th centuries. Their money was used to acquire new tithes, either by purchase or by mort-gage, preferably the latter since they yielded 11½%-24%, whereas the purchase of tithes brought an income of only 9%. (3) Cistercian abbeys, whose rules required their inhabitants to live by working with their hands. Although the rules were not adhered to, yet the author has not found any case of mort-gage involving Cistercians. The gage could be tithes, land, (usually so between laymen and the church; always so between laymen themselves), even very small parts, either allodial or enfeoffed, mills in whole or in part, funds, services, and rights of all sorts. Among the private persons using

mort-gage are found canons, duchesses, knights, rural magistrates, great princes, and even emperors. The mort-gage was one of the economic bases of the crusades, having been used especially during the third crusade to raise money for the journey to the Holy Land. In the first quarter of the 13th century the contracts of mort-gage are evidence of the ruin of the social classes dependent on the revenues of land, especially the petty nobility. The loan was usually ⅔ of the value, and the borrower was restricted as to the time of retrieving his property, since it was to the advantage of the creditor to keep the gage as long as possible. A second loan on the same property was even possible, since this postponed the re-purchase. If the borrower died without direct heirs, without being acquitted of his debt, the creditor received the gage, or it might be given to an abbey as the borrower felt death approaching, in return for prayers for his soul. "The mort-gage was not only a lucrative and sure method of placing money, it was likewise a not very burdensome means of acquiring new property." The Church prohibited mort-gage (Alexander III, 1163), excepting tithes, and the effect of this is shown in the increased use of tithes as pledges. Chiefly because it was superseded by other forms of credit in the 14th century, the mort-gage passed from use.—*H. P. Lattin.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 51, 83, 84, 89, 162, 253, 255, 256, 259, 260, 264, 294, 304, 345, 381)

306. BECKETT, ARTHUR. The battle of Beachy Head. *Sussex County Mag.* 3 (6) Jun. 1929: 378-396.—An episode in the War of the League of Augsburg (War of the Palatinate).—*E. Cole.*

307. BERTALOT, LUDWIG. Rudolf Agricolas Lobrede auf Petrarca. [Rudolf Agricola's panegyric on Petrarch.] *Bibliofila.* 30 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 383-404.—Bertalot calls Agricola, the German enthusiast for the Italian Renaissance, "an unknown name to Italian research." By way of filling in the gap he gives in full Agricola's *Life of Petrarch*, an account written either on the occasion of, or in connection with, the one hundredth anniversary of the poet's death.—*Elmer Louis Kayser.*

308. BOASE, A. M. Montaigne annoté par Florimond de Raemond. [Montaigne annotated by Florimond de Raemond.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 15 1928: 237-278.—Florimond de Raemond (1540?-1601), friend and successor of Montaigne in the parlement of Bordeaux, identified friends of Montaigne mentioned in the latter's essays whose identities have heretofore remained uncertain. This Raemond did by means of annotations made on the text of the essays. A strong probability exists that the information he gives is exact. These annotations were copied by M. de la Montagne, counsellor at Bordeaux in the 18th century, on two copies of the *Essais*, one, an edition Coste of 1754 now in the Bibliothèque Municipale of Bordeaux, the other, an edition of 1626, M. Collet, Paris, bought by Delpit in April, 1857, in Bordeaux at the sale of La Montagne's library, but whose present whereabouts are unknown. Extracts of the annotations of the 1626 edition are found on an edition of 1619 made by Delpit. These identifications are given in detail. There are two further notes, one on the essay *Des prières*, the other on *De la vertu*.—*H. P. Lattin.*

309. DEARMER, PERCY. Leonardo da Vinci: A criticism. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (758) Feb. 1929: 216-219.—In this criticism, Leonardo is represented as being a mystery man, with a great technical reputation among artists. His fame should be based on his position as a great intellectual pioneer rather than as a

great artist. The writer holds that because the *oeuvre* of Leonardo has been so greatly reduced by modern critics, it is not sufficient in compass to entitle him to a position among the greatest artists. The critic holds that by his discoveries of *contra-posta* and *chiaroscuro*, he did harm to painting. Leonardo as an explorer, rather than as a painter, holds a secure place in history as the precursor of modern science.—*Elmer Louis Kayser*.

310. DE WITT HUBERTS, F. *Afstammelingen van Prins Maurits*. [Descendants of prince Maurice of Orange.] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis*, 44 (2) 1929: 157-178; (3) 1929: 263-281.—Maurice of Orange, son and first successor of William, the Dutch national hero, was never legitimately married, but the number of his children was considerable. In concubinate with Margaret of Mechelen, he was father of two sons, whose posterity are well known as the families of Nassau-La Leeq and Nassau-Beverweerd. Less was known about other illegitimate children of Maurice: Charles, Charles Maurice, Anna, Elizabeth, Leonore, children of five different mothers. Their biographies are given in this article.—*P. J. Van Winter*.

311. FOURNIER and VERGNETTE. *Les droits seigneuriaux à Aubière*. [The seigniorial rights in Aubière.] *Rev. d'Auvergne*, 42 (1) Jun. 1928: 1-57.—The archives of Aubière contain documents relating to the contests between the people and their lords. These are of interest not only for the history of this town but in general for the history of popular rights. They consist of 17 documents which have been divided into two groups. Group 1 covers the 15th century and group 2 comprises the later 17th and 18th centuries. (Documents appended. Diagram.)—*H. McG. Seemann*.

312. GASK, NORMAN. *Tudor and Stuart seal-top spoons*. *Apollo*, 9 (54) Jan. 1929: 351-356.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

313. GÜMBEL, ALBERT. *Einlaufregister des Nürnberger Rates aus dem 15. Jahrhundert*. [A register of documents received by the town-council of Nuremberg of the 15th century.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72 (4) Apr. 1929: 59-73.—The author discusses three volumes of registers, namely, vol. I (Apr. 16, 1449 to Jan. 5, 1457), vol. II (Apr. 24, 1490 to May 20, 1495), vol. III (June 17, 1495 to Oct. 16, 1499). The documents for the intervening years are missing. The appendix contains a reprint of the register for July 9 to Sep. 3, 1449, and a copy of the "Opinion of the city-clerk, Johann Aitinger, of Ulm for the town-council of Ulm concerning the establishment of a register of documents on the Nuremberg model."—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

314. HALLEMA, A. *Nogmaals een drietal inventarissen van franeker burgers en boeren kort na 1550*. [Another three inventories of Franeker citizens and peasants shortly after 1550.] *Bijdragen en Mededelingen van het Hist. Genootschap*, 49 1928: 270-340.—The first inventory of 1555 shows the relative cheapness of immovable goods as compared with movables. The second inventory of 1558 is valuable for knowledge of the history of Frisian agriculture, of prices of agricultural products, and other articles. Rural life and agriculture, especially animal husbandry, were quite different from the present. There was a quick rise in the price of land. The document brings some information concerning the notaryship of the 16th century and is also of some importance from the linguistic point of view. The third inventory of 1558 lists the properties of a Jacob Roelof van Daelen, rector of a grammar school and later burgomaster of Franeker, a well-to-do citizen and learned officer, typical for his time. Striking features are the evident relative luxury, the comparatively large number of imported goods from the Netherlands and from foreign countries. Most remarkable of all is the list of 115 books, almost exclu-

sively in Latin, giving the most representative titles in various fields then in vogue. The list is fully annotated by the compiler. (Originals in the old archives of Franeker in the province of Frisia.)—*Theodoor W. L. Schellema*.

315. HAMILTON, EARL J. *Imports of American gold and silver into Spain, 1503-1660*. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (3) May 1929: 436-472.—Spanish documents used as a basis for this study are discussed. Imports rather than production are dealt with, as all the American treasure that entered Europe legally passed through Spain and it was imports that affected the economic life of Europe. An account is given of the machinery for transporting and handling bullion in the Indies and in Spain. A table sets forth the average annual imports of treasure in pesos by ten year periods. "From 1503-10 to 1591-1600 there was a steady increase in the receipts of treasure. The period 1600-30 showed a marked decline, and the period 1630-60 a precipitous drop, in registered gold and silver." A second table gives the ratio, by weight, between imports of gold and silver. Up to 1530 nearly all treasure imported was gold. Then relative imports of gold rapidly declined, after 1570 forming less than 1%. "In absolute amounts 16,632,648.20 kilograms of pure silver and 181,234.95 kilograms of pure gold came registered from the Indies." Smuggled treasure has been estimated at from 10 to 50% of the registered, probably nearer the former than the latter. A chart shows the percentage of receipts of treasure from the Antilles, Tierra Firma, and New Spain. The effects of American treasure upon the motherland and upon Hispanic America are briefly considered. "For a season industry seems to have responded to the rise in prices precipitated by the influx of treasure. The resultant material prosperity... played a part in the passage of Spain through her golden age of literature and art. But ultimately the importation of treasure (the exportation of which was retarded by legal restrictions) in exchange for goods sapped the economic vitality of the country and augmented the price revolution, which handicapped export industry." With respect to Hispanic America, treasure played an enormous part in its exploration and development. "It paid the salaries of such notable servants of Spain as Amerigo Vespucci, chief pilot of the House of Trade, and Sebastian Cabot; and it provided the means to purchase and to carry to America the seeds, plants, animals, tools, books, and scientific instruments of the Old World."—*Lawrence Smith*.

316. HOOGEWERFF, G. J. *Uit de geschiedenis van het Nederlandsch nationaal geseft*. [From the history of Dutch national ideas.] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis*, 44 (2) 1929: 113-134.—This article deals with the old question of the awakening in the 16th century of national feelings in the various provinces of the Netherlands (both North and South). It tries to arrive at a solution of the problem in an entirely new way. When abroad in a foreign country people are more aware of their nationality than at home. As director of the Dutch Historical Institution at Rome the author had available several lists of the members of fraternities, hospitia, etc. He was thus able to derive statistics from about 15,000 statements of nationality given between 1425 and 1725 by travellers, students, artists, all natives of the provinces now comprising the countries of Holland and Belgium. He found that in the 15th century, when asked to indicate his nationality everyone gave the name of his native town; in the 16th century, however, the name of the native province was given more and more frequently. The national unity of several provinces was also beginning to be recognized as one may conclude from controversies as to whether *Belgae* or *Germani inferiores* are still to be reckoned among the Germans at large. Consequently in the second half of the 16th century new names were applied to the subjects of the

Spanish king in the so-called Netherlands, whether of Dutch or of French (Walloon) language. They were called *Flandri* or *Belgae*, in Italian *Fiamminghi*, and the new patria was called *Nederland* (*in singulari*), in poetry as well as in official documents. Only Guelders, not subdued till 1543, was not comprised in the growing unity; the Frisians also persisted in their provincial feeling. In the last decennia of the 16th century the political and military developments brought forth a political division between the provinces into North and South. But the idea of national unity was still living in the hearts of the people: *Flandri*, *Belgae*, *Nederland* were still the current names. Slowly but surely, however, in the southern provinces under Spanish government it became clear that the northern brothers, grown free and independent, were no longer willing to exert themselves for the sake of the liberty of the South. Disappointment in the heart of the South, narrow-minded national pride in the North put an end to the idea of a single nationality in all the Dutch and Belgian provinces: *Flandri*, *Belgae*, after 1635, was less and less used for the North. In the rebellion of the North against the Spanish government the stress was laid on provincial sovereignty and independence. *Nederland* (*in singulari*) disappeared as the name of the new republic and the Seven United Netherlands (*in plurali*) took its place. Provincial feelings had gained the upper hand, not to be overcome until 1795.

—P. J. Van Winter.

317. POLLARD, A. F. Tudor gleanings. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Research.* 7(19) Jun. 1929: 1-12.—The purpose, purport, and effect of the "de facto" act of Henry VII (1495) have been much misunderstood by commentators and historians. Probably the whole statute was the work of the king himself, aided by legal advisers. The purpose was not the novel one of laying down a great principle that obedience to a *de facto* king was invariably lawful, but simply to pacify the country, and to strengthen Henry's position. It was a "measure of temporary expediency" excepting from its provisions "all who should decline from their allegiance in the future, without any proviso for *de facto* kings. . . . It merely guaranteed Yorkists, who so far had escaped attainder and forfeiture, against any future proceedings on the ground of what they had done before Henry came to the throne." The Whigs were responsible for the later attempt to interpret the act as a "constitutional principle protecting usurpation."—S. M. Scott.

318. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ-E. Le commerce des Européens à Tunis au moyen-âge et au début de l'ère moderne. [European commerce in Tunis in the Middle Ages and in early modern times.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21(3) Jun. 1929: 594-598.—Walther I. Brandt.

319. SCHWECKENDIEF, ADOLF. Die Rekonstruktionen der Nürnberger Hans-Sachs-Bühne. [The reconstructions of the Hans-Sachs stage of Nuremberg.] *Zeitschr. f. Deutschkunde.* 43(1) 1929: 31-50.—John G. Kunsmann.

320. SERRURIER, C. Descartes Levenskunst (Briefwisseling met Prinses Elizabeth). [Descartes' moral philosophy (Correspondence with Princess Elizabeth).] *Gids.* (4) Apr. 1929: 77-101.—This paper is a discussion of Descartes' moral philosophy as expressed in his letters to Princess Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the ejected elector palatine, Frederick V, in the years 1643-1649. Though his relations with this brilliant learned woman have sometimes been considered as a love affair, there is in his letters no evidence whatever to support such a supposition. Elizabeth was a critical pupil who compelled Descartes to strengthen his viewpoints and solidify his theories. Though in the main the moral philosophy set forth in this correspondence is additional to that expressed in his *Discours de la méthode pour bien conduire sa raison et chercher*

la vérité dans les sciences, there are some differences. His moral principles are four in number: (1) The existence of a good and almighty God; when we trust in Him we will reconcile ourselves with life as it is. (2) The immortality of the soul, which ranks high above the body. (3) The earth is not the supposed center of the universe and does not exist solely for the benefit of mankind. (4) Man has to sacrifice himself for the sake of the community of which he is a member, with this restriction, however, that he be not superior to the community. Points 1 and 2 led Elizabeth to bring up the problem of suicide, which could very well be defended. This made Descartes admit that eternal happiness is not entirely certain. In a letter of Oct. 6, 1645, Descartes tries to justify the cheerfulness which results from exaggerating the good things in life; he concludes however that the joy of the highest order consists in a life true to one's higher self and in conquering one's self. Anything outside of the influence of our own will can never take away this satisfaction, if we have only done our best. He is strongly convinced of a free will, though all our thoughts are ultimately the outcome of God's will. His system is well fitted for self concentrated characters, and is closely related to Stoicism, of which it is a christianized variation. Whereas the Stoics desire to suppress the passions entirely, Descartes thinks them indispensable for the full outgrowth of moral life, provided that they are controlled by reason.—Theodoor W. L. Schellema.

321. UNSIGNED. Les quatre voyages de Louis XIII en Anjou. [The four voyages of Louis XIII in Anjou.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Apr. 1929: 65-72. Louis XIII made four trips into the province of Anjou. The king's doctor, Jean Héroard, kept certain notes concerning the life of his royal client. Extracts from entries made in 1614, 1620, 1622, and 1626 in this record are published here. The original manuscript is in the Bibliothèque Nationale.—G. C. Boyce.

322. W., G. W. A librarian's correspondence. *Bodleian Quart. Rec.* 6(61-62) 1929: 11-18.—MS Ballard 44, a narrow octavo volume of some 500 pages, contains transcripts of 24 letters in the handwriting of Thomas James addressed to him while he was first Keeper of the Bodleian Library in the early part of the 17th century. The letters cover the period from 1599 to 1619 and are written in three languages, Latin, French, and English. The letters seem to be arranged according to the relative importance of the writers. Many of the letters pertain to theological subjects because of James' attacks upon Catholicism. James regarded his work as Keeper of the Bodleian Library as but an expression of his love for the Protestant religion. In the preface to the Bodleian Catalogue of 1620 James gave an account of his 20 years service as Keeper, and his account together with the tone of these letters indicates that he warmly upheld his Protestant views and that he served the chief purpose for which the library was established.—Harold M. Dudley.

323. WENTZ, GOTTFRIED. Der Urkundenbestand des Bischofsarchivs zu Wittstock nach einem Inventarfragmente aus den Jahren 1476-1487. [The collection of documents of the episcopal archives in Wittstock according to a fragmentary inventory of the years 1476-1487.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72(4) Apr. 1929: 74-86.—One of the volumes of the Prussian Secret State Archives contains a fragmentary collection of the archives of the bishopric of Havelberg. Among these fragments there is a descriptive catalogue of documents formerly kept in Wittstock castle in the margravate of Brandenburg. This catalogue the author discusses briefly. He appends a list of the known and of the unknown documents and an alphabetical list of the villages, abbeys, meadows, and lakes in the neighborhood of Prignitz.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 84, 202, 252, 284, 426)

324. ABU-MĀDI, ILIYA. Al-mar'ah fi-al-shi'r al-'arabi. [Woman in ancient Arabic poetry.] *Al-Mukhtaf.* 75 (1) Jun. 1929: 89-91.—Ancient Arabic poetry had three main themes: woman, war and wine; and when it is remembered that what the Arab usually fought for was woman and that whenever he drank wine he sang her praise, then it becomes clear that woman forms the central theme of Arabic poetical composition. The woman of Arabic poetry has black eyes, soft cheeks, long hair, moon-like face, lance-like stature, and nothing more; her heart with its mysteries, her soul with its light and fire, her inner consciousness with its ebb and flow do not figure much in the early ballads or in the later odes. Woman as a child and young girl, as a daughter, as a sister, and as a wife occupies less space in poetry than does the female camel. It is only the woman as a sweetheart with whom the poets are primarily concerned. This clearly shows the insignificant part which the ordinary Moslem woman directly played in the life of the Arab society.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

325. JÜZI, BANDALI. Al-jizyah w-al-kharāj fi awā'il al-islām. [Poll-tax and land-tax in early Islam.] *Al-Mukhtaf.* 75 (1) Jun. 1929: 80-85.—Arab historians and constitutional theorists explain the differences in the amount of taxation imposed by the early Moslem conquerors on such countries as Mesopotamia and Persia, on the one hand, and Syria and Egypt, on the other, by the varying degrees of resistance offered by the natives at the time of the conquest. But the fact is that the early Moslems had no system of taxation of their own, and as they fell heir to the Persian and Byzantine empires they adopted and perpetuated the systems of taxation that were already in use in those lands. The Persian system differed somewhat from the Byzantine system. Hence the difference between the method used by the Arabs in al-'Irāq and that used in Syria. 'Umar, the second caliph, was the one under whom the conquests were effected and the systems introduced. But evidently no distinction was made by him or by his immediate successors between the land-tax and the capitation tax. It was all one sum paid, in Egypt for instance, by every adult, excluding females, old, and disabled men; and it amounted to only two dinars. In other places it varied from one to two dinars, the equivalent of about one and a half pounds sterling. In the Umayyād period (661-750 A. D.) the distinction was made for the first time between land-tax

and poll-tax, and the former was designated *kharāj* which is probably a corruption of Greek *chorigio* and is not of Arabic origin as most writers hold.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

326. KURD 'ALI, MUHAMMAD. Maṣā'ib al-kutub w-al-imakātib fi al-shām. [Calamities that have befallen books and libraries in Syria.] *Al-Mukhtaf.* 74 (4) Apr. 1929: 385-388.—The first great and systematic destruction of books and libraries in Syria took place during the Crusades. In the library of the banu-'Ammār in Tripoli, St. Giles and his fellow Crusaders burned no less than 100,000 volumes according to the most conservative authorities. By volume here, however, we should understand a book of any size, even a pamphlet. The second disaster took place at the time of the Tartar invasions. Hulagu is reported to have carried away from Syria, Mesopotamia, and other places about 400,000 volumes aside from what he had committed to the flames in the schools and mosques of Baghdād and Damascus. On the occasion of Tamerlane's devastation of Damascus in 1400 A.D., the fire continued unabated for three days consuming homes, mosques, schools, and libraries. The famous 'Adili school was then destroyed. The modern European Renaissance aroused the interest of many scholars in Oriental lore and served to deplete some of the Arabic and Syriac libraries of Syria of their treasures. In 1768, the Maronite Lebanese scholar Assemani, on his way back to Rome with three ships laden with such books from the Lebanon, lost two of his ships in a storm on the high seas. Beginning with the 17th century many of the governments of Europe, including France, Great Britain, Germany, and Russia, started to collect valuable Oriental manuscripts through their diplomatic representatives in Syria. It is surmised that most of the contents of the Oriental section of the National Library in Berlin come from that source, Syria. In 1898 when William II visited the Umayyād Mosque in Damascus, the safe deposit in the dome of the Mosque was opened by orders of 'Abd-ul-Hamīd and its priceless treasures were distributed among the Emperor and the Sultan's entourage. Among the unique manuscripts were parts of the Koran in Kufic, and Aramaic, Hebrew, and Samaritan writings on parchment, together with ancient Latin, French and Greek poems going back to the Crusading and pre-Crusading periods.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

FAR EAST

(See Entries 1-6075, 1-8138, 1-8174, 1-9552; 210, 284)

THE WORLD 1648-1920

GENERAL

327. BARBAGALLO, CORRADO. Economia antica e moderna. [Ancient and modern economy.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 12 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 465-485; 13 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 27-44.—Practically all economic historians either ignore the existence of any sort of capitalism prior to modern times (usually before the 18th century) or actually assert that it did not exist. This fallacious conception is due to two errors. The first and theoretical one is in imagining that economic life has progressed in an orderly way, each successive step showing improvement over the previous ones. The truth is rather that humanity both progresses and retrogresses, now moving carefully and methodically,

and again fluctuating by fits and starts. Much is gained only to be lost. The second and practical error is in our defining capitalism while too much under the influence of its modern manifestations. Barbagallo demonstrates by numerous illustrations from Egyptian, Greek, and Roman history that the free wage earner—the proletarian—is not an exclusively modern phenomenon. Nor is large scale industry employing hundreds and thousands of workers and practicing a division of labor a purely modern development: e.g., the brick works near Rome, the mines of Attica, etc., etc. As for the putting out system, it was the predominant form of industrial production in the ancient world. Even in Cretan times international commerce flourished, while in the Phoenician and Roman epochs it

attained world-wide proportions. Capitalism existed in antiquity. Savings were invested in land, commerce, manufacturing, and other speculative industries. For instance, there was the wealth which Carthage invested in and derived from commerce. There was the vast economic power acquired by the *equites* in Rome—power which became political with the foundation of the empire. The mines of Greece furnish not only an illustration of the investment of much capital in large undertakings, but exemplify the division of labor: manual workers, mechanics, engineers, etc. There existed speculation: e.g., in grain and in housing for the lower classes. The exclusively domestic economy, which produced for consumption within the family or tribe, had disappeared by the time the Greeks, Carthaginians, and Romans had become of historical importance. Large estates were operated by rich city-dwellers as a means of making a profit through the sale of agricultural products on the world market. The charge that machinery did not exist in antiquity is met by the assertion that the machine later became possible only because large scale industry and the factory had preceded it. Furthermore, in view of the cheap and abundant labor, due only in part to slavery, there existed small need for machines, which, of course, were by no means non-existent. In answer to the objection that this ancient capitalism affected but a small portion of the inhabitants of the known world, we are reminded that in a large part of the world today commerce is local and industry is domestic. (See Entry No. 330.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

328. GÖTHEIN, PERCY. Die Dichtung im Weltbild grosser Staatsmänner. [The attitude of great statesmen to poetry.] *Logos*. 18(1) 1929: 122-135.—For a comparison of the attitude of the theoretical scholar and of the practical statesman toward poetry, Aristotle serves as an example of the former, using the analytical method, stressing noble deeds, and taking on the whole an aristocratic attitude. Napoleon, as an example of the second type, takes tragedy, especially that of Corneille, as elevating the heart and creating heroes. The example of Madame de Staël indicates that he might not have got on better with Corneille than did Richelieu had Corneille been his contemporary. Great poets and great statesmen do not as a rule live side by side.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

329. KUTTNER, MAX. Kulturkunde durch Stilistik. [Knowledge of culture through study of style.] *Arch. f. d. Studium d. Neueren Sprachen*. 54(1-2) Sep. 1928: 44-67.—*John G. Kuestmann.*

330. SANNA, GIOVANNI. Intorno all'economia antica e moderna e alla razionalità della storia. [Concerning ancient and modern economy and the rationality of history.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 13(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 245-254.—This is an answer to Barbagallo (See Entry No. 327.) Sanna deplores Barbagallo's negative philosophy of history and confesses his own faith in the law of gradual and continual progress. If history is merely an incoherent list of isolated facts with no apparent reason for the order of their succession, then why study it? Barbagallo demonstrates that the ancient world had been freed from "domestic economy," but he does not prove that it contained a capitalistic society. Barbagallo has fallen into the following errors: too little regard for the immense quantitative differences between ancient and modern capitalism, an underestimation of the place of slavery and an exaggeration of the role of free labor in the ancient world, and a failure properly to emphasize the distinctly agricultural character of "big industry" in antiquity or to point out the absence in pre-modern times of such devices of large scale production as cartels and trusts. Sanna arrives at the following conclusions: (1) that the present economic system presents an utterly dif-

ferent aspect from that of classical antiquity; (2) that modern capitalism shows immense progress over that of ancient times; and (3) that this development has been continuous and organic from prehistoric days down to the present.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

331. SCHREIBER, ADELE. Eine weltumspannende Frauenbewegung in Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft. [A world-wide women's movement in past, present, and future.] *Nord u. Süd*. 52(6) Jun. 1929: 509-517.—The movement for the emancipation of women receives an impetus during times of great general revival when women's support is needed in the struggle. But thereafter a reaction against the movement sets in. This principle is shown in its history since the 18th century. Individuals first carried on the work in the separate countries—Olympe de Gouges, Mary Wollstonecraft, Susan B. Anthony, J. S. Mill, August Bebel, and others. In 1904 an International Woman Suffrage Alliance was organized. It met every two, later every three, years. It survived the War, maintaining its international character during that period, and renewed its meetings in 1920. By 1923 the German Women's Union was re-established and was represented for the first time at the international congress in that year. The author states the present aims of the women's movement, which are political, social, and educational.—*E. N. Anderson.*

332. UHLEMANN, WALTER. Heimatgeschichte und Siedlungskunde. [Local history and colonization.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19(3) 1929: 393-402.—*Maurice Schor.*

333. UNSIGNED. La tirelire dans l'histoire et dans l'ethnographie. [The money-box in history and in ethnography.] *Épargne du Monde*. (12) 1928: pp. 9.—This is the story of the money-box in the different countries, the function of the money box in different times, and the etymological origin of the different names assumed by the money-box. (Illustrations.)—*Gior. degli Econ.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 438, 439)

334. CESCINSKY, HERBERT. American furniture problems. *Burlington Mag.* 54(315) Jun. 1929: 308-314.—Early American furniture styles were copied from England; modifications were due in part to individual tastes and in part to the confusion of the trades of carpenter and cabinet maker. American furniture was made frequently by carpenters who introduced variations in accordance with their own traditions.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

335. OTERO, RAUL. Evolución de la arquitectura en Cuba. [Evolution of architecture in Cuba.] *Rev. de la Soc. Cubana de Ingenieros*. 21(3) May-Jun. 1929: 214-229.—The author distinguishes twelve types of architecture developed in Cuba between the date of its first settlement and the present time. The native Indian hut was the nucleus of the first type, but this was influenced by the principles of the Spanish Renaissance and was necessarily adapted to defense against pirates. Houses built in solid streets behind the shelter of city walls were at first limited to a single story in order that they might not be higher than the walls. During the later colonial period additional stories, balconies, and ornamental doorways and windows were added. The palaces of the privileged classes were elaborate, expensive, and ornate, but lacked sanitary facilities and stationary bathtubs. During the 19th century in their efforts to break away from Spanish tutelage, architects traveled in Europe and copied French and Italian design. This was followed by a return to colonial simplicity and massiveness. After Cuba gained its

independence there was a period of architectural decadence influenced by American commercialism and cheap construction. Since then a monumental type has been developed especially in public buildings, an example of which is the author's own design for the new capitol building. The author is consulting architect of the Ministry of Public Works of Cuba.—*Alfred Hasbrouck*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 258, 262, 343, 347, 352, 362, 380, 384, 385, 393, 454, 455, 461, 972)

336. CANAVAN, JOSEPH E. Pope Pius XI. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18(70) Jun. 1929: 177-193.—This article consists mainly of a study of the career of Achille Ratti, Pope Pius XI. The author recounts his work as a member of the staff and later as prefect of the Ambrosian Library, Milan, as vice-prefect of the Vatican Library, as apostolic visitor to Poland in the critical post-War period, and as pope. In the papal office he has emphasized missions, the enlistment of the laity, and scholarship. The settlement of the Roman Question is the most striking act of his pontificate. The history of the negotiations between Italy and the Vatican is summarized, and the Treaty and Concordat are interpreted. Italy becomes a united nation and the Holy See is relieved of the necessity of making frequent protests. France will not in the future as in the past be regarded as the chief protector of the missions, "the Sergeant of the Church." By her anti-religious policy she has forfeited this position, and Italy has the opportunity of replacing her as the most vigorous Catholic nation in Europe.—*J. T. McNeill*.

337. CAUSSE, A. La Bible de Reuss et la renaissance des études d'histoire religieuse en France. [The Bible of Reuss and the renaissance of the study of the history of religion in France.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-31.—Before 1870, there was a Strassburg school, which, without the least encouragement from the university authorities of the second empire and with an almost complete indifference on the part of the intellectual public, applied to studies in the sphere of religion the methods of observation, historical criticism, and moral experience which were in use in the other domains of scientific research. Édouard Reuss determined to give to France the literature of a Biblical science which it lacked. In 1850, Colani founded the *Revue de théologie et de philosophie chrétienne* in which Reuss collaborated. Already he had given a course in the theology of the New Testament, which his students and others urged him to publish, which he did under the title *Histoire de la théologie chrétienne au siècle apostolique*. A little later about 1860, after some preliminary works, Reuss set upon the task of producing a French translation of the entire Bible with introductions and comments which were to summarize the conclusions of the scientific exegetical work of the preceding half-century. At the same time he was carrying along with his colleagues Baum and Cunitz the monumental edition of the works of Calvin (for the *Corpus Reformatorum*). He had completed the New Testament, both translation and commentary, and more than half the Old Testament, when the war of 1870 suddenly interrupted the work. The old faculty separated early in 1872, Reuss remaining in Strassburg. He was urged by former students and others to continue his work. There were difficulties in finding a publisher and Reuss did not think it wise to have its publication begin until it could appear in regular portions. Fischbacher, a young publisher who had migrated from Strassburg to Paris, became interested and expressed his willingness to publish the work keeping the commercial aspects in the background. The printing

began in June, 1874, and was completed Dec. 31, 1879, in 16 large 8° volumes. Renan declared it "a solid biblical encyclopedia, clear, methodical, always self-consistent" and a current review asserted that it surpassed all that France possessed in the way of biblical exegesis. His work has been somewhat overshadowed by that of Renan, who, in fact, was very much indebted to Reuss. Many of the most fervent admirers of Renan were recruited from the Protestant theologians who formed the Strassburg school, pupils of Reuss and his collaborators in the *Revue*. The Bible of Reuss was the beginning of a long series of biblical studies by such writers as Tiele, Albert Reville, and others, and illustrated especially by the *Encyclopédie des sciences religieuses*. In 1880 came the foundation of the *Revue d'histoire des religions*, followed by the establishment of the first chair of the history of religions, and in 1885, the formation of the section of the religious sciences at the École des Hautes Études, where the Strassburg tradition has been represented by Albert and Jean Reville, Auguste Sabatier, and Maurice Verner.—*William H. Allison*.

338. DAS, HARIHAR. Sir William Norris and the Jesuits. *Indian Antiquary*. 58(726) Mar. 1929: 52-53.—*G. Bobrinskoy*.

339. LEUBE, HANS. Neuere Kirchengeschichte. [Recent church history.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19(3) 1929: 369-392.—*Maurice Schor*.

340. RAYMOND, WILLIAM O. Browning and higher criticism. *Publ. Mod. Language Assn.* 44(2) Jun. 1929: 590-621.—As an evangelical non-conformist of the Victorian period Browning, in spite of Broad-church sympathies, was strongly prejudiced against Strauss, Renan, and even Colenso. In 1820-1830 dissenters were still barred from Oxford and Cambridge, hence Browning's university opportunities were limited to one term in the university of London, 1828-1829. Had he known the Oriel Noetics, Whately and Thomas, Arnold might have meant to him what Balliol and Jowett meant to Matthew Arnold. His views on criticism appear in a group of poems written between 1850 and 1870 including *Christmas Eve and Easter Day* (1850), *Bishop Blougram's apology* (1855), *Gold hair* (1864), *A death in the desert* (1864), and *Epilogue to dramatis personae* (1864). These show great power of constructive religious thought, of which one of the best examples is the pope's soliloquy in *The ring and the book*.—*B. W. Bacon*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 111, 346, 349, 352, 361, 375, 383, 386, 408, 429, 895)

341. HALL, LUELLA J. The abortive German-American-Chinese entente of 1907-8. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1(2) Jun. 1929: 219-235.—By 1907, Germany was not only confronted by the danger of encirclement in Europe, but she also felt that her interests in the Far East were threatened by similar combinations. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was supplemented by the Franco-Japanese convention of June, 1907, and during the next two months by corresponding arrangements between Russia and Japan, and between England and Russia. The Kaiser, as revealed by the *Grosse Politik*, turned to an entente with China and the United States in order to restore the balance of power in the Far East and to defend the open-door. In July 1905, Roosevelt had approached Japan to the extent of assuring the security of the Philippines by recognizing Japan's domination over Korea. But Japan's aggressive policy in Manchuria after the Russo-Japanese war, her militarism and the immigration question later estranged the two countries. Roosevelt spoke to Sternburg, the German ambassador, in Sep. 1907, of a possible

Japanese invasion, and in October he gave "about as direct an invitation for a naval alliance as could be made by an American president." It was (apparently) agreed to have the initiative for the negotiations come from China. On Jan. 3, 1908, Bülow discouraged Count Rex's suggestion for a definite treaty between Germany, America, and China for the defense of the open-door and of a secret treaty between Germany, the United States, and Russia in which the latter would be promised territory outside "China proper," as impractical, although the Kaiser had read it with "joy and interest." China's procrastination gave Japan an opportunity to conciliate the United States. The American fleet was greeted in Japan with the assurance that the United States was Japan's best friend, and in May an arbitration treaty was signed. When the Chinese envoy arrived in Washington, he was permitted to read the Root-Takahira agreement, by which many of the differences between the two countries were composed. This meant the end of Germany's attempt to create an entente in the Far East. Roosevelt explained that any arrangement with China would encourage her to precipitate a war with Japan which neither Germany nor the United States could support. The author attributes this failure of German diplomacy to the Kaiser's exaggerated estimate of Roosevelt's opposition to Japan and to his ignorance of Roosevelt's prior commitments to Japan. She thinks that Roosevelt, who never had any serious intention of joining Germany, encouraged the Kaiser at first in order to keep him in a friendly mood until his own Japanese policy could lead to positive results.—*E. Malcolm Carroll.*

342. SETON-WATSON, R. W. British policy in the Near East 1900–1909. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (762) Jun. 1929: 695–706.—An article based upon documents in *British documents on the origins of the War*, ed. by Gooch and Temperley (vol. V). The Armenian massacres of 1895–6 mark British deviation from former Turkophil policy; Turkey could not be re-

formed; Salisbury therefore proposed agreement with Germany for partition of Turkey in anticipation of dissolution. Germany rejected the proposal and made the most of the opportunity to intrench herself in Turkey. After 1897 Austria and Russia drew together and entered into agreements to preserve the status quo in the Balkans. By 1906 Aehrenthal worked hand in hand with his master Francis Joseph to reestablish the Three Emperors' League. The Austro-Russian rapprochement alarmed Britain; therefore when the Austrian Sandjak railway project of 1908 weakened the Austro-Russian accord Salisbury purposed to strengthen the Anglo-Russian entente at Reval. The Young Turks, viewing the Reval meeting as a plot to deprive Turkey of Macedonia, precipitated the Young Turk Revolution to forestall Russia and Britain. When Aehrenthal upset the Balkans by his Bosnian annexation project Britain sought to preserve peace by adherence to two principles: (1) encouragement of the Young Turks to effect Turkish reform to remove all pretext for the intervention of the Powers, (2) insistence upon a solution of the Bosnian problem through a concert rather than by the division of Europe into the two hostile camps. Acting on these principles Grey condemned Aehrenthal's precipitate action as a frustration of Turkish reform and as an invitation to other Powers to intervene in Turkey. At the same time he sought to restrain Russia by discouraging Isvolski's plan of opening the straits. Fearing to weaken the entente with Russia, however, he instructed Nicolson that Russia should have British "diplomatic support but not to the extent of provoking a conflict." Meanwhile Grey urged Turkey to come to an agreement with Austria and pressed Germany to join Britain in intervening in Vienna. When Russia finally gave way under the pressure of the so-called German ultimatum, Nicolson and Hardinge deplored the surrender. They felt that it weakened the entente since it was generally believed that Russia's action was prompted by British advice.—*G. A. Hedger.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 30, 73, 312)

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 29, 340, 342, 352, 383, 432, 649, 764, 974)

343. BLUNDELL, MARGARET. Letters of a recusant. *Thought.* 4 (1) Jun. 1929: 20–31.—This article gives extracts from the papers (1647–1679) of William Blundell of Crosby Hall, Lancashire, an English Catholic.—*Leonidas Dodson.*

344. BOSWELL, ELEANORE. Seventeenth century "Registers" of the Lord Chamberlain. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Research.* 7 (19) Jun. 1929: 27–30.—Certain books of the Lords Chamberlain of (roughly) the Restoration period, preserved in the Public Record Office, are of interest to students in various fields of history, literature, and (especially) biography of the period. This article furnishes a list of such of these books as are grouped under the classification LC3 and designated "Registers." They deal chiefly with establishments and appointments to the king's household.—*S. M. Scott.*

345. G.-P., T. R. List of the great seals of England in the Bodleian Library. *Bodleian Quart. Rec.* 6 (61–62) 1929: 19–21.—This list contains the names of 87 great seals now known to the Bodleian Library. This is an increase of 22 over the list previously published in the *Bodleian Quart. Rec.*, vol. I, by J. G. Wiblin. The present list together with metal casts and the wafers, makes a total of 100. Noteworthy additions are seals

of Richard II, George I, George IV, and Victoria. The list indicates the present material condition of each seal.—*Harold M. Dudley.*

346. GROSE, CLYDE L. Louis XIV's financial relations with Charles II and the English parliament. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 177–204.—The author summarizes his results as follows: "(a) French subsidies to Charles II were smaller than usually supposed but sufficient to assist in periods of no Parliament, even making such periods possible at times; (b) they were used in general for the regular and legitimate expenses of the government and Court; (c) French expenditures on parliamentary intrigues were small compared with the cost of subsidies to the king; and (d) they brought some but usually not determining results; (e) English ministers seldom discussed, solicited or received French bribes; and (f) Charles II, although strongly French in religious, political, and personal inclinations, was seldom clay in French hands; yet such courage as he displayed is to be attributed much less to his own weak will than to his ministers, to the religious and political fears of his subjects, and to his desire not to go upon his travels again." The materials upon which these results are principally based are the Declared Accounts of the Pipe Office, now in the Public Record Office and partly reprinted in the *Calendar of treasury books*, the files of the *Archives des affaires étrangères* and Mignet, *Négociations relatives à la succession d'Espagne* (Paris, 1835–1842).—*F. L. Nussbaum.*

347. GWYNN, DENIS. Sydney Smith and Catholic emancipation. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249 (508) Apr. 1929: 232-246.—This is an account of the long fight of Sydney Smith for Catholic emancipation, based upon speeches, pamphlets, and numerous contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, of which Smith was founder and first editor. Smith despised the Irish as "unreasonable, irritable, and volatile"; Catholics he held in contempt as devoted to "superstitious mummeries and [the] painted jackets of Catholic priests." He fought for the admission of Catholics to Parliament because of a deeply rooted respect for justice and religious freedom. To him it was as logical to deprive Catholics as it would have been to deprive men with red hair of their civil rights; and it was pure stupidity to argue, as many did, that emancipation would endanger the established church, "that a handful of Catholics in the bosom of a Protestant legislature are to overpower the ancient jealousies, the fixed, the inveterate habits of twelve millions of people." The real danger to England was a disaffected Ireland. During the struggle with Napoleon, Smith feared a landing of the conqueror and the raising of all Ireland against England. Later when the Catholic Association reared its head he, like Wellington, feared civil war, against which armed force would be unavailing, for rebellion would become chronic. For more than 20 years Smith maintained the fight. The grave disapproval of his fellow clergymen made not a dent in his determination; he opposed the whole clergy of his diocese. Smith was a poor man, much of the time laboring under a heavy burden of debt. His brilliancy and distinctive talents might have won him a bishopric and other preferments had he subsided but he never faltered until the victory was won.—*G. A. Hedger.*

348. LLOYD, CLAUDE. Shadwell and The Virtuosi. *Publs. Modern Lang. Assn.* 44 (2) Jun. 1929: 472-494.—Shadwell's satire of the experimental scientists of the Royal Society presents in witty and dramatic form the contemporary opinion of "... the artificial Folly of those, who are not Coxcombs by nature, but with great Art and Industry make themselves so."—*M. M. Heald.*

349. ONSLOW, EARL of. Lord Carnock. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 7 (21) Mar. 1929: 540-553.—Lord Onslow traces somewhat sketchily the connection of Lord Carnock (Sir Arthur Nicolson) with the diplomatic crises in world affairs from 1885 to 1916.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

350. POLLARD, H. B. C. Tinned soldier. *Engl. Rev.* 48 (6) Jun. 1929: 661-671.—The British army places too much emphasis on "mechanization,"—on highly armored, mobile machines, such as tanks. Military history chronicles a rivalry between armor and projectiles, in which armor has always been defeated: witness the effect of the long-bow upon chain armor, and of gunpowder upon plate armor. Success in modern warfare has been largely determined by the relative efficiency of the armies in gunfire: the American colonists held the advantage over the British in the 18th century; Napoleon's guns were better than those of other continental powers; the Prussians used the needle-gun against the Austrians; the Boers taught the British valuable lessons in musketry. In the Great

War, tanks were properly used against trench fortifications and barbed wire; but since the war there have been improvements in small arms, especially in muzzle velocity; and no armor proof against such weapons has yet been devised. Continental armies do not stress mechanization, because they have improved their small arms. Mechanization will not bring mobility unless the machines are immune from destruction.—*S. M. Scott.*

CANADA

351. BRADLEY, A. G. The military associations of Canada. *Natl. Rev. (London).* (556) Jun. 1929: 623-631.—Soldiers have played a large part in determining the history and in forming the traditions of Canada. The regiment of Carrignan-Calieres settled in Canada in 1667; the militia organization of New France and of Quebec was highly perfected; discharged British soldiers settled in that province after the conquest. Nevertheless French Canada soon lost its martial spirit. Nova Scotia and Ontario were largely settled by United Empire Loyalists, possessing a military nucleus and militant traditions, a circumstance reflected in the events of the War of 1812, and in the social and political life of Ontario to a far later period.—*S. M. Scott.*

352. MCARTHUR, DUNCAN. The evolution of a nation. *Rev. of Revs.* 79 (6) Jun. 1929: 51-55.—The history of Canada is the record of a unique development, representing the happy solution of two substantial international problems: the national unity of two peoples and cultures; and the peaceful competition with the United States. The structure of the local community imported by the first French settlers was of feudal origin and created class distinctions based on relationship to land. Religion—an intense loyalty to the Roman Catholic church—played a large part in their life. A capacity for enjoying the beautiful found manifold expression. The growth of the French Canadians during the 75 years preceding the conquest in 1759 is a most interesting instance of normal population increase with a minimum of disturbance by immigration or emigration. The population was doubled in each period of 25 years. After that date the French rapidly became Canadian. A new situation was created by the revolt of the American colonies, and by the consequent migration of Loyalists to Nova Scotia and Canada. They carried northward not only a tradition of self-government but a substantial fund of actual experience. Autonomy as recommended by Lord Durham was granted by the middle of the 19th century, when a national self-consciousness was beginning to emerge. In 1867 the British North American provinces were brought together in a Confederation. Since those days Canadian development has proceeded in an orderly fashion with varying periods of rapid expansion and of relative depression. The contributions of the Canadian people in the War introduced a new phase in the evolution of nationhood. Canada's immediate task is to consolidate her nationality. National self-consciousness has expressed itself more adequately in political relationships than in other spheres, such as the creative arts.—*M. M. Heald.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 79, 80, 111, 566, 213, 286, 308, 311, 316, 336, 337, 346, 375, 382, 387, 433)

353. BIGARD, LOUIS. Réal au 31 mai 1793. [Réal on May 31, 1793.] *Rev. Historique.* 160 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 293-303.—Réal was the first substitute of Chaumette, *procureur* of the Paris Commune. Chaumette's second substitute was Hébert. Réal drafted the original petition, approved by the Commune and read to the Convention on Apr. 15, 1793, urging the ex-

pulsion of 22 Girondins from that body. While this places considerable responsibility on Réal, the author emphasizes the fact that the later arrest and execution of the Girondins was due to the course of events and was quite contrary to the aim of the petition. Réal even made a tardy effort to check the movement which he had started. The evidence seems rather contra-

dictory regarding his role on May 31. In the light of his vigorous though unsuccessful opposition to Hébert on June 2, however, the author concludes that his policy was on the whole consistent. He favored the exclusion of the 22, but he differed from his colleagues of the Commune in his opposition to the employment of force against the Convention. A large part of Réal's address to the departments is given in an annex to this article.—*G. G. Andrews.*

354. GOIRAN, H. *La Révolution Française et la Colonie du Cap.* [The French Revolution and Cape Colony.] *Rev. des Études Hist.* 95 Apr.-Jun. 1929: 151-170.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

355. GROOS, RENÉ. Le "Siècle de Louis XIV" de Voltaire. [Voltaire's "Siècle de Louis XIV."] *Mercure de France.* 212 (744) Jun. 15, 1929: 587-594.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

356. HEUSE, HENRI. Deux épisodes du régime français en Wallonie. [Two episodes of the French regime in the Walloon country.] *Rev. des Études Napoléon.* 18 (87) Jun. 1929: 321-332.—In spite of the smallness of the vote on the plebiscite on the consulate for life (at Liège, population 50,000, 454 yes, 5 no; at Verviers, population 10,000, 40 yes, 8 no) Heuse thinks that the people of the department of the Ourte (Liège) genuinely welcomed the consulate and the empire, and accepted French rule. The scientist Monge was appointed senator for Liège by the Emperor. He visited his *senatorerie* several times, and took painstaking interest in its industries.—*C. Brinton.*

357. LE GALLO, ÉMILE. Le duc de Bourbon dans l'Ouest en mars 1815. [The Duke of Bourbon in the West in March, 1815.] *Rev. des Études Napoléon.* 18 (86) May 1929: 288-303; (87) Jun. 1929: 350-367.—On the news of Napoleon's return from Elba, Louis XVIII, acting under the advice of Vitrolles, sent the Duke of Bourbon to Angers to prepare royalist resistance in the West, and a possible haven for the king himself if he were forced to quit Paris. But the Duke was old and incompetent, his advisers differed among themselves, the old soldiers of La Vendée refused to rise in numbers, and the Duke did nothing to appeal to younger and more adventurous men. Bourbon finally fled to Spain by sea, apparently with the connivance of Bonapartists anxious to be rid of him, and the promised *Chouannerie* never came about. Napoleon had taken prompt measures during the march on Paris, and had sent regular troops in pursuit of the Duke. Here, too, regular officers, like Foy and Noireau, came over to the Emperor after a little hesitation.—*C. Brinton.*

358. LAMEIRE, IRÉNÉE. Le régionalisme. [Regionalism.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 139 (413) Apr. 10, 1929: 80-96.—The regionalist school in France advocates the return to the old system of provinces which was superseded in 1790 by the departments. The word *département* was not new to the French in 1790; it was older even than the word *province*. The provinces, moreover, were indeterminate districts which caused much confusion whenever it was necessary to find their boundaries and these had little political significance. It is certain that the National Assembly was not acting rashly when it made its decision, as a new division had been demanded in many of the cahiers. The new boundaries followed for the most part those of the bailliages, and the measure was so universally welcomed that the king consented to it without delay.—*Helen M. Cory.*

359. LENOIR, RAYMOND. Théorie des astres et des nombres sous la Révolution Française. [Theory of stars and numbers back of the French Revolution.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 47 (139-141) Jun. 1929: 55-74.—The philosophy of numbers and the influence of the stars pervade the thinking at the close of the 18th century. The natural universe was one great and

perfect system—natural law became the philosophy of the hour. Some 688 secret societies were engaged in mysterious intrigue. The virtue of numbers appeared in everything which depended on the probability of events, such as mortality tables, tables of population, decisions of an assembly depending on a majority vote, etc. This doctrine led to the adoption of a more natural system of weights and measures, one based on a prototype found in nature, one in which the unit of measurement is derived from the dimensions of the earth and one, therefore, which every country can adopt. It led to the adoption of the decimal system and the revolutionary calendar. Following the essential attributes of the natural order, rules of action and rights of man were established free from every oppression. Dupuis' *Religion universelle* and Cloots' *République universelle* applied this theory of the virtue of numbers and stars to religion and government.—*P. S. Fritz.*

360. MANTENON, JEAN de. (ed.) *Lettres inédites de Chateaubriand à Baudus.* [Unpublished letters of Chateaubriand to Baudus.] *Rev. Bleue.* 67 (11) Jun. 1, 1929: 322-331.—This series of letters covers the period from Aug. 1798 to Jan. 1802, the greater part of which Chateaubriand spent in London as an *émigré*. They reveal the need to which he was reduced. "My position becomes more and more precarious and painful," he wrote in Nov. 1798 to Baudus who was editing the *Spectateur du Nord* (published at Hamburg) "and I see no way of escaping it." Could his correspondent find a place for him "which requires only a little work and much leisure"? In April, 1799, he was eager to sell his brochure, *La religion chrétienne, par rapport à la morale et à la poésie* for 15 guineas and he offered his services as a translator. He thought of leaving for India "if I do not find means of existence quickly." Apparently by means other than aid from Baudus he survived this crisis, for in Oct. 1799, he announced the publication in London of *Les beautés poétiques et morales de la religion Catholique sur tous les autres cultes de la terre* in two volumes. He had made every effort "to make it read as agreeably as a novel." In May, 1800, he returned to Paris, and in Oct. 1801, he wrote that as "the consul had done so many fine things, he would not deprive the country of a man like you," and a little later he again referred to Napoleon as "notre grand protecteur." The concluding letter is concerned with a project for a monarchist and catholic periodical (*Mercure?*) for which he hoped to secure the cooperation of their mutual friend Fontane. The editor has added an explanatory note dealing briefly with this period of Chateaubriand's life and with the persons mentioned in these letters.—*E. Malcolm Carroll.*

361. PINGAUD, ALBERT. Un ambassadeur français à Metz en 1877. [A French ambassador at Metz in 1877.] *Rev. de France.* 9 (11) Jun. 1, 1929: 491-505.—Forty years before Locarno France proposed to William I a pact to renounce war, thereby proving that "love of peace outweighed her desire for revenge."—*Erik Achorn.*

362. REYNOLD, GONZAGUE de. Die Rückkehr zum Thomismus in den Ländern französischer Sprache. [The return to Thomism in French-speaking countries.] [Ida Marie Bauer, tr.] *Hochland.* 26 (7) Apr. 1929: 34-47.—In France and French-speaking countries, the modern philosophic trend is toward Thomism, to the anxiety of disciples of Kant, Bergson, and the whole sociological school. The movement, of growing influence on youth, springs from Catholic effort to extend and modernize Thomas' teaching, and from its peculiar relevance to the yearnings and needs of the new generation. Its first task was to convince Catholics who, under the influence of 17th century thinkers, had come to regard the teaching of Aquinas as out-of-date, irrelevant, theologic rather than

philosophic, pedantic, and dry. The pro-Thomistic struggle among Catholics has two aims: to align it with modern scientific knowledge, and to apply it to modern needs. The Thomistic renaissance emanated from the University of Louvain under the leadership of him who was subsequently Cardinal Mercier. Extension into non-Catholic circles followed. The International Philosophic Congress at Naples in 1924 repeatedly recognized Thomas among the truly great. In France this renaissance has recalled a genuinely French art of living from the philosophic influence of German Protestants and Jews. Thomism and the French spirit have the common factor of scholasticism, with its clarity of concept and expression. The relationship of French philosophers, historians, writers, and artists to the revival of Thomism is surveyed, with specific illustrations. The 19th century saw two opposite movements in thought, one toward pragmatism and intuition, the other, via positivism and relativism, to metaphysics and theology, which foster, directly or indirectly, a return to Thomas. History, by intensive research into the Middle Ages, proved their continuity with ancient and modern life, offered a rich mine of thought and life to literary and other artists, and itself grew philosophical. Two characteristics of modern psychology, its tendency to constructive synthesis, and its sense of profound mystic realities, find satisfaction in Thomism. Three modern tendencies are visible in writings collected in *Le roseau d'or*: (a) a feeling that we stand today on the threshold of a new "Middle Age," and must be prepared for a new "barbaric" onslaught from the East; (b) a mystic sense, that only sanctity can vivify our arid era; (c) a keenness of literary form, of individualistic free expression. All three favor Thomism. Many modern writers are quoted to substantiate these statements; among whom Maritain is considered the most outstanding Thomist for his ability to relate fundamentally deep philosophy to present-day factual situations.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

363. ROCHEFOUCAULD, FRANÇOIS de la. *La journée du 10 août 1792.* [August 10, 1792.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 Jun. 1, 1929: 483-508. *Souvenirs de l'armée de Bourbon 1792.* [Memoirs of the Bourbon army, 1792.] Jun. 15, 1929: 796-825.—François-Armand-Frédéric de la Rochefoucauld was born in 1765, the eldest son of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt. As one of the first peers of France, and a loyal servant of the monarchy, La Rochefoucauld remained with Louis XVI until the insurrection of Aug. 10, 1792, overturned the throne. He warned the court of the approaching danger, and assisted in organizing the defence of the Tuileries. When the royal family fled to the Legislative Assembly, La Rochefoucauld accompanied them, and heard the act suspending Louis read from the tribune. His account of the events describes in some detail the king's appearance and demeanor in the crisis, and the atrocities of the mob. Escaping from Paris on Aug. 11, La Rochefoucauld joined the *émigré* detachment commanded by the Duke of Bourbon. He describes the perplexities of the royalist gentlemen, their loss of morale, and the ignominious disintegration of the army after Dumouriez' invasion of Belgium and the republican victory at Jemmapes, Nov. 6, 1792.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

364. SPIRE, ANDRÉ. *The decline of French Jewry.* *New Palestine Mag.* 16 (22) Jun. 7, 1929: 489-490; 515-516.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

365. UNSIGNED. *Ancien diocèse d'Angers: les archidiacres, archiprêtres et doyens pendant la Révolution.* [The old diocese of Angers: The archdeacons, arch-priests, and deans during the Revolution.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Apr. 1929: 78-90.—The old diocese of Angers was divided into three arch-deaneries (Angers, Outre-Loire, and Outre-Maine). The arch-deaconry of Angers included four arch-presbyteries

(Angers, Bourgueil, La Flèche, Le Lude). The arch-deaconry of Outre-Loire was composed of the arch-presbytery of Saumur and of the two deaneries of Chemillé and of Mauges; the arch-deaconry of Outre-Maine was divided into three deaneries (Candé, Craon, and the region Sarthe et Maine). To this list must be added the territory of Saint-Florent-le-Vieil which had as its vicar-general (1674 ff.) the prior-sacristan of the abbey of Saint-Florent-le-Vieil. An examination of the conduct of 15 ecclesiastics concerned with the diocese shows that only three swore to uphold the Civil Constitution of the Clergy. These were respectively the arch-priest of Angers, the arch-priest of Bourgueil, and the dean of the region Sarthe et Maine. The others all remained loyal to the faith. Those whose activities are examined here are Dominique-Balthazar d'Alichoux, Gaspard-Marie Brossier, Charles-François de Creny, Jacques Rangeard (pp. 79-85), René Godelier, François Mangin, Jean-René de Bellère du Tronchay, Thomas Michel Mabilie, Georges-Gabriel-Guillaume Louet, Julien-Jean-Baptiste-René Le Royer, Charles-François Guittet, Pierre Rainbault, René-Louis Abafour, Dom Barthélemy Dugast, and Jacques-Joseph Prudhomme.—*G. C. Boyce.*

366. UNSIGNED. *Angélique Desmesliers (1775-1794).* *Anjou Historique.* 29 Apr. 1929: 73-78.—*G. C. Boyce.*

367. UNSIGNED. *En souvenir du Colonel Monteil.* [In memory of Colonel Monteil.] *Afrique Française (Supplement).* Mar. 1929: 165-173.—The memorable explorations of Colonel Monteil in 1890-1892, which extended the French North African dominions to the Niger River, was celebrated December 24, 1928, by the unveiling of a monument to him at Niamey.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

368. UNSIGNED. *Le département de Maine-et-Loire en 1803.* [The department of Maine-et-Loire in 1803.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Apr. 1929: 108-116.—An interesting report of the *sous-préfet* Jarry de Montpelleray of Segré to his superior, the prefect Hugues Nardon.—*G. C. Boyce.*

369. UNSIGNED. *Le vicomte de Scépeaux, généralissime des Chouans.* [The Viscount de Scépeaux, generalissimo of the Chouans.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Apr. 1929: 90-101.—*G. C. Boyce.*

370. UNSIGNED. *Mme. et Mlle. Reyneau fusillées au Champ-des-Martyrs le 1^{er} février 1794.* [Mme. and Mlle. Reyneau shot at the Champs-des-Martyrs, Feb. 1, 1794.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Apr. 1929: 102-104.—*G. C. Boyce.*

371. UNSIGNED. *Pourquoi Brissac voulait être chef-lieu de canton (1802).* [Why Brissac wished to be a canton seat.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Apr. 1929: 104-108.—March 4, 1790, Louis XVI created the canton of Brissac. This canton included Alleuds, Brissac, Charcé, Quincé, Saint-Ellier, and Vauchréten and in 1791 was augmented by the addition of Luigné and Saulgé-l'Hôpital. In 1801 Napoleon suppressed this canton and added its eight communes to the canton of Thouarcé. The *conseil municipal* of Brissac was indignant at this action and through its *maire*, René Bascher, expressed its displeasure to the Ministries of Justice and of the Interior. The *maire's* communication stresses the strategic economic importance of Brissac in relation to the canton as a whole.—*G. C. Boyce.*

372. UNSIGNED. *Voyages dans la Vendée angevine (1819-1820).* [Voyages in Angevine Vendée.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Apr. 1929: 120-125.—*G. C. Boyce.*

373. WADE, IRA OWEN. *Voltaire's name.* *Publ. Mod. Language Assn.* 44 (22) Jun. 1929: 546-564.—At least twelve possible explanations of the word Voltaire have been offered, two of which carry great weight on account of the quality and number of the critics who support them. One is that the name

was derived from a piece of property belonging to Voltaire's mother or father; the other, that it was formed from an anagram of *Arouet l. j.* Nevertheless, there are objections to both of these explanations. No evidence has ever been produced that the Arouet family ever possessed even the smallest piece of land called Voltaire, and no evidence that Voltaire ever signed himself *Arouet le jeune*. Moreover, he did not change Arouet to Voltaire; he became Arouet de Voltaire. Here is another possible explanation. The Arouets originated in Poitou at Saint-Loup, but they found it convenient to carry on considerable business at a nearby town named Airvault. Now it was at Airvault that

Cardinal Dubois, who, like Voltaire, was of humble birth, started on his meteoric rise to fame and power. Here was a suggestion. François Marie Arouet, whose ancestors were from Saint-Loup près Airvault, anxious to assume a title of nobility, having before him the career of Dubois who started out as abbot of Airvault, becomes Arouet from Airvault, who in turn becomes Arouet de Voltaire. He drops the remark that he took the name from a piece of property belonging to his mother or was it his father? No one would ever investigate. On emerging from the Bastille, after eleven months of isolation, he signs himself Voltaire.—*M. B. Garrett.*

DUTCH NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 65, 83, 316)

374. BLOK, P. J. *Inventaris van de Ruyter's inboedel, opgemaakt 22-24 Maart 1677.* [Inventory of de Ruyter's household goods and chattels, taken on March 22-24, 1677.] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen van het Hist. Genootschap.* 49 1928: 187-213.—This document contains an accurate account of the estate of Admiral Michel Adriaansz de Ruyter. It is valuable for the information it gives on the original arrangement of the rooms in his house (still in existence and located at Prins Hendrikkade, No. 131, Amsterdam) which would make restoration possible, and throws light on the home conditions of the admiral. Especially remarkable is the list of bonds of the East India Company, various cities, etc., the linen, the chinaware, tinware, etc. The almost total absence of books is striking. (Original in the Netherlands State Archives at The Hague.)—*Theodoor W. L. Schellema.*

375. BOER, M. G. de. *De val van het Ministerie Thorbecke en de Aprilbeweging.* [The dismissal of Thorbecke's ministry and the April movement.] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis.* 44(1) 1929: 1-13; (2) 1929: 135-156.—Thorbecke, the first liberal minister of the Netherlands (Nov. 1, 1849-Apr. 19, 1853), though supported by a large majority in the national assembly was dismissed by William III after a popular movement, anti-Catholic at the start but soon anti-liberal as well, which had arisen when the new Roman Catholic hierarchy was to be introduced in the Calvinistic Netherlands. It is a question of first rate importance whether the influence of French diplomacy was a determining factor in this situation. William III regarded the coups d'état of Bonaparte with friendly eyes but the liberals and the Dutch assembly had rejected a convention earnestly desired by the French, and Thorbecke was negotiating a defensive treaty with the Belgian government against possible French attacks. An alliance of England, Belgium, and Holland was even under consideration and Lord Abercromby was sounded on this. But in Belgium a pro-French minister, De Brouckère, came in office in August, 1852, and the proposed alliance was dropped. Prussian efforts in the same direction a few months later had no better results. But Thorbecke's role in the negotiations was well known in Paris. In Holland, therefore, the idea of French influence in Thorbecke's dismissal was current among the liberals as early as 1853, and even the attitude of the pope in not sending official notice of the newly established hierarchy asked for by the Dutch government, was ascribed to Bonaparte's diplomacy. Absolute certainty in this matter, however, will not be attained unless investigations in Rome or in Paris bring forth irrefutable evidence.—*P. J. van Winter.*

376. GEYL, R. *Admiral de Ruyter. History.* 14 (53) Apr. 1929: 19-32.—This is a sketch of Admiral de Ruyter based on his most recent biography by P. J. Blok (*Andriaanszoon de Ruyter*, The Hague, 1928).

Blok has used all the materials available—the work of Gerard Brandt, *Het Leven en Bedrijf van den Heere Michiel de Ruiter*, (which, among other things, contained contemporary oral information), Colenbrander's *Bescheiden uit vreemde archieven omtrent de groote Nederlandsche zee-oorlogen*, and the family archives,—“and at the same time he has produced a fascinating book, a model of what a biography should be, a straightforward account of his hero's career, from which the man stands out with vivid clearness.”—*H. P. Lattin.*

377. NABER, S. P. L'HONORE. *Eene jonge hollandsche Dame aan de Oyapock in 1677.* (Dagboek van Elizabeth van der Woude.) [A Dutch lady on the Oyapock river in French Guiana. Diary of Elizabeth van der Woude.] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen van het Hist. Genootschap.* 49 1928: 214-236.—This is a contribution to the knowledge of the sporadic out of the way early Dutch settlements in this region. The original is in the family archives of Semejns-de Vries at Enkhuizen, Netherlands. (References in the text to other literature on the subject.)—*Theodoor W. L. Schellema.*

378. THÓT, LADISLAO. *Historia del derecho penal holandes.* [History of Dutch penal law.] *Rev. Argentina de Ciencias Pol.* 36(168) Jul. 12, 1928: 381-394.—(Bibliography.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 1-9903, 1-10066, 1-10105; 406)

379. DEIBEL, ULLA. *Literaturberichte: Spanien und Portugal.* [Bibliographical discussion: Spain and Portugal.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72(4) Apr. 1929: 218-253.—A detailed catalogue with some discussion of the books concerning Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American archives, which have appeared within the last 14 years.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

380. ERDMAN, CARL. *Vom Archivwesen Portugals.* [Concerning the archival system of Portugal.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72(4) Apr. 1929: 197-217.—The foundation of the national archives is the Torre do Tombo in Lisbon. Prior to 1917, six efforts were made to incorporate in the national archives the important archives of the religious foundations. These attempts were not always successful. The revolution, which resulted in a complete separation of church and state, enabled the latter to acquire the archives of the bishops, cathedral chapters, and collegiate churches. After 1917, a policy of decentralization was adopted. However, Braga is the only city in which a district archive has been established. The collection of copies of manuscripts made by the Royal Academy of Portuguese History after 1720 is invaluable. The Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon undertook the publication of *livros ineditos da historia portugueza*.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

381. MARTÍNEZ, EDUARDO JULIA. *La Universidad de Sigüenza y su fundador.* [The University

of Sigüenza and its founder.] *Rev. de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos*. 32 Oct.-Dec. 1928: 321-333.—This concludes the publication of a series of documents from the archives of the University of Sigüenza illustrating various phases of the history of the institution. This number consists of six documents and a portion of another, dating from the 16th to the 19th centuries.—*Roy F. Nichols*.

ITALY

(See also Entries 28, 43, 77, 197, 210, 264, 303, 336, 393, 421, 427, 806, 843, 887)

382. BUCCELLA, M. R. *Le quattro vite di Pellegrino Rossi*. The four lives of Pellegrino Rossi. *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 13 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 271-290.—Rossi, born an Italian in 1787, became in turn a Swiss, a Frenchman, and again an Italian. Leaving his native land after a brief service in Murat's abortive kingdom, he settled in Geneva, where he became the foremost politician and even represented his canton in the federal diet. In 1832 he went to France, taught in the university of Paris, became a peer of France, and in 1845 was sent to Rome as ambassador. Upon the fall of the July monarchy he became a minister of Pius IX. He was assassinated Nov. 15, 1848. There was nothing of the cosmopolite or the European in Rossi's mentality. He was a nationalist and served each of his three nations loyally. Coherence was given to his political conduct by his consistent moderate liberalism. Although a liberal, he never learned the art of gaining popular sympathy. As Minghetti asserted, no one in the Risorgimento except Cavour had the fibre, the stature, and the possibilities—too often of no avail—of Pellegrino Rossi. The finest Rossi is the Swiss—the man who tried, and failed, to form a more perfect union of the jealous cantons. In France he found his ideal of unity and equality. His apparent predestination to failure is most evident in his two Italian "lives." In 1815 the circumstances, domestic and European, did not permit a successful unitary movement. In 1848, as minister of Pius IX, he would not support Piedmont but placed his faith rather in a league of all the Italian states. With his fall the moderate-liberal experiment gave way to that of the Democrats and Mazzini. (Extensive bibliographical note.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

383. FALZONE, LETIZIA. *La missione di Lord Minto e l'azione del governo inglese negli stati italiani dall'autunno del 1847 al febbraio 1848*. [The mission of Lord Minto and the policy of the English government in the Italian states from the autumn of 1847 to February, 1848.] *Gior. de Pol. e di Lett.* 10 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 636-652.—In 1847 the liberal ministry of Lord John Russell (and Palmerston) veered from the usual English Austrophil attitude to show sympathy for liberal movements in Italy. Ostensibly sending Lord Minto to Rome because England had no permanent representative there, the ministry expected him to encourage Italian liberals. Minto commended the various governments upon their constitutional advances and allowed himself to be the occasion for various demonstrations, often of a nationalist character. English influence increased enormously, and even in Naples Lord Napier's advice prevailed over the French. The conservative element of the House of Lords and other great European powers cautioned the ministry against a course which might lead to revolu-

tion. The outbreak of revolution largely democratic and along French lines a little later caused the English government to alter its policy.—*J. C. Russell*.

384. QUARANTA, CLINIO. *Il governatore de Roma ha una contesa con l'ambasciatore cesareo* (1696). [The governor of Rome has a contest with the imperial ambassador.] *Nuova Antologia*. 265 (1373) Jun. 1, 1929: 375-384.—In 1696 the imperial ambassador, de Martinitz, aroused resentment in Rome by his attitude toward the pope, the cardinals, and especially the governor of Rome. In a *Manifesto* he asserted the most extensive medieval claims of the emperor over Rome and particularly objected to the place which the governor of Rome held in the procession of the Corpus Christi. An exchange of letters did not improve the ambassador's position, but it did alienate the Curia from the Austrian Hapsburgs. This was one of the factors which enabled the able Bourbon diplomats to persuade the dying Charles II of Spain to bequeath his possessions to a Bourbon heir.—*J. C. Russell*.

385. SABELLI, FRANCO. *From Pius IX's protest to the reconciliation*. *Atlantica* 7 Jun.-Jul. 1929: 19-23.—This article quotes two hitherto unpublished notes in the handwriting of Pius IX protesting against the Italian seizure of Rome in 1870, and referring to the Papal Law of Guarantees as an "insulting joke."—*Walter C. Langsam*.

386. SALVATORELLI, LUIGI. *Giovanni Giolitti und seine auswärtige Politik*. [Giovanni Giolitti and his foreign policy.] *Europ. Gespräche*. 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 117-137.—Giolitti's foreign policy was based upon a state which he tried to make stable by balancing the classes and by ordering the finances. He opposed a policy of adventures abroad. His Lybian expedition was not an adventure because he had carefully prepared for it, diplomatically and financially. Holding an unfavorable view of the Triple Alliance and of Italian obligations thereunder, he approved of the 1902 agreement with France, refused to support Austria in 1913 and again in 1914. He was opposed to Italy's entrance into the War in 1915, because he believed that Italy could get a "great deal" by bargaining without fighting. In every case he was governed by *real-politische* motives, even when he seemed to be favoring France or Germany. After his fifth ministry failed he favored the Fascisti, but soon turned to the opposition (1924-1928).—*M. H. Cochran*.

387. SPADONI, DOMENICO. *Le società segrete nella rivoluzione Milanese dell'Aprile 1814*. [The secret societies in the revolution of April, 1814, in Milan.] *Nuova Antologia*. 265 (1372) May 16, 1929: 197-211.—In the light of hitherto unused documents the writer believes that he is in a position further to explain the work of the secret societies, especially of the Masons, in this episode of the struggle for independence. The papers are largely concerned with interviews by the agents of these societies with the king of Naples, and especially with Bentinck, whose earlier expressions gave the patriots confidence in the possibility of the definite support of the British government. A prominent member of the Masonic society is quoted as saying that all the projects formed about April 20 to secure the independence of Italy were concerted under the secret societies. The death of Prina, "the hated agent of Napoleonic despotism," is declared to have been planned in a secret meeting of the *Gran Firmamento Adelfia*.—*J. M. Tallock*.

CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entries 89, 563)

GERMANY

(See also Entries 1-566; 32, 79, 197, 326, 341, 342, 361, 386, 388, 401, 460, 773, 881)

388. **BAMBERGER, FRITZ.** *Die geistige Gestalt Moses Mendelssohns.* [Moses Mendelssohn as an intellectual and spiritual personality.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. des Judentums.* 73 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 81-92.—Moses Mendelssohn marks the beginning of a new epoch in Jewish life. His influence was much greater through his personality than through his philosophic writings. He represented the combination, unusual for his own day, of Judaism and world-wisdom and humanity. His lasting contribution is his philosophic presentation of the Jewish religion and his proof that Judaism is not incompatible with modern culture.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

389. **DEHIO LUDWIG.** *Die Taktik der Opposition während des Konflikts.* [Tactics of the opposition during the conflict.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 140 (2) 1929: 279-347.—This is an unveiling of the inner struggle between the ministry and the Landtag during and after the Austro-Prussian War. It reveals unpublished tactics of the opposition press and parliamentary groups in trying to liberalize Prussian policies and still maintain a solid front to the enemy. The liberals, progressives, democrats, and even radicals made coalitions and challenged the ministry, but refrained from revolution because the freedom of the state must be maintained. They represented the effort of the popular will to express itself.—*P. S. Fritz.*

390. **EBBINGHAUS, JULIUS.** *Immanuel Kant.* *Zeitwende.* 5 (5) Jun. 1929: 449-457.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

391. **GOETZE, ALFRED.** *Akademische Fachsprache.* [Academic technical terminology.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 17 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 161-176.—This is a philological study of the origin and change in usage of Latin terms used in German academic circles (*Rektor, Dekanus, relegieren, promovieren*, etc.), based on a comparison of classic and medieval Latin, with a profusion of quotations from medieval university records. Goetze illustrates the trend toward purification of academic Latin, noticeable since the 18th century.—*A. Holske.*

392. **KROGMANN, WILLY.** *Zum Ursprung der Gretchentragödie.* [The origin of the Gretchen tragedy.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 17 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 193-204.—This article is chiefly a refutation of G. C. L. Schuchard's article (*Zeitschr. f. deutsche Philol.* 52, pp. 346 ff.) on "Die ältesten Teile des Urfaust." Krogmann traces the scene in which Mephistopheles refers the student back to Gottsched's *Auf hn. M. Hüblers Magister Promotion*, written in *Knittelvers*, asserting that this scene gives evidence of having been independently conceived and executed. The Auerbach Keller scene and the Gretchen theme are an integral part of the Faust, and date from the period after the Sesenheim episode, and not from Goethe's student days in Leipzig. Krogmann discounts the influence of Le Sage's *Diable Boiteux* and of Corneille's *Le Menteur*.—*A. Holske.*

393. **LULVÈS, JEAN.** *Bismarck und die römische Frage.* [Bismarck and the Roman question.] *Hochland.* 26 (9) Jun. 1929: 263-289.—The signing of the Lateran Treaties on Feb. 11, 1929, by Mussolini and the papal Secretary of State has ended the sixty-year old struggle between the pope and the Italian government. The outstanding figure in connection with the settlement of this so-called Roman question is Mus-

solini; the outstanding figure in connection with the creation of that problem was the first imperial German chancellor, Otto von Bismarck. Bismarck, owing to his training and the purely Protestant environment of his early years, was temperamentally unfit to deal with the Roman Catholic Church. He was decidedly prejudiced against organized Catholicism, considering the Catholic Church as primarily a political power.—*Maurice Schor.*

394. **MORELLE, F.** *Les idées religieuses de Kant en 1755-1760.* [Kant's religious ideas in 1755-1760.] *Rev. Néo-Scolast. de Philos.* 30 (19) Aug. 1928: 275-315; 31 (23) Aug. 1929: 280-308.—In 1755 Kant took his doctor's degree and began to teach at the University of Königsberg. With one exception all his writings in the next five years, until he awoke from his "dogmatic slumber" and came under the influence of Rousseau, dealt with scientific questions. As to religious matters, after 1746-47 he did not again express himself in his writings until 1794. But the publication of his marginal notes to G. F. Meier's *Auszug aus der Vernunftlehre* (*Epitome of logic*), which he used as a handbook in the years here under consideration, enables us to learn what value during those five years he attributed to the religious instruction of his teachers and in what measure he personally accepted the Christian revelation. His teachers had endeavored to synthesize Pietism and Wolff's rationalistic philosophy. In doing so they had sacrificed only one dogma, that of the total depravity of the natural reason. The external practices, the sentimental side of religion were repugnant to Kant, but he had a real respect for Christianity to the end of his life. Up to 1760, without thinking much about religion, he accepted Wolff's philosophy *en bloc* and also the doctrinal synthesis of his teachers, Schulz and Knutzen, believing in the possibility of inspiration, in supernatural realities, in revealed religion, in original sin and the depravity of human nature, in the authority of the Scriptures, in the immortality of the soul. Nor did he contradict these beliefs in his scientific writings. He held that philosophy could seek to establish by reason the philosophic theses contained in the Bible without damaging faith. He accepted revealed truths as examples of logical propositions and used them as premises in syllogisms. Thus he regarded theology as a science. Personally his relation to Christianity was not that of a pious desire to enter into personal contact with God. It was simply the belief of a philosopher who based his moral convictions on the rational certitude of immortality and who saw in a close union with the divinity the means of increasing his knowledge, the development of which constituted for him the whole of man. When in 1763 and following under the influence of Rousseau, he changed from the methods and conclusions of Wolff, he also abandoned all supernatural religion.—*E. N. Anderson.*

395. **MÜLLER, ERNST.** *Die neuen preussischen Kassationsbestimmungen.* [The new Prussian regulation concerning the selection and destruction of official documents.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72 (4) Apr. 1929: 87-107.—The circular letter of the Prussian minister-president of Dec. 12, 1927, contains the regulations for the selection of documents which are to be transferred to the central archives, and for the destruction of papers which are no longer of value. In each case the officials of the central archives are to determine what shall be done with the documents in the archives of the several ministries. The ministry of justice is an exception to the rule. It has disposed of its archive material according to its own judgment in the past. The re-

gulations concerning it were published on Dec. 31, 1927. They are re-printed in an appendix to the article.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

396. RICHTER, PAUL. Archivpflege in Schleswig-Holstein. [The care of archives in Schleswig-Holstein.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72(4) Apr. 1929: 106-134.—The cataloguing of local archives in Germany developed materially before the World War. After the War the shortage of paper, the enormous number of untrained officials, and the lack of funds created havoc in the administration of archives. In Schleswig-Holstein inventories of the smaller archives were taken from 1911 to 1918. After the transfer of the state-archives from Schleswig to Kiel in May, 1923, the Schleswig-Holstein Historical Society revived interest in the preservation of archive material. Prior to 1927 several meetings were held to stimulate an appreciation of the importance of training helpers. Count Rantzau supported the movement. As a result, an attempt was made to recognize the legitimate claims of centralization versus localization of archive administration. Moreover, archives have been established in purely rural communities and the Americanization of methods has begun. The handing over of the documents to which Denmark obtained a claim after the War has progressed in an orderly fashion. An appendix contains copies of several documents, chief of which is a declaration concerning the care of archives in Schleswig-Holstein, of Oct. 8, 1927.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

397. ROSE, ERNST. Der Briefwechsel zwischen Albert Dulk und Paul Heyse, 1860-1882. [The correspondence between Albert Dulk and Paul Heyse.] *Germanic Rev.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 1-32; (2) Apr. 1929: 131-152.—In this article there are reprinted 31 letters which represent the existing correspondence between these two men during the period of 22 years. Of these, 17 deal in the main with political problems, while 14 discuss artistic questions. At the time when the Parliament was debating the laws against the Socialists, Albert Dulk was condemned to 14 months in prison for an offence committed in the press and for blasphemy and derision of the church. After Dulk had joined the ranks of the Social-Democratic party, he was primarily concerned with spreading his pantheistic-anthropotheistic religion, whereas his opponents, for tactical reasons, declared themselves against it, as they feared the spread of too much religious freedom among the workers. Since Heyse had only a rather vague idea of Socialism, Dulk had to explain his attitude in great detail in his letters to the former. The replies of Heyse are an important source for judging his attitude towards the social question.—*P. E. Gropp.*

398. THIEDE, KLAUS. Betrachtungen über Steins Stellung zur Wirtschaftsordnung. [Consideration on the economic views of Stein.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 2(2) 1928: 183-212.—The activity of Stein as Prussian Minister in carrying through the liberal reforms in Prussia after the war of 1807 is reviewed, emphasis being placed on the relation between this policy and the views expressed by Stein after his retirement. The author tries to show that his position was consistent throughout. Stein, according to him, was never a disciple of Adam Smith but was always inclined toward an economic theory of the kind later developed by Friedrich List.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 299, 304, 342, 384, 386, 881)

399. FLESCHE, HEINRICH. Der Judenbader zu Gaya. [The Jewish barber-surgeon of Gaya.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 73(3-4)

Mar.-Apr. 1929: 119-130.—This is an account of the trial and examination of Josef ben Jonatan rofe (doctor), Jewish barber-surgeon of Gaya, in Moravia, who was falsely accused of criminal mistreatment of Christian patients during the bubonic plague in 1719, and of dispensing lime, sand, and chalk instead of genuine medicaments.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

400. POSSE, ERNST. Lola Montez, Metternich und der Weinsberger Geisterturm. [Lola Montez, Metternich and the ghost tower of Weinsberg.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 140(2) 1929: 348-354.—Posse definitely proves that Metternich never entered the Tower at Weinsberg, belonging to Justinus Kerner, on his flight from Vienna to England in 1848. The frequently repeated statement that Metternich did stay there, and that he spent his time singing the *Marseillaise*, owes its existence to the publication in 1897 of Justinus Kerner's letters, one of which was addressed to a lady friend and contained an obviously fictitious account of Metternich's presence. A similar story was written to another friend of Kerner's regarding the presence of Lola Montez in his castle. Posse feels certain that this, too, was a practical joke, but he has no absolute proof that she was anywhere else at the time.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

401. REINÖHL, FRITZ. Die österreichischen Informationsbüros des Vormärz, ihre Akten und Protokolle. [The Austrian information-bureaus prior to March, 1848, their documents and protocols.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72(4) Apr. 1929: 261-288.—Metternich, who had received reports that the liberals of France were forming an association with the liberals of Baden, Württemberg, Hesse, Nassau, and the Rhenish Palatinate for the purpose of establishing a republic in southwest Germany, organized the "Central Police of Mayence." Noë, whose pseudonym was Nordberg, was appointed head of the bureau. He remained in control until 1841, when he was succeeded by von Engelshofen. The revolution of 1848 caused the bureau to be discontinued. The archives of the Central Information Bureau of Mayence have not been preserved. However, reports from this Bureau to responsible persons in Vienna are still extant. The protocols of the Viennese Central Information Bureau, of the Information-Committee of Lemberg, of the Calician Bureau, and of the "Hungarian-Transylvanian Section" have been preserved.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

402. STRASSMAYR, EDUARD. Bibliographie zur oberösterreichischen Geschichte. 1891-1926. [Bibliography on the history of Upper Austria.] *Arch. f. Bibliographie, Buch- u. Bibliothekswesen. Beiheft* 3(4) 1928: 177-280.—This article includes numbers 2885 to 3920 of this bibliography.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

403. WEINGART, MILOS. The centenary of Joseph Dobrovsky. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 7(21) Mar. 1929: 663-675.—Dobrovsky is known as a scholar and leader of the Czech renaissance, the most outstanding figure in Czech literature before Poláček. While his work reveals the great variety of his interests, his fame rests primarily on his activities as a philologist. It was largely due to him that the Czech literary language became fixed, his *Grammar* becoming a model for grammars of other Slav languages. His *Institutions of the Church-Slavonic language* written at the age of 70, shows, as completely as research up to that time permitted, the development of a thousand-year old language. The *Institutions* may rightly be called Dobrovsky's masterpiece. His accumulation of knowledge regarding Slav language and literature served also to promote a better understanding among Slav peoples. His belief in their close linguistic connection made him one of the first to assert Slavonic solidarity.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 164, 192, 451)

404. BEYER, H. Brever til John Paulsen fra Amalie Skram og Victor Rydberg. [Letters to John Paulsen from Amalie Skram and Victor Rydberg.] *Edda*. 16(2) 1929: 216–224.—These are letters to the Norwegian author John Paulsen from the Norwegian woman novelist Amalie Skram and the Swedish poet and publicist Victor Rydberg.—*L. M. Hollander*.

405. BRULIN, HERMAN. Das schwedische Archivwesen. [The Swedish system of archives.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72(4) Apr. 1929: 151–177.—The formal establishment of the national archives of Sweden belongs in the period of Gustavus Adolphus. Axel Oxenstierna was of prime importance in this connection. Unfortunately, these archives, enlarged in the period of Swedish expansion by the documents concerning the provinces of Livonia and Pomerania, were largely destroyed by the fire of 1697. The same fate befell portions of the archives of the Teutonic Order, of Poland, and of Ermeland, taken by the victorious Swedes. The reorganization of the national archives began with the efforts of Hans Jarta in 1837. It was not until Dec. 31, 1900, however, that a law was passed containing the fundamental principles in regard to the archives of the nation. At the present time, archival administration is subject to the regulation of Sep. 8, 1924. It provides instructions for the conduct of national and provincial archives and for the archive-depot in Wisby, for the transference of the archives of boards and commissions which have been dismissed, and for archive inspection.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

406. EITREM, H. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnsons Amerikaferd i 1880–81. [Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson's journey to America in 1880–81.] *Edda* 16(2) 1929: 165–206.—A detailed account, gathered chiefly from American and Norwegian newspapers, of the purposes and re-

sults of the poet-agitator's sojourn in the United States. On the one hand, Bjørnson accumulated new ammunition for his republican propaganda in Norway; on the other, he endeavored in numerous speeches to spread his religious liberalism among the orthodox Norwegian Americans, arousing both enthusiasm and bitter opposition, but achieving no lasting results.—*L. M. Hollander*.

407. OLSON, EMIL. Nekrolog över Gustaf Cederschiöld. [Obituary of Gustaf Cederschiöld.] *Ark. f. Nord. Filol.* 1(3) 1929: 113–126.—The work of this philologist embraced three fields: Old West Norse, Old Swedish, and Modern Swedish. He distinguished himself as editor, text critic, lexicographer, grammarian, and historian of culture. His linguistic background was not profound and his methods are now considered antiquated, but a re-examination of his numerous essays shows that despite his versatility and semi-popular style they possess substantial scientific value. Notable is his contribution to the gigantic dictionary published by the Swedish Academy.—*A. B. Benson*.

408. THULIN, GABRIEL. Nordisk Administrativa Förbundet, dets insats för internationella och särskilt för det nordiska samarbetet på förvaltningens område. [The Northern Administrative Union, its importance for international and especially for northern cooperation in the administrative field.] *Nord. Admin. Tidsskr.* 10(1) 1929: 8–22.—An historical sketch of cooperation among the northern countries,—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, in the fields of legislation and administration. Especially in the courts of domestic relations there is a parallel development.—*Institute of Economics and History, Copenhagen*.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 73)

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 284, 342, 973)

409. BAKHRUSHIN, S. V. БАХРУШИН С. В. Задачи исторического изучения Сибири. [Problems in the historical study of Siberia.] Первый Сибирский Краевой Научно-Исследовательский Съезд, Доклады Секции "Человек". Доклады Секции Музейно-Архивной. 5 1928: 59–65.—There is much work to be done in the history of Siberia. In the first place there is need for the historical study of the native population; the second great problem is the study of Siberian colonization especially the part played by the different social groups of Russian society and by the exiles; furthermore, the story of the exploitation of the natural resources is of great interest. None of these matters has yet been properly investigated. There is also great need for monographs on the evolution of the productive processes and the position of workmen. Among the other problems the most outstanding are the history of the relationships with neighboring Asiatic states (China and Mongolia), the history of the revolutionary movement (1905–1917), and the civil war in Siberia.—*M. Azadovsky*.

410. KAUFMANN, EZEKIEL. עֲהָר' דְּעוֹת' אַחַד-חֶעֶם לֵשׁ [Achad Ha-am's leading ideas.] *Hatekufah*. 24 1928: 421–439.—Achad Ha-am (Asher Ginzberg) was the most profound Jewish thinker of Eastern Europe. He was quickly forgotten, but only because of the rapidity with which his ideas were swallowed up

into the main stream of Jewish thought. His general *Weltanschauung* is characterized by a theoretical positivism and a practical idealism. Steeped as he was in the thought of the English and French positivists, and influenced by the Darwinian theory of evolution, he applied these principles to his interpretation of Judaism and the national problem. According to Achad Ha-am it is not a body of conceptual thought but rather the sociobiological principle of the will-to-exist implanted by nature that has been and still is the moving force of Jewish life. Monotheism, the Messianic faith, Jewish ethics, post-exilic practical Judaism with all its commandments, the continued survival of the Jews in the Diaspora, even the assimilationist movement and finally the modern national movement are all the outcome of this directing principle. There is, however, a marked transition from his earlier "Chibath Zion" period which becomes evident in his later writings. This biological principle is complemented by the development of his concept of the "spirit of Judaism." Jewish national character is distinctly ethical and spiritual in content. Absolute social justice is its primary ideal. This in contrast to ethics based on the principle of individual love marks the basic difference between Judaism and Christianity. The national movement cannot solve the problem of the Jew. It can only solve the problem of Judaism. The Jewish people shall continue to remain in the Diaspora. It shall be the function of the national cultural center which he hoped to see established in Palestine to support and to inspire

the continued existence and influence of Judaism throughout the world and for all time.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

411. KNOX, ALFRED. *The Grand Duke Nicholas. Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 7 (21) Mar. 1929: 535-539.—This is a tribute to the military skill and efficiency under disheartening circumstances of the Grand Duke and to his just and statesmanlike character. "He was the greatest of his generation of Romanovs." The removal of the Grand Duke after the retreat from Poland was a fatal error in both a military and a political sense. It was not desired by the fighting men of the front whose confidence in their commander remained unimpaired. His Caucasian campaign, strikingly successful, was cut short by the Revolution of March, 1917. While a soldier and not a diplomat, his conciliatory proclamation to the Poles in 1914 stamps him as possessing "the broad mind of a statesman."—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

412. LUNACHARSKIĬ, A. Луначарский, А. К юбилею М. Н. Покровского. [The jubilee of M. N. Pokrovskii.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 29 (5) 1928: 9-12.—This is a psychological picture of Pokrovskii done by his friend and fellow-laborer.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

413. MEISNER, HEINRICH OTTO. Über das Archivwesen der russischen Sowjet-Republik. [Concerning the archival system of the Russian Soviet Republic.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72 (4) Apr. 1929: 178-196.—The archives of the czarist régime were in a chaotic condition. Rumor had it that there were as many as 30,000 of them. The Bolsheviks claimed that they found 256 in St. Petersburg alone. As a matter of fact, old Russia had only five central archives, of which three were in Moscow and two in St. Petersburg. To these must be added the synodical archives in Moscow and the archives of the imperial household in the Winter Palace and in the Kremlin. The Soviets were the first to establish a general administration of the national archives. With their love for stenolalisms, they call it the *Centrarchiv*. It is immediately subordinate to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. Like the provincial archives, it is divided into two parts: (1) the revolutionary archives, which contain documents originating since Jan. 1, 1917; and (2) the historical archives, in which are deposited the papers relating to pre-revolutionary Russia. Both sections are located in Moscow. The title of the fifth division of the historical archives is misleading. It is called the "Archive of the Revolution and of Foreign Affairs." Contrary to expectation, it is the depository of documents dealing with the efforts of imperial Russia during the 19th and 20th centuries to suppress revolutionary outbursts. The central archive in Leningrad does not possess the usual "revolutionary archive." By the decree of June 1, 1918, the right to destroy documents was restricted to the *Centrarchiv*. Use of the archives in Moscow is largely confined to the "revolutionary archives." There are two categories of archive officials: the archivists and the archivarii. It appears that an archivarius can become an archivist by means of ability, luck, and influence.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

414. MILIUTIN, V. МИЛЮТИН В. М. Н. Покровский: к 60 летию со дня рождения. [M. N. Pokrovskii: to his 60th birthday.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 29 (5) 1928: 3-8.—Pokrovskii is intimately connected with the history of the revolutionary movement in Russia of the last three decades. In 1891 he was a lecturer at the High School for women and propounded revolutionary theories. At the end of the 90's he published his book on economic conditions at the end of the Middle Ages, based on Marxian theory. As a member of the Bolshevik party in 1906-7, he was persecuted by the Czar's government and finally succeeded in escaping to France in 1909 where he

remained till 1917. In this period he wrote his principal historical works: *Russian history from the earliest times*, *Sketches of the history of Russian civilization*, and contributed to political and social reviews. In his historical work Pokrovskii applied Marx' method and theory and thus laid the basis of an historical school based on Marxian principles. He analyzed the role of commercial and industrial capital in its first stage in Russia. He also prepared several studies on the last War. After his return to Russia in 1917, he took an active part in politics and was a member of the delegation to negotiate peace with Germany. In 1918 he was appointed assistant to the Commissar of Public Instruction, an office he continues to hold. He displayed great activity as an organizer of scientific work in Soviet Russia and is educating a generation of young Marxian historians. He is an outstanding member of the Communist Academy.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

415. POKROVSKIĬ, М. ПОКРОВСКИЙ, М. 10 лет Коммунистической Академии. [Ten years of the Communist Academy.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 28 (4) 1928: 7-20.—The Communist Academy passed through three stages before arriving at its present state. The first idea of an Academy was conceived and realized on May 25, 1918, when the Council of the National Commissariat decided to create the "CAOH" (SAON), i.e. Socialist Academy of Social Science in which the most disparate elements cooperated under the direction of the Soviets, namely bolsheviks, mensheviks, populars, and independents. In the beginning it had an educational character, because it lacked means for scientific research. The civil war put an end to the Socialist Academy whose principal defect was the medley of its composition. The election in the spring of 1919 gave an exclusively Marxian staff to the Academy. The Academy then became a scientific establishment. Printing difficulties, however, rendered any serious scientific research work impossible in this period. The third phase of the Academy coincides with the 12th congress of the Communist Party. A whole reorganization of the Academy then took place. The Academy is to be the principal protagonist against bourgeois ideology which had taken refuge in the natural sciences, mathematics, and in other scientific disciplines. The tasks of the Academy consequently increased. A new section for natural and positive sciences was created, and the *Messenger of the Socialist Academy* was issued, in order to fight bourgeois ideology. Every new section and institute began to issue separate publications: the history section, *Istorič Marksist* (Marxian historian); the agricultural section, *Na agrarnom fronte* (On the agricultural frontier); the section of law and political science, *Revoliutsiia prava* (The revolution of law). The Institute for World Economy and World Politics, too, has its own publication. The budget of the Academy from 1923 to 1925 increased from 20,000 to 200,000 rubles. All branches of science, except that for natural and positive science, are directed by "Red Professors" who have been prepared for these functions in the special "Institute for Red Professors."—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

416. PROZOR, M. Dimitry Merejkovsky et l'intelligentsia russe au déclin de l'empire. [Dimitry Merejkovsky and the Russian intelligentsia at the fall of the empire.] *Mercure de France*. 211 (740) Apr. 15, 1929: 257-295.—Merejkovsky had searched for mysticism since childhood and therefore the atmosphere of ferment and then of suppression which reigned in Russia after the assassination of Alexander II suited him. Of the four currents prevalent in Russia at that time—czarist orthodoxy, Tolstoisim, nihilism, and positivistic altruism—it was with the latter that he allied himself. He began his literary career as a

poet and was the initiator of mysticism in Russia. When in the nineties St. Petersburg became the center of militant Nietzscheism, Merejkovsky at once noticed the historic periodicity of the movement and brought it back to the antinomy of the two principles which dominate our souls, just as they dominate history, and which have been incarnated in the early centuries of our era in two worlds fighting one another—the pagan and the Christian worlds. Merejkovsky designated them as Christ and Antichrist and conceived the audacious plan of a trilogy which would embrace the entire Christian era until the appearance of the superman, Peter the Great. His work was to reflect in the history of the universe the idea of Christianity, or more exactly the religion of the Trinity of which Christianity is but a phase. For Merejkovsky, Christianity was not immutability but movement going from the Father through the Son to the Spirit. Any force that accelerates it, be it even the Antichrist, serves the Divine Will better than would the inertia to which men would like to condemn the religion of Him who announced the coming of the Comforter as His successor. As to the Antichrist, it is an incarnate principle of negation, the greatest after the Divine Affirmation. One does not fight it, but flees before it seeking refuge in the Affirmation, in God. Merejkovsky's art itself, in the trilogy as well as in the following novels, became action, movement, life. Merejkovsky had wished and hoped for a new religion from the union of literature and faith, but the religious impulses given the Russian intelligentsia by its great writers brought unforeseen results: a new religion was born, but it was not that of the Spirit—it was that of the Antichrist.—N. N. Selivanova.

417. SMIRNOFF, SERGE. P. N. Milyoukoff. *Monde Slave*. 6(3) Mar. 1929: 354–372.—Milyoukoff's record includes imprisonment, suspension from the university, and banishment. When banished to Russian territory (Rjazan) he turned his attention to *The principal currents of Russia's historical ideas*, (published in 1898), thereby bringing Russian history down to the comprehension of the masses. Driven from Russian territory, he became professor at the University of Sofia. In 1898 he went to Turkey, forced to leave Sofia through the pressure of the Russian government. His enforced residence in southeastern Europe resulted in his becoming an historian of the Slavic peoples, not merely a writer of Russian history. After his return to Russia in 1899, we find a record of arrest and imprisonment alternating with work as a journalist (editor of *Emancipation*) and a second banishment, during which he visited America and lectured at the University of Chicago and elsewhere. Returning once more to Russia, he was kept out of the first and second Dumas, but was virtually the organizer and soul of the Constitutional Democratic party. It is noteworthy that he favored the Serbs rather than the Hapsburgs. After the first Revolution he became Foreign Minister, but resigned in 1917 rather than work with the Socialist group. Since leaving Russia, he has been editor (*The New Russia*), and author of various books on Russian history and life. His career is in itself a study in the progress of Russian liberalism. With all his limitations, he is a statesman of great breadth and a writer of keen intuition and insight.—Arthur I. Andrews.

POLAND

418. GASIOROWSKA, NATALIA. *Le origini della grande industria polacca nel secolo XIX*. [The origins of big industry in Poland during the 19th century.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 13(3–4) May–Aug. 1929: 291–298.

—The period of transition from medieval to modern industrial economy commenced in Poland under Stanislaus Poniatowski, but made little headway until after 1815. The era of the constitutional kingdom of Poland (1815–1830) was a period of rapid development of manufacturing, due largely to the protective tariffs of the government rather than to private initiative. The paternalistic policy of the government manifested itself in many ways: the introduction of foreign skilled labor, the transplantation of industries from abroad, the creation of fairs, chambers of commerce, credit banks, etc. By a series of commercial treaties Polish industry became secure against the competition of Western Europe and had opened to it the markets of the Russian empire and the Orient. Of the textile industries (which were concentrated on the left bank of the Vistula) the woolen industry was the most flourishing. For fiscal reasons the foundation of metallurgical and mining enterprises was encouraged. The transformation of Polish industry took place with comparative suddenness. The new methods, many of the technicians, and much of the capital came from the West. At first the putting-out system of production was followed, but this gradually gave way to the factory system upon the introduction of machinery. Yet by 1830 mechanized industrial concentration was still in its infancy. The very causes of the rapid expansion of Polish industry from 1815 to 1830—protectionism, wholesale adoption of foreign methods, introduction of foreign capital and labor, and the dependence upon foreign markets—were in turn the causes of the ruin of that industry after the revolution of 1830–31.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

419. KOMOROWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. *Imperialism bawelny*. [Cotton imperialism.] *Ekonomista*. 28(3) Jul. 1928: 66–77.—Until one hundred years ago Poland used mainly flax and wool as raw material in her textile industry. In ancient times three large centers of textile manufacture were famous: China for silk products, India for cotton products, Egypt for flax-linen products. Cotton was known in Greece in 200 B.C. and was cultivated later by the Arabs in Spain and Northern Africa. It is probable that cotton was introduced into Poland in the 15th century. The first great plant for cotton weaving was constructed in Poland in 1829 but the real development of this industry occurred after 1870, when the railways rendered possible the exportation of manufactured goods to Russia. That also marked the beginning of the decline of the linen industry. The production of cotton textiles in Poland grew very rapidly and in 1908 exceeded 103 million rubles in value. The problem of the linen industry is, however, of paramount importance for Poland's economic life. Poland occupies the second place in the world linen market. As an outstanding agricultural country where flax cultivation is a considerable factor, Poland should attempt to substitute flax as far as possible for cotton or at least to balance the cotton imports which in 1927 amounted to about 184 million francs by an equal exportation of linen.—O. Eisenberg.

BALTIC REPUBLICS

(See also Entries 1-10851; 873, 972)

420. WIRSCHUBSKI, GREGOR. *Die Entwicklung der litauischen Literatur*. [The development of Lithuanian literature.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Jun. 1929: 582–593.—This is an historical survey stressing the religious and social backgrounds of Lithuanian literature and depicting the national idea back of the literary renaissance of the 19th century.—M. W. Graham.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 219, 262, 271, 272, 326, 342, 417, 802)

421. BOSON, GIUSTINO. Descrizione di Roma in una geografia araba del 1169 dell'Egira. [A description of Rome in an Arabic geography of the year 1169 A.H.] *Aevum*. 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 5-12.—This is a brief and fantastic account contained in MS H 104 of the Biblioteca Ambrosiana.—V. M. Scramuzza.

422. GEORGOW, J. 50 Jahre staatlicher Selbstständigkeit Bulgariens. [Fifty years of Bulgarian independence.] *Südöstl. Warte*. 1 (1) Jan. 1929: 8-14.—Walter C. Langsam.

423. ISOPESCU, CLAUDIO. Uno studente romano dell'Ottocento a Roma. [A nineteenth-century Rumanian student at Rome.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 10 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 653-670.—Romance interests in Rumania and Italy led to the career of Giorgio Asachi. A Transylvanian by birth, he visited Rome in 1808 at the age of twenty and left an account of his impressions. The high point of his experience there was an examination of the Column of Trajan.—J. C. Russell.

424. JORGA, N. L' "Académie" de Bucarest. [The "Academy" of Bucarest.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-est Européen*. 6 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-11.—This is an article commemorative of the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the Faculty of Letters at Bucarest by Constantine, brother of Prince Serban Cantacuzene. The program of studies is given. In 1714 there were more than 200 students.—William Miller.

425. KAIROPHYLAS, KOSTAS. 'Ιστορικά σημειώματα περί "Αρτης. [Historical notes about Arta.] *Ἡπειρωτικά Χρονικά*. 4 1929: 79-86.—The former prefect of Arta, who is a distinguished historical scholar and publicist, prints a series of manuscript historical notes about that important Epirote city, chiefly in the 18th and 19th centuries, which he found in the books of the metropolitan Gennadios' library, preserved in the Seminary there. The most interesting relate to the abortive insurrection at Arta in 1854 at the time of the Crimean War, the visit of the Austrian emperor Francis Joseph to Nikopolis and Prevenza in 1861, and various Albanian raids. One note of doubtful historical value, based only on tradition, places the building of the famous bridge of Arta in 1612.—William Miller.

426. KURD 'ALI, MUHAMMAD. Dūr al-āthār fi al-shām. [Syrian museums.] *Al-Mukhtaṭaf*. 74 (3) Mar. 1929: 258-265.—The Arabs in Syria, like the Arabs in Spain and other lands, left no museums in the modern sense of the term. Their palaces decorated with mosaic works and containing old pieces of armor and jewelry took the place of museums. When Tamerlane pillaged Damascus he carried away with him the finest artisans and artists and their masterpieces. Sultan Selīm, the conqueror of Syria and Egypt, took with him from these two countries pieces which still decorate the caliphs' palaces in Constantinople. The Ottoman Turks did not encourage the establishment of museums in Syria as they wanted to enrich their own museums in the capital of the empire. Immediately after its deliverance from the hands of the Turks, Syria established its first museum in Damascus in 1919. For this purpose it chose a medieval school, one of the most beautifully ornamented buildings that has survived. King Fayṣal greatly encouraged the project. Under the French mandate new local museums have been founded in Aleppo, Beirut, al-Suwaydā' (in Hawrān) and Tartūs. The one at Damascus is the richest in all and its Moslem Arabic collection is particularly valuable. It has a number of Kufic inscriptions, mosaics, and ceramic works. Some of the inscriptions date from the Seljūq and Ayyūbid periods. The Beirut museum has a remarkable Phoenician collection in-

cluding the coffin of Ahīrām from Jubayl (Byblos) on which the oldest Phoenician inscription, thus far discovered, is found. Ahīrām lived in the 13th century B.C. The Graeco-Roman collection of the Sunwaydā' museum has been practically destroyed in the course of the recent uprising in the Hawrān district. An excellent Hittite collection is deposited in the Aleppo museum. Many of the old mosques, schools, and libraries of the country house important antiquities.—Philip K. Hitti.

427. SAMMARCO, A. I documenti diplomatici concernenti il regno di Mohammed Ali e gli archivi di stato italiani. [Diplomatic documents concerning Mohammed Ali and Italian state archives.] *Oriente Moderno*. 9 (6) Jun. 1929: 287-296.—The king of Egypt, Fuad I, is promoting the exploration of Egyptian, Turkish, and European archives for the purpose of collecting and publishing whatever documents concern the career and the reign of his ancestor, Mohammed Ali. The publication is made by the Royal Geographic Society of Cairo, under the title, *Special publications under the auspices of H. M. Fuad I*. The documents from the archives of the Paris and London foreign offices have been published in five volumes. The exploration of the archives of Naples, Florence, Turin, Venice, and other Italian states, as well as Vienna (the heir of Venice) was confided to the late Eugenio Griffini Bey, and is being continued by Sammarco. More than 10,000 papers have been collected which will throw new light on Mohammed Ali. Of especial importance are the reports of the Venetian, later Austrian, consul, de Rossetti. The author sketches the characteristic of the Italian dossiers, and outlines the plan of the publication which he is supervising.—V. M. Scramuzza.

428. STEINMETZ, A. Die Sprachenfrage in Griechenland. [The language question in Greece.] 1 (3) Mar. 1929: 138-144.—When Greece regained its independence in 1829 the authorities had to decide whether to adopt the "classical" literary language of the country,—the *Katharevusa*—or the vernacular,—the *Dimotiki*—as the official tongue. Unfortunately for the intellectual life of the people the decision favored the literary language. Down to 1880 the state and church, the upper classes and the scholars continued to use the *Katharevusa*, while the lower classes clung to and further developed their *Dimotiki*. Only in the British-controlled Ionian Islands was there a strong tendency in favor of the "new Greek" among all classes. In 1888 the Greek professor Psycharis at the Sorbonne published a famous book in which he advocated the adoption of the vernacular in all political, religious, and scientific matters. From then on the question became one of major importance and demonstrations in favor of one or the other became more frequent. Some blood was shed in riots, and in 1910 Parliament again confirmed the literary as the official language. In 1917, however, Venizelos ordered the use of vernacular readers in the lowest classes of the elementary schools. This decree was nullified in 1920 when the opponents of Venizelos came into power, but since the Cretan's return in 1922 the vernacular has again been taught in these schools. The question is further complicated by the existence of two more versions of Greek: the *Mikti* or mixed language, which is a compromise between the above-mentioned two, and the *Maljari* or extreme radical form of the vernacular. The *Maljari* is used chiefly in expressionistic poetry.—Walter C. Langsam.

429. UNSIGNED. Δεκαεξέ ἐπιστολαὶ τοῦ Βενιζέλου πρὸς τὸν Ρέπουλην τὸ 1919. [Sixteen letters of Venizelos

to Repoules in 1919.] 'Ελεύθερον Βῆμα Jun. 1929: 2-11.—These letters from the Premier in Paris to his lieutenant in Athens, taken from the latter's unpublished papers, contain the former's hopes for the settlement of Greek questions by the Conference—Smyrna, Thrace, Cyprus, Northern Epirus. "If our national concerns are progressing so well," Venizelos writes, "that is due to the strong support of England. . . . The sacrifices in northern Epirus and the Dodekanese are the necessary price of the cessation of Italy's opposition to our establishment in Asia Minor. . . . I am persuaded that, if we are to be an independent Power, we must restore our friendship with Italy on a firm basis. . . . The Americans do not favor our views about Asia Minor. . . . The decision that we occupy Smyrna we owe to the departure of the Italians from Paris because of Fiume." A letter of July 7, 1919, mentions King Alexander's threat of abdication because he wanted to marry Aspasia Manos; another mentions the American advocacy of a Bulgarian outlet on the Aegean in western Thrace and the plan of making western Thrace a separate state under the protection of the League of Nations and ceding eastern Thrace, (with a corridor across western Thrace) to Greece—a plan opposed by President Wilson.—*W. Miller.*

430. ZALQAMAH, ANWAR. Aşl al-imtiyâzat al-ajnahiyah mişri la turki. [The Egyptian, rather than Turkish, origin of the capitulations.] *Al-Hilâl*. 37(6) Apr. 1929: 700-704.—The prevailing idea that

the foreign capitulations, which the Egyptian government is now trying to abolish, originated in the period when Egypt was a Turkish dependency is wrong. Long before Suleiman the Magnificent signed his famous treaty in 1535 with François I, Saladin signed a pact in 1173 with the republic of Pisa granting the Pisan merchants in Egypt certain privileges. These privileges were under the Mamelukes extended to include all Europeans. In 1488 the Mameluke Sultan abu-al-Nasr concluded a treaty with the republic of Florence which gave the Florentine consuls stationed in Egypt the right to judge cases in which Florentines only were involved. The Mamelukes did not concede to the consular courts the right of judging cases in which Egyptians and Florentines were involved. Such cases were always tried in the native courts. When a European died his property and affairs were put under the jurisdiction of his consul. The object of all these privileges was to encourage merchants from Italy and France to settle in Egypt and carry on their trade. They were favors bestowed rather than rights wrested. The Ottoman sultans, having become heirs to the Mamelukes, confirmed the past treaties and added new ones. So when the Sublime Porte in 1841 invested Mehmet Ali with the governorship of Egypt, instructions were sent with the investiture that all the past treaties with the foreign powers should be respected.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 1-540; 318, 354, 367, 962, 999)

431. MAITROT de la MOTTE CAPRON, A. L'armée Chérifienne. [The Sheriffian army.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*. 34(117) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 1-38.—Class differences among the Mussulmans are well developed, even in the army. Two major groups of people may be discerned: privileged persons, grouped about the sultan and the court; and the opponents of the government. Four-fifths of the people are Arabs, but there are also Berbers, Moors, Jews, and Negroes. The Berbers accept with reluctance the yoke of the sultan, yet they make fine infantry-men. The Moors live in the cities and engage in commerce. The Jews, confined to commerce, form a detached little state within a state. They possess certain cities entirely like Tetouan, and are confined to certain quarters (Mellah) of other cities. The Negroes at times form the sultan's guard. The Arabs, the great bulk of the population, are excellent horsemen with mediocre horses; they are wild, independent, make unreliable soldiers, for they exalt the love of desertion to an institution. In addition to these racial differences and antagonisms, there are religious animosities and personal dislikes, such as that of the Caliph of Marrakesh for his nephew. In the 16th century, in the Saadiens dynasty, a militia of Christians was formed, then one of Saharans from Sous, which had Turkish instruction. In addition there were regular troops made up of renegades, Moors, Andalusians, Negroes, and Turks. A later sultan, with the increase in the number of foreigners, formed two tribes out of his soldiery; one, the oriental or Algerian, installed at Tlemcen and at d'Oudjda, was called Cheraga (people of the east) and the other, scattered about at various posts, was called Ehl Sous (Saharans). Moulay Ismail (1672-1727), after a revolt, enrolled 14,000 Negroes (slaves) in a body-guard. These were the Bouakhar. In 1727, at the death of the sultan, they numbered 150,000. Part of this numerous slave tribe revolted in 1824, forming a fourth military tribe, the Cherrarda. These four tribes may be divided in two groups, the Maghzen

and the Mesquine. The Maghzen are wholly military and governmental; the Mesquine are fewer in numbers, partly military, and non-governmental. Military service is for life, but the hiring of substitutes is possible, apparently by employing some who may not be actually on active duty. Men are accepted without any regard to physical condition. Old men, young men, victims of fever and phthisis and the lusty are employed indiscriminately. There are 30 battalions of infantry in the army, 2 of artillery, a few of cavalry, and some ambulance and administration units.—*S. D. Dodge.*

432. MENDS, HORATIO. A mission in Morocco. *Nail. Rev.* (556) Jun. 1929: 586-596.—The author arrived at Fez May 12, 1892, with Sir Charles Euen-Smith, the British Minister, who was to settle outstanding questions and negotiate a commercial treaty. No final agreement was reached, the party returning to Tangiers (July 21) without a farewell audience with the sultan or a royal escort. Mends, unobserved, had made several pencil sketches of the sultan. He noted that the Moroccan army was merely a nucleus to which forces were added, for a few coppers, at times of need. Fez was enclosed by high walls with gates and divided into walled wards, the gates of which were shut at sundown to prevent concerted action by the citizens. No suburbs lay outside. The sultan's palace, whose high walls surrounded several large courtyards and buildings of oriental type, included a combined mint and munitions factory under an able Italian artillery major. Mild rioting against the mission caused the sultan to fine the basha of Fez \$10,000, which Sir Charles distributed among the charitable institutions. The sultan had a storehouse of quaint gifts from European foreign offices, among others a most useless fire-escape. A "thought reader" he returned to Tangiers the day following his first interview. Although the country is more likely to prosper under its present administration, picturesque Morocco has gone forever.—*Louise E. Boyden and Arthur I. Andrews.*

433. UNSIGNED. *Les Robinsons de l'île aux Sables*. [The Robinson Crusoes of Tromelin Island.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Franç.* 17(3) May-Jun. 1929: 295-298.—The Ile aux Sables, today known as Tromelin Island, is located in the Indian Ocean, not far from Mauritius. The French East Indiaman, the *Utile*, suffered wreck there in 1761. Some white survivors reached Madagascar, leaving a considerable number of blacks behind, but the company showed no concern in the matter and only after more than a decade did the intendant for the Ile de France and the Ile de Bourbon (Mauritius and Reunion) undertake to rescue them in the name of humanity. Three attempts ended in failure because of high seas, but the fourth was crowned with success and seven Negresses and one piccaninny were found on the island. The castaways had readily adapted themselves to their new environment, but the men had been drowned some time before in attempting to leave after having given up all hope of rescue.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

434. WHITEHEAD, R. B. Akbar II as pretender: a study in anarchy. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (2) Apr. 1929: 258-272.—Eighteen years previous to his accession, in 1806, Akbar Shāh, the son of Shāh 'Ālam II, was elevated to the throne as a pretender by the "unspeakable Rohilla" Ghulām Qādir Khan, after Bedar

Bakht (A.D. 1202-3). This is established partly on numismatic grounds—the discovery of a copper coin bearing the name Akbar Shāh, dated Ahmadabad mint A.H. 1203. After his deposition of Shāh 'Ālam in 1788, Ghulām Qādir set up Bedar Bakht as Bedar Shāh, who after sixteen days, (on Aug. 26) requested Ghulām Qādir to dethrone him. Early in October, owing to Mahratta pressure, the Rohilla had withdrawn across the Jumna, taking with him the sons of Shāh 'Ālam including Bedar Bakht and Akbar Shāh. A few days later he made Akbar Shāh his titular emperor in place of Bedar Bakht. Shāh 'Ālam should have recognized him, but the Mahratta general, Rana Khan, refused on the grounds that the prince was only a prisoner in Rohilla hands. Akbar Shāh's enthronement is stated by Jonathan Scott (p. 304) and corroborated both by the *Calcutta Gazette* of Oct. 30, 1788, and by a letter from John Holland of Madras to Warren Hastings (Jan. 31, 1789). Ghulām Qādir was later captured by Mahrattas, December, 1788, and mutilated so severely that he died on the road to Delhi. The latest date for the conclusion of Akbar Shāh's pretendership is the storming of Meerat (Dec. 18 or 21, 1788), by the Mahrattas. Particulars and plates of the coins—two rupees and a *fulūs* of Akbar Shāh—are furnished.—*F. W. Buckler*.

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 34, 219, 334, 341, 352, 406, 417, 782, 784, 821, 822, 843, 856, 892, 924, 926, 938)

435. ALBJERG, MARGUERITE HALL. Times may change but does the New York Times? *South Atlantic Quart.* 28(2) Apr. 1929: 165-173.—This article is devoted largely to a comparison of the New York Times in the late sixties and the present. There are two striking points of contrast, first in makeup and second in editorial control. But in its conservatism, its able editing, its excellent foreign service, its superior literary criticism, and its eminent respectability, the Times is very much the same then as now. In the later sixties, the Times was less subject to the excesses of personal journalism than any of the other New York dailies. Raymond's policy was that a journal should interpret rather than merely reflect popular sentiment, that the editor should be a leader rather than a reformer. In contrast with the other New York papers, the Times was alert enough to be competent, conservative, and unsensational enough to be highly respectable, and astute enough not to be dull. Its discussion of foreign affairs was the ablest of all the papers. In domestic matters it proved a poor political guesser, but it was always a sane, discreet, conservative political adviser. It made its chief appeal to the wealthy New York business men and to those, not financially prosperous, who nevertheless were allied with the wealthy by their intimate support of conservative policies and conventional ideas. It was and is yet wanting in a certain zest, dash, and originality because it has always possessed that moderation in view point which made and makes it so safe a paper in which to follow the daily news. It is doubtful whether any other great metropolitan journal in America has shown such fidelity to the tenets and general ideals of its founders as has the Times.—*E. M. Violette*.

436. ALDEN, CARROLL STORRS. The changing Naval Academy: a retrospect of twenty-five years. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 55(316) Jun. 1929: 495-501.—*James P. Baxter, 3rd*.

437. BARNES, HARRY ELMER. Woodrow Wilson. Eine Würdigung. [Woodrow Wilson. An appraisal.] *Süddeutsche Monatshefte.* 26(9) Jun. 1929: 629-640.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

438. BERRYMAN, FLORENCE S. An American sculptor and his achievement. *D.A.R. Mag.* 63(11) Nov. 1928: 661-667.—*Burt William Johnson*.—*E. Cole*.

439. BERRYMAN, FLORENCE SEVILLE. Mural paintings and the American Revolution. *D.A.R. Mag.* 63(1) Jan. 1929: 5-14.—*E. Cole*.

440. BOLANDER, L. H. An incident in the founding of the American navy. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 55(316) Jun. 1929: 491-494.—This is an original memorandum of a meeting of Senators and Representatives with Secretaries Hamilton and Knox which resulted in the navy bill of 1794. (Facsimile).—*James P. Baxter, 3rd*.

441. BRANCH, E. DOUGLAS. Railroads come to Council Bluffs. *Palmprint.* 10 Jun. 1929: 201-229.—This is a story of the race of the railroads across Iowa to connect with the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad. The North Western was completed in 1867, the Rock Island in 1869, and the Burlington reached Council Bluffs in December, 1869.—*John E. Briggs*.

442. CARR, LEWIS F. Middle West is Middle West. *Century.* 118(1) May 1929: 41-49.—The Middle West is a composite of various racial elements, the French, the Scotch-Irish, the Germans, some Welsh and Swiss, and in later times hordes of South Europeans, but the predominant characteristic is an unmixed combination of the New England Puritan and the Virginia cavalier. Parsimony and penny-wisdom crop out at one time, hospitality and rollicking spending at another. The Middle Westerner buys a \$4,000 automobile without a thought of expense, and yet he becomes panicky when he sees an electric light burn a second longer than necessary. Materialism and idealism find in him equally a home. He is the heir through Jefferson and Lincoln of the doctrine of progress and of freedom from unchangeable law. He has visions of wealth, of railroads and flourishing cities, and he lives to realize them. The old theology has disintegrated somewhat; progress and change have usurped a prominent place. He believes in the old, but plans for the

new. He boasts of having the widest streets, the biggest buildings—even the greenest grass; but he has the healthiest conscience to be found in all the world.—*R. M. Coulter.*

443. COONTZ, JOHN LEO. Lighthouses of colonial times. *D.A.R. Mag.* 62(11) Nov. 1928: 685-689.—*E. Cole.*

444. CORRY, JOHN PITTS. Procedure in the Commons House of Assembly in Georgia. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 13(2) Jun. 1929: 110-127.—The practices of the youngest colonial assembly during twenty years (1755-1774) appear to have been influenced by the weak and dependent situation of this frontier province. Financial support from Great Britain strengthened the executive. Membership was not greatly prized. Members received no salary. Organisation, relations with the governor and council, legislative procedure, committee system, practices in adjournment, prorogation, and dissolution, are described.—*V. W. Crane.*

445. DAW, FRED M. History of prohibition in Maine. *Americana.* 23(2) Apr. 1929: 182-189.—*E. Cole.*

446. ELLISON, JOSEPH. The currency question on the Pacific coast during the Civil War. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16(1) Jun. 1929: 50-66.—Widespread opposition to greenbacks led California, Oregon, and the territory of Idaho to refuse them as legal tender in the payment of state taxes, and their respective courts upheld them in this stand. The use of greenbacks was further limited by the California specific contract law of 1863, according to which a business contract might specify the kind of money, paper, or metal, that was to be used in the transaction, the courts being obligated to enforce payment in the kind specified. Despite a determined attempt at repeal on the part of those who considered such action disloyal, the law remained in force and was upheld by the state supreme court. Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada after it became a state, enforced similar laws. The Washington territorial legislature, however, rejected the plan.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

447. FURNESS, CLIFTON JOSEPH. Walt Whitman's politics. *Amer. Mercury.* 16(64) Apr. 1929: 459-466.—Far from being ignorant of the democracy of which he sang so vehemently, Whitman's conceptions are shown by an examination of material only recently made available to have been "the logical outgrowth of sustained and detailed study." Proof is found for the assertion that "he delved below the surface in a wider range of literary, philosophic and scientific fields than was ever encompassed by any other American poet of the first rank." Whitman made a thorough study of the nature of government and particularly of the nature of the Union in order to be able to cope sanely with the problem of slavery and his method of studying the fundamental issue of the day entitles him to respect as "one of the clearest-headed thinkers of his day upon the whole subject of slavery." His scheme for preserving the democracy in which he so staunchly believed was impractical in laying too great stress on the assertion of individuality and in failing to grasp the necessity of some sort of social control of anti-social tendencies.—*Lane W. Lancaster.*

448. GÖGGIO, EMILIO. Benjamin Franklin and Italy. *Romanic Rev.* 19(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 302-308.—Franklin influenced Italy, particularly from the time he was American ambassador to France, by (1) his scientific theories and inventions, and (2) his moral and political ideas. Beccaria championed and popularized Franklin's theory of electricity not only in Italy but in Europe; to him Franklin dedicated his musical invention, the armonica. Mazzei introduced the Franklin stove into Italy; Franklin helped him in London to find one that resembled his original. Franklin's *Political works* appeared in Italian in 1783, *Poor*

Richard's almanac in 1797. By 1817 *Poor Richard* has reached its one hundredth Italian edition. Franklin's moral and political writings were a great stimulus to the men of the Risorgimento and an aid in spreading ideas of liberty and independence.—*E. C. Hassold.*

449. HIMES, NORMAN E. Eugenic thought in the American birth control movement 100 years ago. *Eugenics.* 2(5) May 1929: 3-8.—Robert Dale Owen and Charles Knowlton (a physician), America's first prominent advocates of birth control, were also eugenicists. Owen's *Moral physiology* (1830) and Knowlton's *The fruits of philosophy* (1832) contained definite arguments for a "positive" as well as "negative" program for eugenics. In the nature of the case these pioneers could not foresee the more recent development of such a eugenic problem as the differential birth rate; but this in no way detracts from the magnitude of their service.—*R. E. Baber.*

450. HODDER, F. H. Some phases of the Dred Scott case. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16(1) Jun. 1929: 3-22.—The U. S. Supreme Court, sitting on the appeal of Dred Scott from the adverse judgment of the circuit court, had at first intended to confine its decision to a confirmation of the finding of the latter: that when a slave returned to a slave state after a residence on free soil, his status was determinable by the courts of the state to which he had returned. Such a decision, besides being consistent with the previous attitude of the Supreme Court, would have obviated the necessity of ruling on the questions of citizenship and the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. But justices McLean and Curtis announced their intention of submitting a dissenting opinion in which these issues would be discussed, and thereupon Southern members of the court persuaded the chief justice to add an expression of opinion setting forth the opposite view. McLean and Curtis erred in arguing from the citizenship of free Negroes in some states to their right to sue as citizens in any state. Then, too, interstate comity did not require Missouri to accept Illinois law, which would have held Scott a free man, any more than it required Illinois to accept Missouri law, which would have kept him a slave. Chief Justice Taney's opinion, on the other hand, was fallacious insofar as it derived citizenship from the federal government, and assumed a national sanction for slavery, whereas it existed only by virtue of state law. It was indiscreet, furthermore, though in keeping with the practice of the court at that time, to discuss the merits of an issue of so explosive a nature after having disclaimed jurisdiction in the case. It was the action of McLean and Curtis, however, that raised the Dred Scott case into national prominence and set in motion its weighty train of consequences.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

451. HODNEFIELD, JACOB. Minnesota as seen by travelers. *Minnesota Hist.* 10(2) Jun. 1929: 155-174.—This article reprints extracts from the work of Robert Watt, Danish author, journalist, traveler, and theater director. The portions reprinted describe Minnesota in 1871, and are taken from Watt's book *Fra det fjerne vesten*, published in 1872. This volume was followed a year later by two others, and the entire set given the title *Hinsides Atlanterhavet*.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

452. JAMES, JAMES ALTON. Oliver Pollock, financier of the Revolution in the West. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16(1) Jun. 1929: 67-80.—At the opening of the American Revolution Oliver Pollock, successful trader and planter from northern Ireland, residing in New Orleans, espoused the cause of the colonists. Possessing the fullest confidence of the Spanish authorities he was able to supply the American forces with powder, clothing, and money, especially for the western campaigns. His total advances during the war amounted to \$300,000. Financially embarrassed

because of the inability of the Continental Congress to reimburse him, Pollock was set upon by his Spanish creditors after the war and spent 18 months in prison. Upon his release he settled in Philadelphia, recovered his fortune, and wiped out his debts. Then Congress and the state of Virginia tardily reimbursed him.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

453. LENG, CHARLES W., and DAVIS, W. T. The first white settlers of Staten Island, 1609-1664. *Americana*. 23 (2) Apr. 1929: 119-147.—It is probable that Leif Ericson and also Verrazano in the *Dolphin* touched Staten Island, but the first known discovery is that of Henry Hudson. The first efforts of the Dutch to colonize took place at Albany. Then Michael Pauw obtained from the Dutch West India Company in 1630, a grant which included Staten Island. Maps give evidence of the Island's early history. The unsuccessful attempts to colonize the island are: that of David Pieters de Vrils in 1640; that of Cornelis Melyn, 1641; a later one inspired by Melyn undertaken by Hendrik van der Capellen; and finally, the establishment of the patroon system there by Melyn himself in 1850. Indian attacks in September, 1655, were fatal for the colony. In 1661 nineteen Dutch and French settlers from the Palatinate obtained permission to settle on Staten Island, at what was later called Oude Dorp. This colony attracted many settlers before control was given up in 1664 and Nicolls took possession of Staten Island as well as Manhattan.—*E. Cole.*

454. McDONALD, GRACE. Father Francis Pierz, missionary. *Minnesota Hist.* 10 (2) Jun. 1929: 107-126.—Father Pierz was an Austrian missionary who came to the United States in 1835 to work among the Indians. Most of his time was spent among the Ottawa in Michigan, but he also did work further north. A considerable part of his labors aimed at persuading the Indians to forsake their nomadic life and adopt settled agriculture; in this work he was opposed by the fur traders. With the organization of the diocese of St. Paul, Father Pierz accepted an invitation to continue his work among the Ottawa of Minnesota. Here he labored for 20 years, devoting most of his attention to the Indians, but also ministering to the needs of the white settlers. Toward the end of the period he was influential in persuading German settlers to come to Minnesota. Father Pierz retired in 1871 and died in 1880.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

455. McFADDEN, JOHN W. Notes for a history of Catholicism in Holmesburg and Northeast Philadelphia. *Rec. Amer. Catholic Hist. Soc. of Philadelphia*. 40 (2) Jun. 1929: 157-192.—Unedited notes posthumously published and roughly covering the period 1847 to 1889.—*Raymond C. Werner.*

456. MAGRUDER, P. H. A walk through Annapolis in bygone days. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 55 (316) Jun. 1929: 511-517.—*James P. Baxter, 3rd.*

457. MERCIER, MARCUS DE. L'étonnante fortune des Indiens osages. [The surprising fortunes of the Osage Indians.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 191 (11) Jun. 1, 1929: 291-299.—This is a sketch history of the Osage Indians from the time they were first found by the French in 1673, a brief description of their customs, their neighbors, and their settlement in Oklahoma. All this is introductory to a discussion of the wealth of the tribe due to oil royalties in Oklahoma. The first lease was made in 1906 in what is now the Osage country to Edward B. Foster of New York. From this start there have been various leases with greatly increasing production until in 1923 the per capita wealth of each Osage was \$12,000. In spite of this great wealth the Osage are incompetent, and are permitted to spend their income only upon the advice of a guardian.—*A. K. Christian.*

458. MOON, D. P. Gunnery problems of 1783. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 55 (316) Jun. 1929: 507-508.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

459. MURPHY, JAMES P. The campaign of the Little Big Horn. *Infantry Jour.* 34 (6) Jun. 1929: 631-640.—The account of the battle is somewhat more complete than usual; the activities of the other commands besides that of Custer are considered. Custer was mainly to blame for his own disaster, because of his carelessness, contempt for Gatling guns, and confusion of orders. Higher officials were responsible for the fact that the Indians were better armed than the soldiers.—*Fred A. Shannon.*

460. ONCKEN, HERMANN. Zum Gedächtnis von Carl Schurz. [In memory of Carl Schurz.] *Zeitwende*. 5 (6) Jun. 1929: 481-490.—The fact that the first volume of Schurz' memoirs was written in German and the second in English most singularly symbolizes his activities in the national crises of both Germany and the United States. Schurz is the symbol of the German contribution to the social and political development of the United States. Moreover, he epitomizes the unity of German and American culture; and this cultural unity has been beautifully exemplified in such American representatives in Germany as George Bancroft, Bayard Taylor, and Andrew D. White. (This article is a reprint of a speech given by the German historian in the Reichstag under the auspices of the German Academy and the Carl Schurz Vereinigung.)—*Maurice Schor.*

461. PAUL, PETER J. Some facts in the early missionary history of the Northwest. (The legend of Marcus Whitman.) *Rec. Amer. Catholic Hist. Soc. Philadelphia*. 40 (2) Jul. 1929: 97-122.—The author deals at length with the rivalry between the Catholic and Methodist missionaries in Oregon and with the aspersions heaped on the former by Whitman and his friends, who accused them of working in the British interest. The legend of Marcus Whitman is dealt with at length. The motive for Whitman's journey to the east is alleged to have been non-political and purely for the purpose of convincing the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions of the inadvisability of closing three of the four missions and of recalling Whitman and several others, at a time when their services were needed by the ever-increasing number of immigrants from the United States.—*Raymond C. Werner.*

462. PETERSON, HAROLD F. Some colonization projects of the Northern Pacific railroad. *Minnesota Hist.* 10 (2) Jun. 1929: 127-144.—The Northern Pacific encouraged migration to Minnesota to sell the land it had been granted by the government and to cultivate future traffic. Both the railroad's land department and its emigration department were organized early in 1872 and functioned effectively until July, 1874; they were revived in 1879. Four illustrations are given of projects for colonies which were aided by the railroad. Two were religious in nature and the settlers came from England, the third was composed of Civil War veterans, and the fourth was a private business venture. In each case the railroad offered such attractions as reduced railroad fares, reception houses, "ready made" houses, and cheap building materials, in addition to financing an investigating committee which reported on the land.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

463. PRESTON, HOWARD W. Rhode Island and the loyalists. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 22 (1) Jan. 1929: 5-10.—The author recounts the role of Governor Wanton, and the early confiscations.—*V. W. Crane.*

464. QUAIFE, M. M. (ed.) General James Wilkinson's narrative of the Fallen Timbers campaign.

Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev. 16(1) Jun. 1929: 81–90.—This account of Wayne's campaign, in the form of a letter to John Brown of Frankfort, Kentucky, written Aug. 28, 1794, severely criticizes the former's conduct of affairs.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

465. ROSS, EARL D. Benjamin Franklin as an agricultural leader. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37(1) Feb. 1929: 52–72.—Franklin's contribution to agriculture was twofold: (1) In his active interest in the development of agriculture as a science—on his farm in New Jersey, abroad as an "agricultural missionary," in his advocacy of agricultural investigations and instruction—he "anticipated something of the work of the experiment station, of the consular service, and of the agricultural educator." But more important was (2) his contribution to agriculture as a manner of life. The farmer class was to him the backbone of the country. It must maintain its superiority to the European peasantry. He defended the farmer in England in 1766 against the rising manufacturing class. He idealized, in America, the charms and blessings of country life. For the benefit of farmers he proposed mutual insurance, invented a stove to economize fuel, and lightning rods. He advocated a selective immigration policy, settling with the Indians for their land on the frontier, and purchasing the Mississippi River country—all in the interest of secure agricultural expansion. He would have been "a Jeffersonian agricultural democrat rather than a Hamiltonian commercial-industrial federalist."—*E. C. Hassold.*

466. SPITZ, LEON. The Jewish interest in Yale University. *Jewish Tribune.* 94(23) Jun. 7, 1929: 4–5.—Yale University was organized as a church college for the training of ministers for New England churches. It put much emphasis on Hebraic studies. Under the influence of the university Hebrew became a compulsory subject in the public schools of New Haven. In the days of Ezra Stiles, who delivered addresses in Hebrew and Chaldean at university functions, students were to write dissertations in Hebrew for the baccalaureate degree. The Semitics department at Yale to this day is the finest in the country. Many Jewish rabbis and Jewish scholars were graduated from it. But none of them was ever called to fill a vacancy in the department. This fault can be remedied by the generous endowment of chairs in Jewish history, in Talmud, in Hebrew philology, in Jewish philosophy, etc. There are very few Jewish professors in the other departments. The writer enumerates them all. There are at least 10,000 Jewish Yale alumni living in America. The article gives some interesting data about the first Jewish students at Yale. In the past there was quite an intensive Jewish life at the university. The Intercollegiate Menorah had at Yale its most brilliant chapter. It has even given able editors for the *Menorah Journal*. There were also a Zionist group, study circles, and social clubs. All that has died out. Now there are hardly any Jewish activities on the campus.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

467. SYDNOR, CHARLES S. Pursuing fugitive slaves. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28(2) Apr. 1929: 152–164.—This article is based upon an examination of the

advertisements for fugitive slaves in the files of the Woodville (Mississippi) *Republican* from 1823 to 1848, except 1834. It discusses the motives that impelled slaves to attempt to escape, the localities they tried to reach, the things that they took with them, and the technique of apprehending and advertising for them. There were not as many runaway slaves as a superficial examination of the files of the *Republican* would indicate. Through 25 years only 165 Negroes were advertised by their owners as having run off and only 385 were advertised by the sheriffs as having been apprehended—22 fugitives a year on an average. A "Runaway Register" was prepared between the Woodville *Republican* and the Concordia (Louisiana) *Intelligencer* and published each week. It contained a list of all slaves in jail in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Illinois. The first publication of the Register for 1848 reported 44 slaves in the jails of these states. Most of the fugitives were returned to their owners.—*E. M. Violette.*

468. TRUE, RODNEY H. A sketch of the life of John Bradbury, including his unpublished correspondence with Thomas Jefferson. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 68(2) 1929: 133–150.—The English botanist, Bradbury, on his trip to study the plants of the Mississippi Valley, visited Monticello en route. He received a friendly welcome from Jefferson, who successfully advised a tour of the land north of St. Louis rather than the region to the south. Jefferson evinced a strong scientific interest in the wild life of the West. Bradbury later asked several political favors, in the interest of science, and Jefferson exerted what influence he had but could not aid Bradbury in any material way. The opportunities for self-supporting work in botany in the United States between 1810 and 1820 were negligible. Most of Bradbury's effective work was financed by patrons in England.—*Curtis Nettels.*

469. UNSIGNED. Biographical sketch of Hon. Charles Gayarre by a Louisianian. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(1) Jan. 1929: 5–32.—This is a reprint of a biographical sketch of Gayarre, the famous historian of Louisiana, 1805–18, privately printed nearly forty years ago. In an introductory note, Henry P. Dart advances reasons for holding that the sketch was written by Gayarre himself. The reprint is supplemented with four letters from Gayarre written between 1878 and 1889.—*E. M. Violette.*

470. UNSIGNED. Colonial forts on the Pacific coast. *Coast Artillery Jour.* 70(5) May 1929: 416–433.—This is a description of the forts on the Pacific coast of North America to about 1850.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

471. UNSIGNED. Louisiana in 1724. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(1) Jan. 1929: 121–133.—This is a reprint of Banet's report to the Company of the Indies, dated Paris, Dec. 20, 1724, giving a statement of the companies of infantry maintained by the Company in the province of Louisiana in May, 1724, and the situation of the settlers at each post. The report is given in both the original French and an English translation.—*E. M. Violette.*

LATIN AMERICA

(See Entries 335, 377, 379, 856)

THE WORLD WAR

(See Entries 59, 411, 429, 871, 880, 881)

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 19, 35, 38, 398, 414, 415, 486, 624, 626, 675, 679, 680, 722, 736, 759, 760, 761, 901, 902)

472. BONAR, JAMES. Ricardo on Malthus. *Econ. Jour.* 39 (154) Jun. 1929: 210-218.—The notes of Ricardo, under the title of *Notes on Mr. Malthus' work 'Principles of Political Economy considered with a view to their practical application' by David Ricardo*, are now before us in book form. The text and commentary are both of 1820. "I have made notes," Ricardo writes to Malthus, "on every passage in your book which I dispute." Because Malthus knew that both were sincerely seeking the truth, he wrote on the occasion of Ricardo's death, "I cannot but think we sooner or later must have agreed." The conflicting opinions, however, are clearly revealed in the following principles. To Malthus high rents were the sign and symptom of a progressive society; to Ricardo high profits were the measure. On the measure of value, Malthus, after taking a mean between corn and labor as his measure, came back to Adam Smith's measure, "labour commanded." Ricardo rejected cost in labor and declared gold as a tolerable practical measure of value. There developed three phases to the conflict on the subject of rent. One was over marginal rent, a second was over agricultural improvements, while the third dealt with the relation of the landlord to other groups. Malthus tried to show that the interest of the landlord was that of the whole state; but Ricardo held that their interest was opposed to that of the consumer and manufacturer. Conflicts also developed on the theory of wages and profits. Ricardo found that agricultural distress was due to bumper crops, and the decline of profits was inevitable. Malthus held that it was unnecessary and remediable. Peace had brought distress because of the diminution of consumption and demand. The notes conclude with a mention of the good effects of the redemption of debt.—*H. W. Smith.*

473. ENGLÄNDER, OSKAR. Elastizität der Nachfrage. [Elasticity of demand.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (3) Jun. 1929: 1-28.—A discussion on measuring elasticity of demand under conditions of changing quantity or changing price. The total price-sum of a commodity may increase in the same proportion as the quantity sold (unit price unaltered) if the demand for that commodity at the market price be not fully satisfied, provided that the added quantity does not exceed the unsatisfied demand for that commodity; elasticity defined as $+1$. Conversely, the total price-sum diminishes in the same proportion as the quantity of a commodity sold (unit price unaltered) if by such decrease in quantity only the unsatisfied demand at a given market price appears, so long as the decreased quantity is not of sufficient effect to elicit a willingness to pay a higher price; elasticity again $+1$. With increasing quantity and proportionally decreasing unit price the total price-sum remains unaltered; in this case elasticity is defined as 0. (Engländer places 0 where Marshall places 1.) As a limiting case with increasing quantity the unit price may become zero, and, theoretically, bring the total price-sum to zero; elasticity here would be -1 . The same relation applies with decrease in quantity. The unit price and the total price-sum may rise faster than the quantity diminishes; the elasticity again is negative, yet not -1 , but $-n$; n representing the fraction which denotes the increase

of the total price. The degrees of elasticity, positive or negative, under changing quantity or changing price, from $+1$ to 0, and 0 to -1 or $-n$, or vice versa, are fractional, and mensurable.—*A. E. Janzen.*

474. GIDE, CHARLES. Les idées économiques de Tolstoï. [Tolstoi's economic tenets.] *Rev. des Études Coopératives.* 8 (3) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 225-248.—Tolstoi's direct and conscious absorption in social problems, instead of indirect and unconscious awareness of them, is due to the manuscript of a sixty-five year old peasant, Timothy Bondarev, across which Tolstoi ran in 1885. It had been forbidden publication by the Russian censor, but finally saw the light, through Tolstoi's efforts, in 1888. It directly and manifestly inspired Tolstoi's economic writings around and after that date. Bondarev believed that all truth had been revealed in the Bible, although not in the Gospels, and that it centred in the two fundamental laws that man should eat his bread in the sweat of his brow and that woman should conceive in pain. On the strict observance of these laws depends the welfare both of the individual and of the species; if they are disobeyed, both the individual and the species will court disaster. From this matrix evolved Tolstoi's animus against serfdom and wage slavery, against the use of money and the increase of wealth. But Tolstoi departed markedly from Bondarev in finding inspiration and guidance in the New Testament rather than in the Old, and in making Love his basic principle, of which Labor became the consequence and the corollary.—*B. Benedict.*

475. HEWETT, WILLIAM W. Irving Fisher on income. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (2) Jun. 1929: 217-226.—From the scientific standpoint both the "service definition" of income, and the "commodity and service" definition, are equally meritorious. The former is advanced by Irving Fisher in his article, "The Income Concept in the Light of Experience," while the latter is held by certain economists, including the National Bureau of Economic Research. Under the "service definition" income is regarded as a flow of services over a given period of time. Under the second concept, all commodities and services received by an individual must be classed as income. The problem hinges on the wisdom of including savings as a part of income. The chief objection to Fisher's definition is that it fails to conform with current usage in business and government. Conversely, the main advantage of the "commodity and service" concept is that it harmonizes with the decisions of the higher courts and with the fundamental policy of taxation. Hence, since this definition is more to be desired from the standpoint of expediency, and fulfils equally well the test of scientific criticism, economists should continue to use it in preference to Fisher's interpretation.—*T. R. Snively.*

476. INNIS, HAROLD A. A bibliography of Thorstein Veblen. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (1) Jun. 1929: 56-68.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

477. KECSMEMÉTI, PAUL. Wert und Wertgarantie. Ein Beitrag zur Analyse des modernen Bewusstseins. [Value and its basis. A contribution to the analysis of modern consciousness.] *Arch. f. sozialwissensch. u. Socialpol.* 61 (3) Jun. 1929: 513-532.—Value experiences fall first into two types, the active, represented by joy and centering in a situation, and the passive, centering in a concrete thing which is agreeable or pleasing. The latter again involves two types of experience, the contemplation of the objects

as a value and the pure enjoyment or delight in it. Of these three experiences, joy is the most elementary and universal. Genuine contemplation and delight are given to relatively few persons. Persons in whom the motive of protection and expression of the ego is strong substitute a more rational, detached experience; they have invented the concept of "disinterested enjoyment." The thinking and experience of the modern, post-renaissance man are largely dominated by this disposition to assert and confirm the ego, which excludes free contemplation and happiness. Instead of enjoying good things we recognize them as values and the reasons for their being such, and thus maintain and express our personalities. We get titles to value instead of values. The basis of such universal validity can, as set forth in the thought of Kant, be nothing actual or empirical. It is something created by reason. The favorite reason for being a value, which to this type of person takes the place of actual appreciation, is capacity to satisfy a want or need. Different aspects of the universalization and subsumption of value in reasons for validity come out in the thought of Butler, Bentham and Kant. In Kant the relation leads to a theoretical inconsistency, between the notions of personality and of duty as the basis of ethics. Finally, the safeguarding or guaranteeing tendency shows an individual-irrational procedure along with the universal-rational, particularly as regards culture values. Thus it is common to admire not the picture, but the "great art" embodied in it, and to look beyond other concrete goods to types of interest supposed to engender and sustain their significance, such as the esthetic interest, the religious, economic, etc.—*F. H. Knight.*

478. LEHMANN, M. R. Das Wesen des Kapitals als Produktionsmittel. [The nature of capital as an instrument of production.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(6) Jun. 1929: 401-415.—The author rejects the commonly accepted thesis according to which capital is not an original instrument of production but a product of labor and land. Capital is an original instrument: it is the ability of the economy to wait (*Wartekraft der Wirtschaft*). From this point of view the author distinguishes capital from other economic categories, for instance money. Some consideration is devoted to the question as to what constitutes the object of transactions in the so-called money and capital markets. The conclusion is that these terms are misleading, inasmuch as the object traded with on both markets is the same, namely the utilization of capital for a longer or a shorter period.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

479. WILLIAMS, JOHN H. The theory of international trade reconsidered. *Econ. Jour.* 39(154) Jun. 1929: 195-209.—The classical theory of international trade rests on the assumption that capital and labor are mobile within each country and so nearly immobile between trading countries that their movements can be ignored. It abstracts from the cost of transportation. It assumes fixed amounts of each productive factor for each country. Actually there is great immobility within countries. In any of the European countries there is a striking diversity of economic conditions, of prices and incomes, even as between near-by places. There is a marked sectionalism in the United States. Probably the movement of capital from a more advanced to a less advanced country is more free than movement within the latter. Internationalized industries like oil suggest an organic interconnection of international trade with the movement of productive factors, transportation and market organization. In the writer's view the classical assumptions are inadequate at least for our time, and probably even for the time when the theory grew up.—*Edith Ayres.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 202, 208, 232, 233, 236, 294, 305, 314, 315, 318, 325, 327, 330, 333, 418, 419, 446, 452, 465, 563, 566, 649, 770, 771)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 64, 622, 798, 808, 809, 879, 891, 986)

480. MITCHELL, WESLEY C. Americans all. *Survey Graphic.* 62(5) Jun. 1, 1929: 296-300.—The survey, *Recent Economic Changes in The United States*, reveals that for the past eight years the country has enjoyed its highest per capita income. The many complicated factors can be summarized as the applying of fresh intelligence to the problems of industry. The causes are interrelated and cannot be completely untangled. These include: labor's conception of improving industrial efficiency, the employer's changed attitude toward the control of labor, the theory of high wages, regional decentralization, greater publicity and cooperation among industries, governmental cooperation, and particularly favorable international conditions. The caution engendered through the post-war collapse is also important, though only so long as that caution continues will the modifications in cyclical fluctuations continue. These gains have not been unmixed. Along with high profit levels has gone an increase in bankruptcies. Along with rapid advances in new lines of trade have gone declines in others. Along with the prosperity of some sections of the country has gone the depression of others. Along with rising wage levels have gone serious technological unemployment and maladjustment. The farmer's continued plight seems to be largely due to a reduced European demand. It has not been so severe because of the prosperity of the industrial areas, though the industrial areas have not advanced as rapidly as they might because of the agricultural depression.—*W. E. Chalmers.*

481. PIRELLI, ALBERTO. Economic conditions in 1928, and in the first post-war decade. *World Trade.* (2) Apr. 1929: 201-244.—For the U. S. 1928 was marked by stability and steady expansion in the great majority of its industries, an expansion paralleled by similar development in foreign trade and in the field of international finance. In Great Britain the year was marked by the growing importance of the movement toward industrial reorganization and rationalization as a remedy to persistent depression in basic industries. In Germany, a noteworthy increase in exports. Serious problems before the country were the scarcity of capital and high interest rates and increase of unemployment. Productive capacity increased in France in response to an increased demand in the home market, which was accompanied by some decline in exports. Financial restoration was also a marked development in the latter country. In Italy there was currency stabilization and a revival of industrial activity. In the Union of Socialist-Soviet Republics, the harvest was a poor one, but efforts were made to develop industrial output notwithstanding serious credit difficulties. In Czechoslovakia and Poland there was favorable progress in industrial production and foreign trade. The decade has seen the restoration of government finances, and stabilization and currency reforms. In the field of production the movement for revision and reform of organization and technical equipment known as the rationalization of industry has been widespread. Concentration and amalgamation have greatly contributed to increased productive efficiency. Changes have occurred

in the output of certain pre-war industries as compared to pre-war figures: artificial silk has increased 15 fold; automobiles nearly nine fold; synthetic nitrogen more than 15 fold; rubber more than six fold; petroleum three and a half fold. The consumption of electric power has doubled in the last ten years; the production of silk cocoons has doubled; copper has increased 80% and steel 70%. In world trade there was a considerable shrinkage during the war and in the immediate post-war period, but the decade shows a 12 to 13% increase over the pre-war figures, exceeding the growth of population, but inferior to the growth of production. The general trend of wages in 1928 in United States, Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary, was upwards, although falling in some important branches. In Great Britain on the contrary there was a slight drop. A comparison between the percentage increase in nominal wages since 1913-14 with the corresponding rise in the cost of living shows that, in almost all countries, real wages have been considerably higher of recent years than before the war.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

482. RANDALL, HAROLD M. *Industrialization in Chile*. *Commerce Reports*. (24) Jun. 17, 1929: 693-696.—The latest available data collected by the Chilean Government and pertaining to capital in industry show a 236% increase in 1925 over 1912 and a 133% increase in 1925 over 1920. Sufficient local capital exists to care for reasonable industrial expansion. In recent years there is a tendency to divert local capital from mining industries and to invest it in manufacturing enterprise. The limitations attendant upon industrial development are largely the result of a restricted outlet for the products of manufacture, owing to a small population with relatively limited purchasing power. The industries that lead in annual production listed according to their comparative importance are food-stuff manufactures, leather, clothing, gas and electricity, chemicals, paper and printed matter. The greatest percentage of increase in industries since 1920 is in tobacco and textiles. The total horsepower used in industry was 53% greater in 1925 than in 1920 and nearly six times that used in 1912. The consumption of raw materials was 179% greater in 1925 than in 1913. Throughout the period Chile has furnished two-thirds of the total of the raw materials used. Chile possesses abundant raw materials and power resources, favorable climate, and abundance of cheap unskilled labor (in Santiago such labor averages 84 cents a day and the highest paid artisans average \$1.44 per day), although there are comparatively few highly skilled laborers. With industrialization has come the development of a middle class, a condition which has been foreign to most Latin American countries. Social and industrial legislation at the present time includes laws covering labor contracts, compulsory insurance, bonuses, compensation, cooperative societies, labor accidents, child labor, and hours of labor, both for men and women.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

483. UNSIGNED. *Report of committee on recent economic changes*. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 96-107.—The novelty of the period covered by the present survey (1922-1929) rests chiefly in the fact that developments such as formerly affected our old industries have been recurring in our new industries. The changes have been not in structure but in speed and spread. The period has been one of intense activity, but this activity has been spotty both occupationally and geographically. The broad social advantages of accelerated activity have spread over the entire country. This acceleration and the resulting rising standard of living have been facilitated by a continuing supply of funds. The savings funds not only supplied the additional capital for financing the rapid development of industry, but also furnished several billions

of dollars for loans to foreign countries. There has been a distinct preference for permanent methods of financing business. In the field of price relationships, wages, and the cost of living, is to be found one of the striking and significant developments revealed by the survey, and the one which more than any other gives these years their distinctive character. In the period 1896-1913 the purchasing power of wages advanced only 0.5% a year, while in the period 1922-1929 it rose 2.1% a year. An increasing tendency towards price stability was also a characteristic of the period. No period in the past has shown so striking an increase in productivity per man-hour. Per capita production is nearly 60% greater than it was toward the close of the nineteenth century. The accelerated growth of the service industries was particularly marked. It is particularly emphasized by this survey that we cannot maintain our economic advantage or hope to realize fully our economic future, unless we consciously accept the principle of equilibrium and apply it skillfully in every economic relation.—E. E. Cummins.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 57, 66, 95, 101, 107, 108, 110, 232, 314, 465, 637, 642, 644, 646, 647, 677, 683, 687, 728, 918, 927, 929, 943, 945, 946)

GENERAL

484. ARNOLD, C. R. and SITTERLEY, J. H. *The influence of the corn borer upon crop acreages and methods of corn growing in representative areas of northwestern Ohio*. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ., Mimeographed Bull.* #14. 1928: pp. 25.—In counties in Ohio where the corn borer infestation was very light, there was apparently no influence on the acreage of corn. In the heavily infested counties, the acreage decreased considerably in 1927, and failed to increase in 1928. In the heavily infested counties as compared with the other areas, there were increased acreages of alfalfa, sugar beets and truck crops, and also an increase in the amount of corn following corn. The heavily infested areas showed a relative decrease in the area of small grains sown in corn land, and showed a tendency to cut a larger percentage of the corn and to cut it lower.—F. F. Lanning.

485. BLACK, JOHN D., et al. *Research method and procedure in agricultural economics, I, II*. *Soc. Sci. Research Council, Advisory Committee on Econ. & Soc. Research in Agric.* 1-2 1928: 196, 197-468.—These volumes are the first two in a series being prepared cooperatively by the agricultural economists and rural sociologists of the United States under the leadership of the S.S.R.C. advisory committee, and a special sub-committee consisting of J. D. Black, L. C. Gray, E. G. Nourse and H. R. Tolley. A total of 37 different research workers furnished manuscript for these two volumes, besides over a hundred correspondents who furnished reports upon particular research projects, and 16 who reviewed and criticized portions of the manuscript. The sub-committee organized and unified this material, and filled in the gaps in the outline. The separate sections are signed by their authors, except those prepared by the chairman of the sub-committee, who directed the undertaking. These two volumes discuss research method and procedure in agricultural economics in general; the further numbers in the series will discuss scope and method with respect to particular fields of research, such as farm management, land utilization, prices of farm products, farm family living, farm population. Al-

though many of the topics in these two introductory volumes suggest the headings in treatises on method, the discussion of them is mostly in terms of application of principles to research problems in the special field of agricultural economics. The parts of the report are named "Research Procedure," "Methods," "The Research Approach," "The Presentation and Utilization of Results," and "Organization of Agricultural Economics Research." The 289 pages devoted to Method are divided into "Statistical Method," "The Method of Analogy," "The Case Method," "The Informal Statistical Method" and "The Experimental Method." The historical and geographical types of analyses are considered as for the most part employing the foregoing five methods, although with special details as to procedure which are clearly stated. Much more space is given to quantitative than to qualitative types of analysis, agricultural economists for the most part being unaccustomed to the refinements of the latter.—*John D. Black.*

486. BRUNO, M. *Boden und Grundstück. Zur betriebswissenschaftlichen Begriffsbestimmung; nebst Hinweisen für den Unterricht.* [A distinction between *Boden* and *Grundstück*, with special reference to the teaching of farm management.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 70 (2) 1929: 175-190.—The author feels that the science of farm management would lose much of its difficulty for the student were a clear distinction drawn between the concept of *Boden* and that of *Grundstück*. He distinguishes between land (*Boden*) as a vehicle for production through its physical, chemical, and bacteriological powers, and land (*Grundstück*) as an economic entity with fixed boundaries and a social and legal function. The characteristic of immovability applies only to land in its capacity as *Grundstück*. The soil can be displaced for planting or building purposes, the piece of land on which the planting or building takes place remains in the same spot. On the other hand, the quality of indestructibility applies exclusively to the land considered as *Boden* inasmuch as it depends upon bacteriological and physiological factors. The one characteristic that applies to both conceptions is that of lack of power to increase. The author explains this in the case of the *Grundstück* by pointing out that the addition of one *Grundstück* to another constitutes legally an entirely new entity. He agrees with Ricardo and Aereboe in basing his theory of rent on the increase of population, but he differs from Ricardo in his insistence upon the lack of power to increase as one of the main characteristics of land, and in his disregard of the differences in the productive capacity of land.—*A. M. Hannay.*

487. CARSLAW, R. McG. and KIRKPATRICK, W. H. *An economic and financial analysis of fifteen East Anglian farms, 1926-1927.* *Univ. Cambridge, Dept. Agric. Farm Econ. Branch, Report* #10. Aug. 1928: pp. 17.—This is the fourth consecutive annual financial report on fifteen East Anglian farms. Like the previous reports this one is based upon a complete system of cost accounts for each individual farm. The average size of these farms was 190 acres of which 76% were arable and 24% permanent grass. Exclusive of the landlord's capital the occupier had an average investment in excess of £17½ per acre. For the year 1926-27 the occupier's net return on his investment was .9%. After deducting value of unpaid labor and interest on capital the net returns showed a loss of 8.4%. When analyzed by enterprises cattle showed a net loss of 20%, pigs gave a net return of 12%, and poultry—a minor enterprise—showed approximately 100% profit. Taken together, livestock left an average loss of over £73 per farm. Crops showed an average net profit of £119 per farm. If the results achieved by these fifteen farms can be regarded as at all representative it would appear that the year 1926-27 was the worst

since the disastrous fall in values in 1920-22. Yields were good but quality poor; prices for agricultural produce were low and labor was 110% dearer than before the war. Returns on these same farms for the three previous years were somewhat better than for 1926-27, but in only one year out of the four were there any net returns on assets after value of unpaid work and interest on investment were deducted. Therefore the question—"Is there no sweeping internal reorganization or legislative measure which could place agriculture definitely in a prosperous position for the future?" The answer is most certainly in the negative and it is unlikely that it will ever be possible to feel assured that farming provides a gilt-edged security.—*R. V. Gunn.*

488. CHEEMA, G. S. and DANI, P. G. *A preliminary note on the possibilities of the development of the lemon industry in western India.* *Bombay Dept. Agriculture. Bull.* #158. 1929: pp. 18.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

489. GORNI, O. *The problem of rural settlement in Spain.* *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19 (6) Jun. 1929: 829-858.—A brief account of various aspects of the agrarian history of Spain with the emphasis on recent trends. An analysis is included of the size of farms in different districts of the country as well as the proportion of land operated under different tenures. In the provinces considered the land was divided as follows: Direct farming, 61.62%; tenant farming, 32.19%; share farming, 5.58%; and long-time leases, 0.61%. Land settlement measures down to those of 1925 were apparently not very successful. Under recent decrees land-settlement work is progressing rapidly. Long-time amortized loans are provided. Recent laws have also provided definite procedure for the redemption of long-time leases. There is a tendency for the large estates to be divided into smaller holdings because of the increase in population, improvements in transportation, increase in area irrigated and increase in savings by the tenants. Shortage of credit and high interest rates create problems in this connection. Movements to improve tenant and share-farming contracts are described.—*L. J. Norton.*

490. HARKNESS, A. E. *Small farms in northern Ireland.* *Econ. Jour.* 39 (154) Jun. 1929: 219-225.—The author examines the position of small farms in northern Ireland as revealed by the Census of Agricultural Production of 1925 in the hope that the analysis may throw some light upon the question of the best economic and social unit for agricultural production. It is concluded that the average return appears to have been (1) a laborer's wage plus (2) interest on capital. Even this result can only be shown by taking what is admittedly abnormally low valuations for farm buildings.—*A. G. Black.*

491. KAWADA, SHIRO. *The tenant system of Formosa.* *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 3 (2) Dec. 1928: 86-146.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

492. LEHMAN, E. W. and KINGSLEY, F. C. *Electric power for the farm.* *Univ. Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #332. Jun. 1929: 375-479.—This bulletin gives the results of study, based on test farms in Illinois, of the practicability of using electric current on farms. Tests of various appliances with costs, current consumption and effect upon distribution of time together with suggested applications to farm problems and problems of line construction and current rates are discussed. Unit plant costs are compared. (Tables, maps and charts.)—*K. E. Leib.*

493. METZGER, HUTZEL, and PRICE, H. BRUCE. *Economic aspects of local elevator organization.* *Univ. Minnesota, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #251. Apr. 1929: pp. 55.—The authors collected data from forty-nine local farmers' elevators for the year 1923-24. Analysis of the data showed that labor

and management made up 46% of the total cost of operation, sideline rental and buildings made up 20%, and equipment 12%. The grain handled by these elevators varied from 25,000 to more than 700,000 bushels. The elevators were operated principally by the managers with some little additional help. The best equipped elevators and those handling the largest volume of business were operated at the lowest cost per unit. However, there was but little economy in handling more than 200,000 bushels of grain by one elevator. Large net profits were generally associated with large salaries, and vice versa. Sites of elevators were generally owned by railroads, which served the elevators. The elevators handled wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, flax, and some handled additional sidelines. The operation and costs varied greatly with the different elevators.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

494. MUKERJEE, R. Agricultural contrasts in the Bengal delta. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 9(32) Jul. 1928: 25-44.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

495. ORCHARD, DORTHY J. Agrarian problems of modern Japan. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37(3) Jun. 1929: 285-311. (II)—The conflicting interests of Japanese landlords and tenants have stimulated rural organizations from both sides. Tenant unions have grown rapidly and hold as their immediate objects to secure reduction in rents and a reorganization of tenants' rights of property in improvements he has put upon the land. The wide range in the difference between the contract rent and the actual rents paid indicates the growing influence of the tenant unions. There have been movements toward nationalization of the land both from the side of the tenant and from the landlords. The tenants want confiscation of land while the landlords wish to sell their land to the government at the current prices. Government policy at present is to purchase large holdings and to sell the land in small tracts to tenants thereby creating a nation of small land owners. (See also Entry 10183.) (Dec. 1929).—*J. I. Falconer.*

496. PENACOV, L. La législation sur la propriété rurale dans la Dobroudja du Sud. 2. Vérification de la propriété; précédents historiques. [Legislation on land ownership in South Dobrudja. 2. Verification of ownership; historical precedents.] *Rev. Bulgare.* 1(3-4) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 10-42.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

497. PESL, LUDWIG D. Die Landwirtschaft als Grundlage unserer nationalen Wirtschaft. [Agriculture as the basis of our economic life.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 2(5) 1929: 578-590.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

498. PRETYMAN, ERNEST G. Sugar beet: position and outlook. *Jour. Royal Agric. Soc. of England.* 89 1928: 1-9.—A sugar beet subsidy for the period 1924-1933 was granted by Parliament and is now in operation. Seventeen factories have been organized to obtain the subsidy. In 1928 the acreage of sugar beets for these factories was 179,000. From a study of figures on growers' costs, little opportunity is seen of bringing about more economical production. The reduction if there is any will have to be made by the factories. At present factories are building up reserves to meet the removal of the subsidy. An interesting experiment is being carried out by one factory. In this instance a portion of the beet crop is dried in the fall so as to provide the factory with beets the year round. A substantial reduction in the cost of manufacture it is hoped may be realized with this method.—*W. G. Murray.*

499. SYCKS, DANA C. Cattle raising in Argentina. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce Trade Infor. Bull.* #647. pp. ii+14.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

500. TAYLOR, E. McKENZIE. Agricultural value of Nile silt held fallacious. *Engin. News-Rec.* 102(25) Jun. 20, 1929: 993-995.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

501. THRUN, F. M. A local farm real estate price

index. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Tech. Bull.* #96. 1929: pp. 31.—A farm real estate price index would assist in solving the questions as to how far income determines land values; would help to forecast the future changes in land prices, give a more scientific basis for land mortgage credit and aid in valuing farm real estate for purposes of taxation. Price data were secured from the records of land transfers in the office of the County Register of Deeds [Michigan]. These transfers were of the same farms and covered a period of 40 years. The farms involved were each visited so that correction for any changes from time to time could be made. Farm price relatives were computed to show the percentage that later sales prices of a piece of land were of the first price. Link-relatives were then computed and these were chained into an index with 1913 as the base. Correlations between movements of state crop prices and of land prices often show a lag on the part of the latter in responding to changes in the former. The dependence of farm real estate prices upon the purchasing power of crop yields is rather plainly indicated.—*R. V. Gunn.*

502. UNSIGNED. Agricultural associates in Poland. *Polish Economist.* 3(7) Jul. 1928: 266-268.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

503. UNSIGNED. L'andamento della granicoltura in Italia. [The production of wheat in Italy.] *Boll. dell'Istituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste.* (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 135-142.—A survey of the cultivation and production of wheat in Italy according to regions and population.—*Augusto Pini.*

504. UNSIGNED. The present position of the cane sugar problem. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 25-40.—The production of beet sugar has increased 12.8% since the prewar figures of 1909-1914, and the percentage increase in the production of cane sugar is more than five times that of beet sugar. Most of the sugar producing countries of the world have increased their sugar production until the total output in excess of consumption is more than a million tons. The possibilities of an overproduction, particularly of cane sugar, has led to an investigation of the problem. The consumption and possible future production of sugar by countries are considered. The countries of America and Asia produce a considerable surplus of sugar now, and Europe, in spite of increasing consumption, will soon supply her needs if present increased production continues. The reaction that seems inevitable will be a reduction in prices of sugar which will be reflected in greater trade difficulties. Production is increasing faster than consumption; however, consumption in some countries is very low. The apparent over-production of sugar will continue to increase and the resulting lower prices will lead to increased yields and reduced costs of production. Such tendencies are already to be observed. Improved varieties, better cultivation, irrigation, control of diseases, and use of proper fertilizers are in evidence. The exporting countries will probably increase the production of sugar.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

505. UNSIGNED. Profit-earning capacity of large and small holdings. *Polish Economist.* 4(5) May 1929: 158-163.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

506. UNSIGNED. The wheat problem. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(2) Feb. 1929: 53-65.—The danger of a shortage in wheat production which was prophesied in the past century has been averted due to several economic factors overlooked by the earlier economists. A gradual increase in production has continued slowly for the last fifty years. An increased acreage may be expected in Canada, South America, Australia and India. The most promising methods of increasing the yield of wheat per unit of land lies in the choice of suitable variety, improved cultural methods, and improvement in strain. However, the highest yielding wheat may not be most desirable. Developments in

milling machinery and in baking methods have given rise to new demands in quality of wheat. Climatic conditions affect not only the yield but also the chemical composition of the grain. Local factors are so important that each agricultural region must make its own selection of the most suitable varieties.—A. J. Dadisman.

507. WITTFOGEL, K. A. Voraussetzungen und Grundelemente der chinesischen Landwirtschaft. [The foundations and basic principles of Chinese agriculture.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 61(3) Jun. 1929: 566-607.—This a critical review of Wilhelm Wagner's *Die chinesische Landwirtschaft*. The reviewer deplores the lack of method and of a sustained and well developed thesis in the book. The author has been able to elucidate neither the so-called historicopolitical development of China, its social structure, nor its psychological development. In a detailed discussion of the directly agricultural sections of the book, including the influence of climate and soil on agriculture, the use of irrigation, of fertilizer, of machinery, and of work animals, and the prevalence of truck farming, the reviewer takes exception to many of Wagner's theories and explanations. At the same time, he gives him credit for having brought to light a number of useful and valuable details. Among these he stresses the description of agricultural implements and of methods of cultivation of useful plants.—A. M. Hannay.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 541, 617)

508. DUCAMP, R. Visions forestières marocaines. [Moroccan forest visions.] *Rev. des Eaux et Forêts.* 66(9) Sep. 1928: 557-566.—This plea for conservation of Moroccan forests is accompanied by a map showing the distribution of rainfall and of the various types of forest.—W. N. Sparhawk.

509. FALVELLY, F. de. Application de la loi sur les forêts de protection dans l'Aude. [Application of the law concerning protection forests in the department of Aude.] *Rev. des Eaux et Forêts.* 66(8) Aug. 1928: 490-492.—In the mountainous district of Aude, in southern France, there are considerable tracts of privately owned forest, principally of fir. They were prudently managed until after 1900, when the high prices for timber led to overcutting and, in many instances, deforestation. Since 1924, under the law of 1922, about 80% of these forests have been classified as protection forest, with all cutting under regulation by the Forest Service.—W. N. Sparhawk.

510. GENEAU, G. Les ventes de coupes de bois en 1928. [Timber sales in 1928.] *Rev. des Eaux et Forêts.* 67(3) Mar. 1929: 170-175.—Timber cut from the French State forests brought on the average 30% more in 1928 than in 1927, the increase being especially marked for large timber of the better grades. The rise in price is attributed to stabilization of the franc, decreased stocks of lumber, and increasing competition for logs. The capacity of French sawmills exceeds the annual growth of timber, and some are importing logs from Czechoslovakia.—W. N. Sparhawk.

511. GISBORNE, H. T. The industrial revolution and forestry. *Jour. of Forestry.* 27(4) Apr. 1929: 347-351.—The conception that cellulose rather than sawn lumber will be the principal forest product of the future is slowly gaining credence. Wood pulp for paper now consumes approximately 20,000,000 cords. Over 40,000 tons of wood were used in manufacturing rayon in the United States in 1926. Bergius has converted wood into artificial coal and has also developed a process which produces 65 lbs. of glucose from 100 lbs. of sawdust. The French and Belgians are developing internal combustion motors to use "forest gas" made

from cellulose. They are also increasing their consumption of a new cement which utilizes a large quantity of sawdust. Foresters are not fully aware of the present trend and most of our silviculture is predicated on the assumption that the demand 100 years hence as to species and size of trees will be largely as it is now.—P. A. Herbert.

512. MARKOVITCH, L. La Yougoslavie forestière. [Yugoslav forestry.] *Rev. des Eaux et Forêts.* 67(5) May 1929: 321-329.—Yugoslavia has 7,586,026 ha of forest land (including 546,443 ha. denuded of trees). By area, the forest consists of beech 23%, oak 10.2%, other mixed broadleaf species 55.6%, and conifers 11.2%. The State owns 47.7%, communes and other public bodies 19%, and private owners 33.3%. The annual growth is about 15,000,000 cu. m. and slightly exceeds the cut. Exports are increasing. Slavonia is famed for its exceptionally fine oak timber. Only 7,426 ha. of oak over 200 years old remains and a period of 30 years is at hand during which there will be no oak timber large enough to cut (140 years old). Since 1909 the oak forests have suffered enormous losses from insects and fungi, the result of managing oak in pure stands.—W. N. Sparhawk.

513. REINHOLD. Die forstwirtschaftliche Bodenbenutzung Bayerns im Jahre 1927. [Utilization of land for forestry in Bavaria, 1927.] *Forstwissensch. Centralbl.* 51(6) 1929: 189-202.—In 1927 the total forested area of Bavaria (not including the Saar district) was 2,479,227 ha., a slight decrease from 1913. It was owned by: the State (including share ownership) 33.6%, foundations 2.4%, communes 12.9%, associations 1.2%, the Reich 0.2%, and private individuals 49.7%. Conifers covered 79.1% and broad-leaved species 20.9% of the area. Most of the deciduous forest belonged to associations and communes. Spruce, with 40.8% of the area, and oak (2.5%) gained over 1913; pine (32.5%) remained about the same, and most of the other species occupied less ground. A relatively large proportion of the pine, spruce and fir is in stands less than 40 years old, owing principally to the short rotations (for mine timbers and pulpwood) practiced in small private forests. The yield of timber was 4,557,596 cu. meters and of firewood 4,403,246 cu. m., including stumps and branchwood, a total yield about 20% under that for 1913. The average yields of stemwood were 3.3 cu. m. and 2.4 cu. m. per ha., respectively, for conifer and broad-leaved forests. Yields from private forests were much less than from public forests, owing to the fact that 82% of the private forests are not under technical management.—W. N. Sparhawk.

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See Entries 58, 61, 63, 103)

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 88, 529, 535, 636, 745, 851, 856, 857)

514. EATON, LUCIEN. Mining hard hematite in Michigan. Methods and costs. *Engin. & Mining Jour.* 127(25) Jun. 22, 1929: 991-988.—R. M. Woodbury.

515. GOVIER, GEOFFREY E. Potash. *Texas Monthly.* 3(6) Jun. 1929: 801-806.—R. M. Woodbury.

516. HOFFMANN, KARL. Nordamerika und das Erdöl. [North America and petroleum.] *Süddeutsche Monatshefte.* 26(9) Jun. 1929: 645-649.—R. M. Woodbury.

517. KEYSER. Wirtschaftszahlen aus dem spanischen Eisenerzbergbau, insbesondere aus dem Eisenbezirk von Bilbao. [Economic data for Spanish iron

ore mining, especially for the iron ore district of Bilbao.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Berg- u. Salinenwesen in Preussen* 77 (1) 1929: B64-B70.—R. M. Woodbury.

518. LEINAU. Deutschlands Kohlenvorrat. [Germany's coal supply.] *Bergbau*. (3) Jan. 17, 1929: 29-30.—Germany's anthracite coal supply down to 1,500 meters depth, apart from probably large quantities at still lower levels, is estimated at 235,000,000,000 tons. Reckoning a 20% loss in mining the supply is still 188,000,000,000 tons, which in the present state of technical arts measured by the demand of 1926 will last 1,300 years. The supply of lignite (*Braunkohle*) is estimated at 22,000,000,000 tons; after subtracting the loss in mining 17,500,000,000 tons remain, which, measured by the production of 1926, is sufficient for 130 years. The ratio of the length of time the anthracite will last to the length of time the lignite will last is 10 to 1. According to the calculations of the German treasury the supply of energy of Germany is composed of 98.2% anthracite, 1.37% lignite, 0.11% peat and 0.32% water power. Hence it is quite incorrect to regard Germany's anthracite as a depleted reserve and to ascribe to lignite an unlimited future.—E. Friederichs.

519. MAUTNER, WILHELM. Die russische Petroleumindustrie seit der Nationalisierung. [The Russian petroleum industry since nationalization.] *Petroleum Zeitschr.* 25 (23) Jun. 1929: 774-788.—Figures are given showing the progress of the Russian oil industry, whose physical output is now slightly better than her pre-war output, although her proportion of the world's business is very small.—L. R. Guild.

520. SACHANEN, D. and WIRABIANZ, R. Die chemische Zusammensetzung der Erdöle der U.d.S.S.R. [The chemical composition of the petroleum of the U.S.S.R.] *Petroleum Zeitschr.* 25 (26) Jun. 26, 1929: 867-892.—R. M. Woodbury.

521. SMART, R. C. The British coal industry. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (750) Jun. 1929: 773-787.—The reconstruction of the coal industry is only part of the larger and wider task of bringing order into the whole of the British economic system. The British coal industry is backward in all departments: production, marketing and organization, as compared with other western coal producing countries. Thus, in the Ruhr 80% of the coal is machine-mined, in Scotland 55%, and in the rest of the United Kingdom only 18%. Many steam plants are obsolete. Surface equipment needs further mechanization. Coal is too generally sold in the raw state without being mechanically washed and sorted. It is estimated that in the United Kingdom five million tons of dirt a year are carried along with coal at a transportation cost of \$12,500,000. The coking industry deserves the censure of the National Fuel and Power Committee. The marketing organization is best characterized as "commercial hooliganism." Middle men make profits while producers are losing and consumers are paying too much. Centralization of marketing organization such as is found in many continental countries would go far toward solving the British coal problem. No government aid should be extended to an industry which refuses to help itself.—E. W. Zimmerman.

522. SMITH, GEORGE OTIS. Natural resources. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34 (6) May 1929: 976-983.—America's industrial primacy depends upon its use of power. One-third of the world's developed water power, one-half of the coal mined, and more than two-thirds of the oil produced explains the degree of prosperity enjoyed. Progress in electrification continues. An increase of 10% in electric output and in water-power development, in 1928, keeps the United States far in advance of other nations. Industry is speeded up by this larger use of power. In wheat-raising, brick-making, coal-mining, and manufacturing generally, machines

are taking the place of men. Coal remains the chief source of energy. The arrested demand for coal is due to competition of oil and water power and to noteworthy increase in fuel efficiency. Petroleum production in 1928 was more nearly balanced with consumption. Conservation policies are more popular with oil industry, and self-control is more effective. Control of production for all branches of raw-material extraction is a topic of general discussion. Efficiency in use and prevention of waste are not affected by unrestricted competition. The interest of producer and consumer alike may be promoted by avoiding overdevelopment and excess production.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

523. STAUB. Die holländische Steinkohlenindustrie, ihre Entwicklung und ihre Beziehung zum deutschen Steinkohlenbergbau. [The Dutch anthracite coal industry, its development in relation to the German anthracite coal mining.] *Bergbau*. 12-13 Mar. 1929: 159.—The production of coal in the Netherlands has developed with great rapidity. Up to 1914 the Netherlands was a country of import, principally of coal from the Ruhr. Since that date it has become a competitor of the Ruhr not only in the Netherlands but also in Germany. The number of workers employed in Dutch mines increased from 9,500 in 1914 to 34,800 at the end of 1928. The production of anthracite during that time increased from 1.87 million tons to almost 11 million tons. Domestic consumption in 1928 amounted to about 13,000,000 tons which was covered 84% by domestic production. Exports of coal from the Netherlands in 1928 went 35.4% to Belgium, another third, 35.30%, found use as return cargo (*Bunkerkohle*) in foreign commerce. France and Germany follow with 13.7% and 14.6%. Dutch coal is now offered in southern Germany at prices which are below German prices. Penetration into the German market was possible only by means of favorable freight rates and will proceed to a still greater extent after the development of waterways.—E. Friederichs.

524. STAUB. Kohle, Erdöl und Wasserkraft. [Coal, petroleum and water power.] *Bergbau*. (18) May 2, 1929: 251-252.—After a detailed discussion of the development of power from coal, petroleum and water-falls (hydroelectricity) it is shown that the share of coal in production of world power fell from 90.09% in 1913 to 77.5% in 1925, and 75.05% in 1927. On the other hand petroleum and gas together with water power showed a gain in the same period from 9.91% to 24.95%. The quantities of coal saved by electrification is estimated at 160 million tons annually. Future development will probably bring about still further shifts in the source of power to the disadvantage of the coal industry.—E. Friederichs.

525. UNSIGNED. Reparations and the European coal crisis. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 4 (5) May 1929: 9-15.—The Versailles Treaty and the agreements to which it gave rise have been largely responsible for the unsatisfactory status of the British coal industry. With Poland acquiring the Upper Silesian coal fields it found itself producing much more coal than it could consume. It therefore sought export markets. Because of the low wages paid to Polish miners, their long hours of work, and their relatively high productivity, Polish coal can undersell that produced in England. For example, the wholesale price of coal at the end of November, 1928, was \$4.19 in Poland, as compared with \$5.08 in England. As a consequence Polish coal has entered Scandinavian markets in larger quantities as English exports have declined. The French acquisition of coal mines in Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar Basin, the treaty requirements as to the payment by Germany of reparations in kind, and the London Agreement of 1924 concerning the deliveries of German coal are other factors which have operated to render the condition of the European coal industry and of the British coal

industry in particular critical and chaotic.—*Edward Berman.*

526. ZEVEDA, MANUEL J. Las reservas de petroleo y la reexplotación de las zonas probadas en México. [The reserves of petroleum and the re-exploitation of the proved districts of Mexico.] *Bol. del Petroleo.* 27(5) May 1929: 599-608.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 68, 106, 108, 418, 419, 482, 492, 524, 632, 716)

527. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. The new position of the motion picture industry; exports a vital factor. *Analyst.* 33(857) Jun. 21, 1929: 1109-1110.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

528. DREYFUS, M. G. La production et la distribution de l'énergie électrique aux États-Unis. [The production and distribution of electric power in the United States.] *Bull. Soc. des Ingénieurs Civils de France, Mémoires et Compte Rendu de Travaux.* 9(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 295-321.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

529. EHLERS, J. H. The production of iron and steel in Japan. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #612. 1929: pp. 46.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

530. ENGELHART, M. P. L'industrie automobile aux États-Unis. [The automobile industry in the United States.] *Bull. Soc. des Ingénieurs Civils de France, Mémoires et Compte Rendu de Travaux.* 9(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 344-349.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

531. FOUQUÉ, ED. L'industrie du bâtiment aux États-Unis. [The construction industry in the United States.] *Bull. Soc. des Ingénieurs Civils de France, Mémoires et Compte Rendu de Travaux.* 9(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 366-378.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

532. GRACE, MORGAN H. International aspects of the phosphate rock industry. *Amer. Fertilizer.* 70(13) Jun. 22, 1929: 45-47.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

533. GROUZIER, M. P. L'industrie du tube d'acier aux États-Unis. [The steel tube industry in the United States.] *Bull. Soc. des Ingénieurs Civils de France, Mémoires et Compte Rendu de Travaux.* 9(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 379-386.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

534. HINCHLIFFE, A. H. S. Rationalisation in the cotton industry. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(750) Jun. 1929: 831-838.—The four formidable difficulties which beset British shippers of cotton textiles are: (1) customers becoming manufacturers, which has happened in both China and India; (2) geographical position, which has affected markets of China and South America due to the proximity of Japan in the one case and United States in the other; (3) cutting of qualities, to which low class goods are particularly susceptible; (4) monetary deflation, which has brought particular hardship upon the cotton trade in which wages form a large proportion of the cost and have not been deflated so much as the currency. Although most writers are agreed that rationalization is what Lancashire needs to recover the lost trade in coarse goods, it will pay Lancashire better to concentrate upon utilizing her chief advantage—the skill of her work people, and to make high class fabrics in which she excels.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

535. KIRKPATRICK, S. D. Hydrogenation of petroleum promises revolutionary development for American industry. *Chem. & Metal Engineering.* 36(6) Jun. 1929: 232-322.—By the introduction of hydrogen under pressures upward of 100 to 300 atmospheres and in the presence of a catalyst, it is possible to build up or synthesize the hydrocarbons desired and

thus to convert approximately 100% of the original oil into gasoline or other products of more value. Carbon formation is actually eliminated and the production of fixed gases greatly reduced. Hydrogenation marks the first substantial move toward the application of the basic principles of chemical synthesis in the petroleum industry. Cracking, as practiced, is the production of the higher hydrocarbons by destructive rather than constructive reactions. The process has been developed to a commercial stage by the chemical engineers of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and two large plants are in the course of construction.—*Arthur Knapp.*

536. KWISTKOWSKI, E. The economic and political physics of Poland. *Polish Economist.* 3(11) Nov. 1928: 415-418.—A discussion of resources and development of water power in Poland.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

537. MCHUGH, F. D. Where the river Shannon flows. *Sci. Amer.* 140(5) May 1929: 400-403.—In June 1925 the government of the Irish Free State passed the Shannon Electricity Act, which furnishes the legal basis for the exploitation for power purposes of the famous river better known for its romantic than for its utilitarian characteristics. Linked up with the power development is the improvement of flood control and navigation. Care is also taken not to disturb the salmon fishery. A German concern is in full control of the undertaking. The total capacity of the power plant will be 180,000 kilowatt. At first only half of this power will be installed. The water shed of the river Shannon covers approximately one-sixth of the total area of Ireland. The river passes through three lakes, which furnish valuable assistance to the power engineer by greatly reducing the seasonal variation in the stream flow. The power plant is being built near Limerick. Almost all of the machinery used in the construction, as well as that to be installed, is being imported from Germany.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

538. OSBORNE, A. A. Industrial machinery in Italy. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Dom. Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #638. 1929: pp. 34.—The general economic revival in Italy in the latter part of 1928 checked the downward tendency of industrial-machinery imports into Italy, which had followed the stabilization of the lira in 1927. In connection with the Italian trade in industrial machinery, there must be taken into consideration the steady expansion in Italian exports of these commodities, which latter is due to increased productive capacity growing out of war-time demands as well as to the persistent promotive efforts of the Italian Government. There has been a considerable increase in the dollar-ton value of industrial-machinery exports over pre-war years. Italy is now self-sufficient in certain lines of equipment, such as locomotive and railroad cars, and can probably supply most of its needs in certain types of pumps and the more common types of metal-working machinery. The domestic demands for ordinary and general-purpose types of machinery are largely met by the local industry and by low-priced equipment over continental Europe. The introductory part of the bulletin discusses size of machine using organizations, localization of industrial development, wages, post-war industrial depression, lira exchange fluctuations and readjustment measures and recovery. Under imports are discussed duties, general machinery, class of industrial machinery imported, imports on reparations account, trend for industrial machinery imports, their origin, comparison of pre-war and post-war imports, and factors affecting machine-tool and textile-machinery imports. Exports of industrial machinery are discussed under markets for Italian industrial machinery, volume of trade, types of machinery exported, and the drawback provisions of the tariff. Marketing American machinery in Italy

and the market for specific classes of machinery are also discussed.—*F. J. Warne.*

539. PICKARD, EDWARD T. The Italian cotton industry in 1928. *Commerce Reports.* Jun. 17, 1929: 708-710.—The mechanical spinning and weaving of cotton was among the earliest of the industrial developments in Italy. The industry has been profitable and is showing a continuous growth owing to the basic advantages of a plentiful supply of intelligent labor at low wage rates, a protected home market, and, more recently, cheap electric power. Two factors, however, had an unfavorable influence on the Italian cotton industry during 1928. In the domestic market difficulty was experienced in equalizing production costs with the enhanced value of the lira; competition was keen and margins of profits were narrow in the export trade. Of the raw cotton 70% is from the U. S. The Italian cotton industry gives occupation to 240,000 to 260,000 operatives and is equipped with approximately 5,300,000 spindles, 850,000 twisting spindles, 150,000 power looms, 20,000 to 25,000 hand looms and 160 printing machines. The chief centers of the industry are in Piedmont and Lombardy where approximately 80% of the industry is found. The average activity of the spinning mills during 1928 was 90% of the spindles in place. Italian shipments of cotton piece goods go principally to Argentina, Egypt, Turkey, British India and Ceylon, Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania, Netherlands East Indies, Eretria and Uruguay. Italy exports more than 2,204,600 pounds of cotton cloth mixed with silk or rayon. The exportation of unmercerized cotton cloth represents 96% of the shipments of piece goods from Italy.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*

540. RICARD, PROSPER. La rénovation des tapis Marocains. [The rehabilitation of the Moroccan rug industry.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(2) Jun. 1929: 184-192.—The manufacture of rugs and spreads for family use was one of the great handicraft industries of Morocco up to a generation ago. A decade ago a bureau of native industries was opened by the Sultan's government on French suggestion. Collections of masterpieces were formed, model workshops were opened, young girls were taught the best methods, annual exhibitions have been held since, and prizes have been instituted. Only work of the highest quality is marketed under the official stamp of the bureau. The result of these efforts has been a rebirth of the industry. In 1928 52,000 square yards of stuff with a total value of more than seven and a half million francs were produced and given the bureau mark.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

541. SCHLOMANN, ALFRED. Zur Rationalisierung der Holzindustrie. [Rationalization in the lumber industry.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22(6) Jun. 1929: 145-147.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

542. SHIDLE, NORMAN G. and HOSKING, HERBERT. Automotive mergers in twelve months involved nearly \$2,000,000,000. *Automotive Indus.* 60(24) Jun. 15, 1929: 899-907.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

543. TYLER, CHAPLIN. Retrospect and prospect in the nitrogen industry. *Chem. Markets.* 24(6) Jun. 1929: 587-590.—Four sets of tables show world production of nitrogen in leading countries in 1913, 1918 and 1928. The main problem confronting the industry is whether the world can consume the greatly increased output of nitrogen that will soon become available. The best authorities agree that marked overcapacity is imminent in both the natural and synthetic branches of the industry; yet the plans for new projects seem more ambitious than ever. In the U. S. the only cloud on the horizon is the possibility of subsidized production of nitrogen at Muscle Shoals, which, if authorized, would not help either producer or consumer so much as stabilization and concentration of production. The future of the industry in France and

England depends upon the success with which export markets are developed. Other countries including the U. S. appear to be striving for national independence.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

544. UNSIGNED. Apartment house construction in American cities, 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 154-162.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

545. UNSIGNED. Die chemische Industrie Polens 1928. [The chemical industry of Poland, 1928.] *Chemische Indus.* 52(23) Jun. 8, 1929: 659-664.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

546. UNSIGNED. Expenditures for building operations in representative cities, 1921 to 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 151-153.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

547. UNSIGNED. Iron and steel trade and industry of Great Britain. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Dom. Commerce. Trade Infor. Bull.* #639. 1929: pp. ii+20.—With an uninterrupted history since 55 B.C., the British iron and steel industry is today one of the principal factors of the world's iron and steel industry, being exceeded in point of production only by the United States, German, and French industries, and in tonnage of exports only by the French and German industries. The present bulletin is from a manuscript to be incorporated in the handbook of British commerce and industry. The different stages of the development of industry are discussed, such as the substitution of coke for charcoal, thus permitting the use of coal; and the improvement in the blast furnace, as well as numerous inventions. The supply of raw materials, production before and after the war, foreign trade, employment in industry, prices, financial results, and improvements in production methods and organization within the industry, are among the principal subjects discussed.—*F. J. Warne.*

548. UNSIGNED. Statistical data for the electric light and power industry for the year 1928. *Natl. Electric Light Assn., Stat. Bull.* #3. Jun. 1929: pp. 5.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 534, 542, 560, 620, 685, 698, 853)

549. AMMELOUNX, JOSEF. Die Betriebsbewegungen. [The conveyor problem in industrial management.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(2) Feb. 1929: 116-125; (3) Mar. 1929: 180-188; (4) Apr. 1929: 281-292; (5) May 1929: 356-374; (6) Jun. 1929: 445-464.—This article discusses general principles concerning the problem of distributing machinery and workers in a given space and of conveying material to and from them.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

550. BERGER, GEORGE G. A method of measuring and rating management. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 14(4) Aug. 1929: 173-179, 187.—The author has worked out a plan whereby the various phases of management such as sales, production, purchasing, general management and development, may be rated in order to set standards for comparison with performance. The author explains that the ratings of the above mentioned phases, with the exception of development, are given in terms of percentage efficiency, and that the development phase ratings are given in terms of percentage increases. In securing data for these ratings, the author also points out the necessity of deciding on a representative period of time. Detailed formulae analyzing the plan and also an illustrative case are contained in the article.—*M. Richter.*

551. DANTY-LAFRANCE, LOUIS. Schème de l'organisation d'une fabrication. [Plan of organization of an industrial establishment.] *Bull. Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Nationale.* 128(5) May 1929: 383-396.—R. M. Woodbury.

552. HALLETT, HOWELL K. Production management. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 14(3) Jun. 1929: 120-126.—The paper deals with two features of production management in a textile industry, namely, equipment and materials control. Under the subjects of machinery, belting and electrical equipment, the author discusses the duties of the inspectors, belt men and electricians. He explains in detail the various kinds of records which are kept, showing the work performed and the method of follow-up. Fire protection and housing inspection are also handled in a similar manner. In the materials control the purchasing department is assisted by committees which cooperate in securing information and prices on the parts to be purchased. Supplies and repair parts are controlled by a general store room which keeps a description of each article, the amount on hand, and records showing the valuation of the classified stores. Specific cases are mentioned showing the advantages gained by having an efficient system of handling materials and supply parts.—M. Richter.

553. HEWITT, ABRAM S. Delaware law and the investor. *Outlook & Independent.* 152(6) Jun. 5, 1929: 212-213, 352.—Of the 435 industrial corporations whose securities are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, 139 are incorporated in Delaware. The amendments of Mar. 22, 1929 have made Delaware more indulgent in favor of the management than ever. Section 14 now gives the directors the power to issue permanent options for only a nominal consideration to anyone for the full amount of the authorized but unissued capital stock at a prearranged price. Section 13 as amended virtually giving the directors the power to reclassify the privileges of the various stock issues so as to discriminate against or in favor of one or the other according to the circumstances and another portion of section 14 giving the directors a period of sixty days after the sale of no-par shares for property in which to fix the consideration and accordingly the capital are also cited as opening the way for abuse.—H. L. Jome.

554. HIPPLE, J. M. Co-ordination of research and development departments with other specialized departments in manufacturing. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Executives' Ser.* #78. 1929: 17-25.—This article discusses the peculiar problems of coordinating research and development with other specialized departments in a large electrical manufacturing company, the Westinghouse Company, producing a great variety of products in widely separated plants. The engineering research and development work of such an organization, which involves research, materials and process engineering, and, design development, depends for its success upon its careful coordination with the sales, patent development, manufacturing, and other departments.—J. Frederic Dewhurst.

555. ISAACS, NATHAN. Trusteeship in modern business. *Harvard Law. Rev.* 42(8) Jun. 1929: 1048-1061.—R. M. Woodbury.

556. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Monopolies and the interests of the consumers. *Rev. Internat. Co-operation.* 22(6) Jun. 1929: 201-210.—Edith Ayers.

557. PRIETSCHE, WERNER. Das Materialproblem innerhalb der Organisation. [The problem of the supply of materials within the organization.] *Werkstattstechnik.* 23(11) Jun. 1, 1929: 325-335.—R. M. Woodbury.

558. UNSIGNED. Getting results from foremen's conferences. *Machinery.* 35(10) Jun. 1929: 781-872.—The most important factor in planning foremen's conferences is to have the right man to lead them.

He must know management problems and be a good leader, rather than a teacher. Best results are usually obtained when conferences are held during working hours. A list of questions for discussion is suggested.—Emily C. Brown.

559. WALTHER, LEON. Technopsychology in a Swiss industry. *Personnel Jour.* 8(1) Jun. 1929: 1-18.—The application of industrial psychology in a century old Swiss factory resulted in improvement of working conditions and an increased output without speeding up of the workers. This success was in spite of difficulties met in the already existing efficiency, the advanced age of most of the workers, and the lack of an incentive for their cooperation since they were relatively well-paid. A series of dexterity tests indicated an unfavorable effect of age upon dexterity. This furnished a guide in the plan of reorganization, to conserve the lessened strength of the older employees. Various aids to improvement and to conservation of the workers were employed: advantageous rest periods, experimentally determined, linked movements, automatized movements, variety in work, reorganization of the flow of work, and changes in belt-conveyors, tables and benches to meet the requirements of comfort, convenience and ease of movement. A better adaptation of the working environment to the psycho-physical constitutions of the workers lessened fatigue and increased output.—Emily C. Brown.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 208, 607, 742, 748)

560. BRIGGS, L. L. Some legal aspects of goodwill. *Jour. Accountancy.* 47(6) Jun. 1929: 429-442.—This article discusses, with numerous references to cases, a number of aspects of goodwill as a matter in law. The existence of goodwill, its nature and protection as property, its intangibility, its dependence upon connection with a going concern, its taxability, transferability, and valuation are among the topics treated.—H. F. Taggart.

561. BULLIS, HARRY A. Setting burden rates in accordance with what traffic will bear. *Amer. Accountant.* 14(6) Jun. 1929: 314-316.—Many large manufacturing companies sell identical products at different prices. In such cases, it is contended, the burden should not be distributed equally over all units for some units would show big profits while others would show losses. The net effect of taking volume orders to keep the plant operating at maximum efficiency is to gain a larger total net profit, that is, when volume orders are taken at a price large enough to cover the direct costs and some part of the burden. If only the amount of burden which such orders can stand is distributed to them and the remaining burden is distributed over the other orders then the accounting system will reflect more intelligently to the manufacturer the results of taking low-priced volume business. The usual method of setting the same normal burden rate for both volume and regular business fails in this respect.—H. G. Meyer.

562. KLEIN, JOSEPH J. The controller and the C. P. A.; how can they best serve the store? *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 9(6) Jun. 1929: 162-166.—During the past five years the independent store has had a static volume of sales, expense of operation has gone up 10%, net profits have decreased 50%. Chain stores have grown and mail order houses are introducing direct outlets. Individual initiative and efficiency can keep the independent store in the running however. The controller can by reason of his familiarity with the details of the business eliminate much unnecessary expense. The certified public accountant can aid him

in such work as system installation and improvement but there must be cooperation between them if the results are to be permanent. The accountant besides rendering such service as the orthodox audit and tax work must also sell the controller to the store for the controller is on the job all of the time.—*H. G. Meyer.*

563. LEYERER, C. Aus den ältesten Handlungsbüchern der Republik Ragusa. [Excerpts from the oldest ledgers in the Republic of Ragusa.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 13-23; (2) Feb. 1929: 106-115; (3) Mar. 1929: 169-179; (4) Apr. 1929: 253-264; (5) May 1929: 346-355; (6) Jun. 1929: 415-430.—The city Republic of Ragusa (the present Dubrovnik) situated on the Illyrian coast of the Adriatic Sea was a prosperous community successively under the domination of the Byzantine empire, Venice, and Turkey. In 1801 the Republic was abolished by the French; the city was subsequently ceded to Austria and became a part of Yugoslavia after the war. The citizens of Ragusa have, since early times, maintained an extensive commerce reaching throughout all of southern and central Europe on the one hand and throughout all the known oriental countries on the other hand. In the archives of Ragusa some of the very earliest specimens of commercial accounting are found. The present article presents and comments upon a number of excerpts made from ledgers of private merchants and of the Ragusan treasury, ledgers which date from the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

564. MATHER, CHARLES E. Benevolent organizations and their accountability to their supporters. *Jour. Accountancy.* 47(6) Jun. 1929: 419-428.—The writer deplores the laxity surrounding the handling of charitable funds and makes suggestions both to the contributors to and the managers of such funds for the betterment of conditions. An auditor's report, he points out, is not necessarily a guarantee of honesty or efficiency on the part of those in charge of collecting and spending charitable contributions. He stresses the desirability of having the auditor compare the published list of donors with the treasurer's accounts and making such a list, signed by the auditor, available for public inspection.—*H. F. Taggart.*

565. P. Afschrijving op goodwill. [The writing-off of goodwill.] *Maandblad v. het Boekhouden.* 35(414) Feb. 1, 1929: 179.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

566. VEHN, A. Die Entwicklung der Bilanzfassung bis zum A. H. G. B. [The evolution of the concept of commercial balances up to the publication of the general commercial code in Germany.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(3) Mar. 1929: 161-169; (4) Apr. 1929: 241-253; (5) May 1929: 329-345; (6) Jun. 1929: 431-445.—The technique of striking balances of commercial enterprises since the late middle ages to the present time shows a steady evolution from "dynamic" balances (that is, balances primarily concerned with determining the profits or losses of a given year—income statements) to "static" balances (that is, balances primarily concerned with ascertaining the amount of total assets at the end of each year—balance sheets.) The change from the static to the dynamic concept of balances is primarily due to the French *Ordonnance de Commerce* of 1673 which was primarily inspired by the French merchant and accountant Jacques Savary, who, by his literary activity, such as his commentaries to the ordinance mentioned and to the ordinance concerning receivership balances as well as by his work *Le Parfait Négociant*. The Prussian civil code of 1785 and the French *Code de Commerce* further developed the legal provisions for the making of inventories as well as the principles of valuation to be followed. With the advent of the General Commercial Code in Germany (*Allgemeines Deutsches Handelsgesetz-Buch*, 1861) the static concept of

balances has found its fullest development.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 86, 233, 291, 441, 462, 801)

GENERAL

567. ALLEN, JOHN SANDEMAN. General report of the coordination committee of the transport and communications group. *World Trade.* 1(3) Jul. 1929: 414-474.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

568. COLE, FRANKLYN B. Los Angeles terminal situation and general industrial development. *World Ports.* 17(8) Jun. 1929: 580-592.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 75, 78, 690, 691, 740)

569. AUERSWALD. Die Eisenbahnen der Erde im Jahr 1926. [Railways of the world in the year 1926.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-11.—At the close of the year 1926 the railway mileage of the world totaled 766,055 miles, an increase of 2,240 miles over the total of the preceding year. In proportion to area and population, there were 1.6 miles of railway line per 100 square miles of area, and 4.2 miles of line per 10,000 population. Europe, with 5.6 miles of line per 100 square miles of area, leads other continents in that respect, while Australia with 39.8 miles of line per 10,000 population leads in that field. Among the individual countries, Belgium leads with respect to area, having 58.7 miles of line per 100 square miles, and Canada leads the more important countries with respect to population, having 43.1 miles of line per 10,000 inhabitants. The North American Continent was the only one to show a decrease in railway mileage during the year, the aggregate for 1926 being 240 miles less than for 1925. Asia increased her railway mileage during the year by 1,355 miles.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

570. BELL, R. Transport developments in 1928. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10(8) Jun. 1929: 395-403.—The assistant general manager of a British railway surveys the transport field in Great Britain and the United States. British traffic was poor in 1928, declines from the figures of 1927 occurring in both freight and passenger service. Public relations improved. Road transport continued to cut into rail passenger revenue, but greater coordination of rail and road service is in sight. The future of transport is less certain in Great Britain than in the United States, for the former must depend on the expansion of export trade, while the latter depends largely on internal production and distribution. The transportation student must pay greater and greater heed to the economics of general industry in the future.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

571. BLAIR, J. P. Processes and results of railroad unification. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13(3) Jun. 1929: 339-349.—The relief afforded the railways by the 1920 Act from arbitrary application of state and federal anti-trust laws is illustrated from the experience of the Southern Pacific. In 1922 the Interstate Commerce Commission preserved the common control of the Southern and Central Pacific Railways—an indispensable arrangement of fifty years' standing—after a terminating decree of the U. S. Supreme Court under the Sherman Act. In the face of prohibitory state laws the Southern Pacific has been permitted to unify the operation of 5,000 miles of railway in Texas and Louisiana whose stock it already owned; to regain and rehabilitate the San Antonio and Aransas Pass which it was forced to relinquish in 1903; and to acquire the El

Paso and Southern, an independent, prosperous, and complementary road. States which first opposed outside interference now welcome the relief from their own excessive restrictions. The Commission deserves praise for its skilful administration.—*G. S. Peterson.*

572. CRAVEN, LESLIE. Effect of O'Fallon decision on valuation and rate-making. *Railway Age.* 87 (5) Aug. 3, 1929: 341-343.—Valuation counsel of western railway conference committee believes that the effect of the Supreme Court decision in the St. Louis and O'Fallon Railroad case on values is impossible to estimate with accuracy. For purposes of recapturing excess net income over 6%, present-day costs of reproduction must be used. The decision will help to stabilize rates, but not necessarily to increase them, because rates must be adjusted according to what the traffic will bear.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

573. DANIELS, WINTHROP M. The changing attitude of public policy toward railroad consolidation. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (3) Jun. 1929: 433-444.—American public policy first aimed at preserving free competition between railroads and prohibited combination of competing roads. Later this policy as it affected rates was modified to one of regulated monopoly; and it was "virtually abandoned" under the Transportation Act of 1920, which permitted consolidation although wisely providing for the preservation of competition at common key points served by the competitive systems. Consolidation will bring about only modest economies in operation; it will not permit substantial reductions in rates nor will it appreciably simplify the task of rate regulation. Regarding the weak lines, any claim which they and the communities dependent upon them may have for sustenance and support "should have been addressed to the public or the government, state or federal, which by acquiescence or otherwise encouraged their promotion and operation, and not to stronger rivals which did neither." The crowning error of the Transportation Act was "its erecting a formidable number of impossible hurdles to be taken before actual legal consolidation could be effected, while at the same time affording every facility to substantial unification through lease, stock control or other means short of actual consolidation." Beneficial legislation of the future should court company initiative in framing the project, guard the public interest through scrutiny by a tribunal, perpetuate the plan of a definitive participation of interlacing traffic lanes, and be reasonably expeditious.—*C. E. McNeill.*

574. DAUTRY, RAOUL. Chemins de fer et banlieue: à la recherche de principes et de moyens. [Railroads and suburbs: consideration of principles and means.] *l'Europe Nouvelle.* 12 (591) Jun. 8, 1929: 755-759.—The great passenger terminals of Paris were established when the city numbered 1,700,000 inhabitants, and the suburbs, 250,000. In the past 70 years Paris has increased 70% in population; the suburbs, 800%. The five great railroads radiating from the city must now transport 754,000 suburban passengers daily (counting traffic in both directions). The increasing use of the central portions of Paris for public affairs, business and amusements forces newcomers obtaining employment in the city to seek lodgings farther and farther out in the suburbs. New means of transportation are needed. Present revenues from suburban traffic fall far short of covering the cost of suburban service. It is doubtful if fares can be increased sufficiently to make the traffic compensatory. The reorganization of suburban transportation is more than a railroad problem—it is an urban problem, and it cannot be solved without public aid.—*W. M. Duffus.*

575. DAVIS, Pierpont V. The effect of railroad consolidations on railroad securities. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (3) Jun. 1929: 350-358.—Of the trading on the

New York Stock Exchange, about 2% has been in railroad shares at prices which are practically what they were two years ago. Had consolidation been possible railroad securities might have been stronger. Railroad credit advanced from 1897 to 1907, declined to 1925, and has been steadily recovering since. Ability to sell stock is the test of railroad credit. In 1922, 96 cents out of every dollar raised by the railroads was borrowed; in 1928, 73 cents. Companies operating 60% of Class I mileage are now in position to sell stock at par to their shareholders. Railroad capitalization is amply supported by sound values. The effect of railroad consolidations on railroad securities will be of minor, not major importance.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

576. ENGELHARDT, H. L. Analysis of grade crossing accidents leads to better understanding. *Railway Age.* 86 (25) Jun. 22, 1929: 1447-1453.—The safety engineer of the California Railroad Commission discusses the work done to protect grade crossings in that state. Grade crossings in California number 14,400, of which 8,381 are protected by standard cross-buck signs, 1,665 by wig-wag signals, about 1,600 by suspended crossing signs, 214 by flagmen, 176 by warning bells, and 112 by manually-controlled crossing gates. While accidents have increased, grade crossing casualties between 1913 and 1928 grew at a much smaller rate than the number of automobiles in use.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

577. ESCH, JOHN J. Advantages and disadvantages of consolidation. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (3) Jun. 1929: 383-395.—The author favors voluntary consolidation of the railroads of the United States into a limited number of systems. The size of the new systems to be set up should be adjusted to operating and traffic conditions with a view to maximum economy and efficiency and the ability to earn adequate income, and in recognition of the fact that a railroad may become too large for the effective control of personnel. To be successful a railroad consolidation must possess a diversified and adequate traffic, an ample fuel supply, and access to large competitive centers and leading ports and it must be unified along natural trade routes and channels. The technical and administrative advantages claimed for such consolidations are described. For regulating authorities consolidation would mean fewer tariffs to approve and fewer defendants in rate and other cases. Financially, consolidation, if not carried too far, should improve railroad credit. Objections urged against consolidation proposals are based on opposition to Federal overruling of provisions against mergers of competing lines in State constitutions and statutes, fear of loss to various shipping interests through decline in railroad competition and skepticism as to the reality of the advantages claimed for consolidation. The disposition to be made of short lines and weak lines is a particularly serious and difficult problem. Esch thinks that "each system should take care of the short or weak lines connecting with and properly allocable to it."—*W. M. Duffus.*

578. GIBBS, G. Railroad electrification. *Railway Age.* 86 (24) Jun. 15, 1929: 1364-1368.—Electric traction has been adapted to nearly all kinds of service, and railways can now predetermine its usefulness.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

579. HINES, WALKER D. The public interest in railroad unification and consolidation. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 Jun. 1929: 329-338.—Prior to 1920 the conception underlying railroad legislation was the prevention of any combination which tended to do away with substantial competition. A gradual change took place and when Congress passed the Transportation Act of 1920, it reversed the policy theretofore followed. In that Act Congress provided for a complete consolidation of railroads into a single corporation and unification through stock ownership or lease. The fear that

whatever benefits may arise from competition may be lost is unfounded. "In my judgment the policy of consolidation need not arouse any fears that there will not remain ample competition, because I would defy anybody to arrange the railroads of this country in a few large systems among which there would not be the most effective and far-reaching competition, competition of a salutary character which at the same time would eliminate some purely wasteful duplications of service.—Howard D. Dozier.

580. JAYOT, E. Le problème des transports: 250 millions de voyageurs en 1890—2 milliards en 1929. [The problem of transportation, 250,000,000 passengers in 1890: 2,000,000,000 in 1929.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (591) Jun. 8, 1929: 752-755.—R. M. Woodbury.

581. JOHNSON, EMORY R. Obstacles to railroad consolidation in Eastern territory. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (3) Jun. 1929: 359-368.—Obstacles to railroad consolidation in the Eastern territory of the United States are typical of the situation in the country as a whole. Positive and negative defects of the Transportation Act of 1920 constitute legal obstacles. The provision of this law which authorizes incomplete consolidation through lease or stock purchase, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, does not permit the merger of corporate and operating identity. The provisions which do authorize this complete merger, with the approval of the Commission require the promulgation by the Commission of a general plan for the grouping of all the railroads as a prerequisite to the authorization of individual merger which must be in harmony with the general plan. The Commission has not promulgated a general plan and has repeatedly asked Congress to relieve it of the duty of so doing. The Transportation Act makes no provision for the acquisition at a fair price by condemnation proceedings of the stocks of dissenting minority stockholders in consolidation cases and no provision for the inclusion of short lines in proposed consolidations from which they have been arbitrarily omitted. The opposition of local business interests to various consolidation proposals sets up another group of obstacles. The most serious of all obstacles to consolidation in the Eastern territory are found in the conflict of interests among the principal carriers themselves.—W. M. Duffus.

582. JOHNSON, EMORY R. Some problems of railroad consolidation. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 68 (2) 1929: 119-128.—Complete railroad mergers under the Transportation Act of 1920 have been prevented by the failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to promulgate a general plan, and consolidations through lease and stock purchase have been carried out in only slight degree because of the opposition, often unreasonable, of minority stockholders, the difficulties in the way of grouping short lines, and the unsatisfactory financial arrangements proposed. The Fess Bill introduced during the last session of Congress contains provisions designed to remove these obstacles.—Shorey Peterson.

583. KUCHLER. Die Eisenbahnen des Deutschen Reichs 1926. [The railways of the German Republic in 1926.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 121-146.—Comparative statistics for the years 1925 and 1926 of all steam railways of Germany reveal general improvement in operating conditions during the latter year.—J. H. Parmelee.

584. LISMAN, F. J. Status of railroad consolidation. *Railway Age*. 87 (8) Aug. 24, 1929: 462-463.—The article reviews the larger railway systems now operating in eastern, western, and southeastern territories, and comments on the general plan of consolidation now under consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission.—J. H. Parmelee.

585. NOUVION, GEORGES de. Les grandes compagnies de chemins de fer en 1928. [The great

railroad companies in 1928.] *Jour. des Econ.* 99 Jun. 15, 1929: 275-313.—According to the annual report of the Midi Railroad its 1928 operating coefficient was 73.5% compared with 77% in 1927. Nevertheless, because of interest payments and some other general expenses, the sum of 16,575,277, fr. had to be met from the Common Fund. The operating coefficient of the Northern (*du Nord*) Railroad was reduced from 78% in 1927 to 72.1% in 1928. The 1928 operating coefficient of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railroad was 74.6%. All three of the companies reported increased receipts, due to increased traffic and higher rates. The year's receipts, expenditures, and traffic of each of the above companies are analyzed. A brief discussion of the report of the Western (*L'Ouest*) Railroad, now in liquidation, is included.—Elma S. Moulton.

586. ORTON, W. A. Valuation theory as applied to United States railroads. *Econ. Jour.* 39 (154) Jun. 1929: 226-236.—The author contrasts the British Railways Act of 1921 and the U. S. Transportation Act of 1920 in respect to the regulation of railroad earnings. The former definitely, if arbitrarily, settles the question of standard revenue by adopting the 1913 base with provision for an additional 5% return on capital invested since 1913. The latter states the general principle of a fair return upon the aggregate value of the property used in transportation and names a definite rate of return, 5½%, or, in the discretion of the Commerce Commission, 6% [but only for the two years beginning March 1, 1920]. A decision as to what constitutes a "fair return" cannot rest on *a priori* grounds but must be made empirically in recognition of the *laissez-faire* principle of competition for capital. As a whole, the railroads have not for 10 years earned as much as 6% and they have found it difficult to raise new capital by stock issues. The percentage so obtained fell from 54.3 in 1917 to 3.4 in 1925 and at the present figure of about 35.0 is still so low as to result in an excessive proportion of fixed charges. Two principles are discernible in both the facts and the record of valuation cases. One is that rates must be so adjusted as to maintain adequate transportation service. The other is that no organization is entitled to use a position of economic power to extort a payment for its services which is higher than is necessary to induce labor and capital to supply these services. This is an economic principle as well as an ethical principle for it is opposed to waste of national income.—W. M. Duffus.

587. OVERMANN. Die Niederländischen Eisenbahnen im Jahr 1927. [The railways of the Netherlands in the year 1927.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. Jan.-Feb., 1929: 157-167.—Owing largely to the English coal strike and increases in passenger rates, the economic position of the railways of the Netherlands turned for the better during 1926 and 1927. Of especial interest is the steady decline in operating expenses since 1920.—J. H. Parmelee.

588. PARKER, JAMES S. Interest of shippers and farmers in railroad consolidation. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (3) Jun. 1929: 396-403.—The author was sponsor in the U. S. House of Representatives for the Parker-Fess bill providing for the voluntary consolidation of railroads. This measure is drawn to protect the public interest by providing for the maintenance of competition between carriers, preservation of the necessary short-lines, promotion of economy, simplified and more effective regulation, and strong, efficient and well-balanced systems.—C. E. McNeill.

589. PARMELEE, J. H. Time values and the railways. *Railway Age*. 86 (22) Jun. 1, 1929: 1279-1281.—The efficiency of railway operation depends on saving time, because the railroads during each second of time handle 15,125 ton-miles and 1,000 passenger-miles, and pay out more than \$1,400 in operating costs. All the efficiency factors have improved, and have brought

savings to the shipping public, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

590. PETERSON, G. SHOREY. Motor-carrier regulation and its economic bases. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (4) Aug. 1929: 604-647.—Regulation of motor-vehicle common carriers has been accorded a theoretical justification based mainly on analogies, largely mistaken, to the recognized public utilities, and on an improper interpretation of the use of public highways by such carriers. The industry, in view of its peculiarities and its relation to existing transport agencies, requires a type of control that has little precedent, and is difficult to evolve. The problem is essentially one of conserving existing interests while facilitating a new and useful transportation development.—*Shorey Peterson.*

591. RAJZ, KARL. Die königlich ungarischen Staatsbahnen im Betriebsjahr 1925/26. [The Royal Hungarian State Railways in the fiscal year 1925/26.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* Jan.-Feb. 1929: 147-156.—The fiscal year 1924-25 marked the first period since the war that the Royal Hungarian railways did not report an operating deficit. In that year the operating ratio was 96.0%. For the fiscal year 1925-26 further progress was made, the operating ratio declining to 93.3%. This betterment was accomplished by an increase in gross operating revenues and a decrease in operating expenses. Greater attention than ever before used is being directed towards economy and efficiency of operating methods.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

592. RÉMY. Die südslawischen Eisenbahnen 1922 bis 1924. [Yugoslav railways 1922 to 1924.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 81-101.—The first statistical report since the War on railway operation in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes appeared in 1927. It covered the year 1924 and gave some comparative figures for 1922 and 1923. Of the 5,892 miles of railway line in the country, 3,251 miles are owned and operated by the state, 1,808 miles are privately owned but are operated by the state, 323 miles are owned and operated by the *Südbahn-Gesellschaft* of Austria, and 501 miles are privately owned and operated.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

593. RENESSE, von. Die nationale Gesellschaft der belgischen Eisenbahn, ihre Entstehung und Organisation, sowie die Ergebnisse ihres ersten Geschäftsjahrs (1. September 1926 bis 31. Dezember 1927). [The Belgian National Railway Company, its origin and organization, as well as the results of its first report year (Sept. 1, 1926 to Dec. 31, 1927).] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 47-80; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 363-386.—Since the war there has been a noticeable trend in state-owned railway developments towards the private company form of management. Outstanding examples are found in the state-owned railway systems of Switzerland, Germany and Austria. In the first two of these three countries the need for stabilizing the finances of the country played a large part in the reorganization of the railway systems. Belgium also found such a step advisable and in 1926 turned the management and operation of its state-owned system over to the newly created Belgian National Railway Company, receiving in return negotiable securities of the company which were used to support the faltering finances of the country. The first annual report of the company covers the sixteen-month period ending December 31, 1927. This indicates that the expectations of the new company were fully realized during the first period of operation and that railway service is being built up to the standards of modern requirements.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

594. REYNOLDS, GEORGE G. Consolidation and equalization. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (3) Jun. 1929: 425-428.—Consolidation of railroads into systems of equal strength will provide credit to make self-

sustaining improvements otherwise impossible, will permit the use of savings from future improvements in transportation technique to equalize standards of rates and service, will greatly reduce the risk of insolvency, and will avoid the recapture of a part of the net earnings of the stronger members of a rate group.—*C. E. McNeill.*

595. ROBINSON, BIRD M. The relation of the short lines to railroad consolidation. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (3) Jun. 1929: 416-424.—There is little injustice in requiring the strong lines to acquire and include the weak. More than 6,000 separate roads of the short-line class have been consolidated into the existing systems. Approximately 50,000 miles of such lines remain unabsorbed with several million people dependent upon them. They originate 20-23% of all traffic handled by our rail carriers. Many of them operate at a loss and are failing financially. If their service is to continue the public must make prompt and adequate provision for their consolidation into a few well-balanced and strong systems.—*C. E. McNeill.*

596. ROESNER, ERNST. Die österreichischen Bundesbahnen in den Jahren 1925 bis 1927. [The Austrian Federal Railways in the years 1925 to 1927.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 418-441.—A statistical statement of the operating results of the Austrian Federal Railway System from 1925 to 1927.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

597. SIAO, WUISIN. Die Entwicklung des Eisenbahnwesens in China. [Development of railways in China.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 12-46; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 249-314.—No country in the world today stands in greater need of railway development than China. With an area greater than that of the entire European continent and with nearly as many inhabitants, China has about 7,500 miles of railway line, compared with nearly 240,000 miles of line in Europe.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

598. STEVENSON, ANDREW Jr. The short line shipper's interest in consolidation. *Railway Age.* 87 (3) Jul. 20, 1929: 203-204.—The shipper who utilizes a short line railroad should not be too hasty in accepting the assumption that the continued operation of that railroad is best assured by inclusion in a larger property.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

599. THIERS, ANDRÉ. L'avenir des chemins de fer de l'État. [The future of the state railways of France.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (415) Jun. 10, 1929: 424-439.—The financial results achieved by the great railway systems of France in 1928 again call attention to the difficult situation of the State system and again raise the question as to the capacity of the State successfully to engage in the business of railroad transportation. The State Railways report a deficit of 220 millions while the Orléans, with which the State system is most nearly comparable, reports net earnings of more than 80 millions. The freight traffic of the state system is primarily agricultural and varies with the season and the year and the weather. Its passenger traffic and its general merchandise traffic show no regularity except on the great Paris-Rouen-Le Havre artery. On its other lines, there is intensive use of the passenger service only in vacation periods and express train equipment is idle a considerable part of the time. As compared with various other French railroads, the State system is at a disadvantage in that it does not have a heavy, regular coal traffic, serve a rich industrial region, nor enjoy long, through hauls to distant parts of France or to Central Europe. The State system has been handicapped because it has been organized like a governmental department; its budget attached to the general budget of the State responds slowly and uncertainly to the varying needs of the system; and it has suffered from excessive "red tape," an unnecessarily large administrative and clerical staff, undue division of

authority in some cases and unwise concentration of it in others. Detailed recommendations are made for the improvement of the position of the State system by means of administrative reorganization, improvement of equipment and increase of traffic.—*W. M. Duffus.*

600. THOMAS, CHARLES RANDOLPH JR. and SCHLESINGER, G. F. The practical utility of highway transport surveys. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Civil Engineers.* 55 (6) Aug. 1929: 1601-1615.—Thomas, in commenting upon an earlier article by Schlesinger on traffic surveys, describes and illustrates the employment of the survey as a means of determining the practicability of private toll-road projects. Population, as in similar surveys for railroad construction, is the first index of traffic; and present and prospective automobile registration, industrial characteristics, competing highways, etc., are basic guides to be supplemented by some use of ordinary traffic counts. Schlesinger observes that consideration of toll roads in the United States, because of the prevailing public attitude, must be largely hypothetical.—*Shorey Peterson.*

601. UNSIGNED. Freight revenues and values. *Railway Age.* 87 (11) Sep. 14, 1929: 639-641.—Digest of a recent bulletin of the Interstate Commerce Commission showing revenues received by the railways in 1928 on each class of commodity, and the values of each commodity. Freight was valued at an average wholesale price of \$53.08 per ton, and paid \$3.76 in freight charges, the ratio of freight revenue to value being 7.08%. Statistics are supplied for each of the 100 or more commodity classes, the ratio of freight revenue to value ranging from a minimum of 0.14% in the case of copper ore to a maximum of 61.0% in the case of fresh grapes. For the several commodity groups, the percentages were as follows: products of agriculture, 10.01%; animals and their products, 2.93%; products of mines, 21.30%; products of forests, 12.96%; manufactures, 4.54%; less-than-carload freight, 6.94%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

602. UNSIGNED. German railways in 1928. *Railway Gaz.* 51 (4) Jul. 26, 1929: 148, 167.—Digest of the annual report of the Agent-general for reparation payments. The German Railway Co. in 1928 (nine months) showed an increase of 3.1% in revenue, partly due to rate increases in October, 1927. The company has earned reparation payments and met all its obligations in full, although within a rather narrow margin.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

603. UNSIGNED. Government ownership of railways: a list of publications, 1917-1929. *Bureau Railway Econ., Bull.* #49, 1929: pp. 98.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

604. UNSIGNED. Railway traffic growing at a diminishing rate. *Railway Age.* 87 (3) Jul. 20, 1929: 205-208.—Digest of report issued by M. O. Lorenz, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission, covering the trend of railway freight and passenger traffic from 1900 to 1928. Freight traffic is growing, but at a gradually diminishing rate. It doubled between 1900 and 1914, but only increased one-half between 1914 and 1928. On the other hand, the per capita ton-mileage increased from 1,860 in 1900 to 3,635 in 1928. Passenger traffic doubled between 1900 and 1914, but in 1928 was less than in 1914. Per capita passenger-mileage increased from 211 in 1900 to 264 in 1928. The recent decline in passenger business has been due to the automobile. From the automotive industry the railways do not receive enough freight revenue to offset their loss in passenger revenue to the automobile.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

605. UNSIGNED. Résultats d'exploitation des chemins de fer Fédéraux Suisses pour 1927 et prévisions budgétaires pour 1929. [Results of operation of the Swiss Federal Railways for 1927 and budget estimates for 1929.] *Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer.* 5 (48) Sep. 1, 1929: 357-367.—Kilometers of line oper-

ated by the Federal Swiss Railways during 1927 were 3,042. Total operating revenues in 1927 were 395,500,000 francs, compared with 376,100,000 francs in 1926. Total operating expenses for 1927 were 251,100,000 francs, compared with 253,100,000 francs in 1926. Net operating revenue in 1927 totaled 144,400,000 francs, compared with 123,000,000 francs in 1926. The operating ratio fell from 67.3% in 1926 to 63.5% in 1927. Average number of persons employed during 1927 were 34,383, a decrease of 788 under the previous year. The estimated budget of the Swiss Federal Railways for 1929 is as follows: For construction, 29,599,000 francs; operating revenues, 407,929,160 francs, and operating expenses 277,602,400 francs.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

606. UNSIGNED. Roles of the railroads. *Traffic World.* 43 (25) Jun. 22, 1929: 1499-1500.—A digest of Bull. #48 of the Bureau of Railway Economics, dealing with railway capital expenditures in 1928 and 1929, and with purchase by railways of materials and supplies in 1928. The railways furnish work to 1,750,000 employees, pay out \$3,000,000,000 in wages per year, give indirect employment to many workers through their purchases, and spend about \$2,000,000,000 annually for capital improvements, for fuel, and for other supplies. In 1928 their capital expenditures amounted to \$676,665,000, which will be increased by at least \$100,000,000 in 1929. The railway companies in 1928 also expended \$1,271,341,000 for materials, of which 385 millions went for fuel, 161 millions for forest products, 397 millions for iron and steel products, and the balance for thousands of miscellaneous items, such as cement, ballast, non-ferrous metals, oils and greases, and the like. Directly and indirectly, the rail industry absorbs a quarter of the nation's output of soft coal, one-fifth of the total timber cut, one-sixth of the iron and steel production, and smaller proportions of many other commodities.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

607. WAGSTAFF, H. W. Dependent costs. *Railway Gaz.* 50 (24) Jun. 14, 1929: 882-884; (5) Jun. 21, 1929: 913-916.—A description of a method of analyzing railway costs in India into their fixed and variable proportions. Costs are first segregated as between those that are independent of the number of train miles, and those that are largely dependent on train miles. Costs are reduced to a basic index of wages and prices, and are then compared with train miles, to ascertain whether the cost per train mile is growing or declining.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

608. WATERMAN, RICHARD. The progress of unification. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (3) Jun. 1929: 369-377.—Presents a chart and tables for 22 railroad systems comprising 81 class 1 railroads which earn 84.5% or the gross revenue of all class 1 roads and control 79.3% of their total mileage. Miles of track, property investment, and gross revenue for 1928 are shown for each system, as well as the miles of line of the constituent companies.—*C. E. McNeill.*

609. WILLARD, DANIEL. The status of railroad consolidation. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* (3) Jun. 1929: 445-451.—The Interstate Commerce Commission was obligated under the Transportation Act to provide a final plan of railway consolidation after the hearings on the tentative plan were completed. It has not done so, and the resulting uncertainty is most unfortunate. To employees and officials railway employment is less attractive in consequence; though when consolidation comes the railways should be required, as in England, to take care of their existing personnel. The roads are unable to plan confidently for additional business because of the altered conditions that consolidation will bring; and continuance of the existing uncertainty will reduce efficiency below its present level. Consolidation should ultimately yield substantial gains in economy, even larger gains in service, and considerable

simplification of public control. But first the Commission must perform its duty of providing a definite plan.—G. S. Peterson.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 850)

610. SORRELL, LEWIS C. Motor transport on the highway. *Traffic World*. 44(4) Jul. 27, 1929: 237-240.—Rapid development of motor transport still leaves the rail carrier as the backbone of the American transportation system. The outstanding subject today is regulation of motor common carriers. The place of motor highway transport is indicated by the two phrases, "short-haul" and "individualized." Of 92,325 buses in the United States, 46,325 are classified as common carriers. The bulk of these are used by independent highway lines, 10,062 by electric railways, and 1,256 by steam railroads. Shippers own 82% of the trucks, contract carriers 11%, and common carriers 7%. The highway motor carrier, it is claimed, gives a more complete service than the railway, may operate faster, and is more flexible. On the other hand, it has a low safety factor, is less financially responsible, and is subject to certain factors of undependability. As to relative cost, the motor carrier has some advantages over rail and some disadvantages.—J. H. Parmelee.

611. UNSIGNED. Cost of motor coach operation analyzed. *Railway Age*. 87(4) Jul. 27, 1929: 308-309.—Digest of report by American Automobile Association, relating to 50 inter-city motor coach operating companies, in 1928. The first group, with revenues under \$100,000, reported operating expenses (before taxes and fees) of 18.4 cents per bus mile. The second group, \$100,000 to \$250,000, reported 22.0 cents per bus mile, the third group (\$250,000 to \$1,000,000) 23.0 cents per bus mile, and the fourth group (\$1,000,000 and over) 26.3 cents per bus mile. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenue, or operating ratio, was 93.9% for the first group, 89.8% for the second, 88.1% for the third, and 86.1% for the fourth. The average railway operating ratio in 1928 was 72.4%.—J. H. Parmelee.

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 73)

612. SORRELL, LEWIS C. Inland waterway transportation. *Traffic World*. 44(10) Sep. 7, 1929: 575-580.—This article distinguishes between domestic waterways as inclusive of all coastal, lake, and river ways; inland waterways, as inclusive of rivers, canals, and Great Lakes; and the more restricted phase of inland waterways related to rivers and interior canals. The arguments for and against waterway development, especially Mississippi River improvement, are marshalled as follows: Waterway advocates claim that waterway movement is cheaper, keeps down rail rates, is needed to take care of expanding commerce, will build up important interior sections, and should be developed to protect government investments already made. The opponents reply that it is not inherently cheaper than rail, is a subsidized form of transportation and is not needed by commerce expansion. Recent legislation is forcing the railways to make joint rates with water carriers. In addition, the government is competing directly with the railways by operating barges on the Mississippi at less than remunerative rates.—J. H. Parmelee.

613. UNSIGNED. St. Lawrence waterway construction found not justified. *Railway Age*. 87(4) Jul. 27, 1929: 241-245.—A review of a recent volume by H. G. Moulton, C. S. Morgan, and Adah L. Lee,

of the Brookings Institution of Washington, entitled *The St. Lawrence Navigation and Power Project*. The proposed 27-foot navigation project cannot be justified on economic grounds, because the inclusive costs to taxpayers and shippers are much greater than present transportation charges. Taxpayers would be required to contribute about \$3.50 a ton for the benefit of such shippers as would use the route. The navigation project would cost \$614,000,000 and the power project \$385,000,000. Overhead on the navigation project, including maintenance and upkeep, would cost \$40,000,000 annually. A 27-foot channel would accommodate practically none of the combination passenger and cargo vessels now engaged in overseas trade. Cargo liners would find it impossible to shift to other routes during the closed winter season the St. Lawrence. The total volume of traffic likely to use the route would not exceed 10,500,000 tons per year, divided between the United States and Canada. Proceeds from the power phase of the project would not cover the costs involved for the United States government.—J. H. Parmelee.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

614. JACKSON, JOHN W. The airplane frees a continent. *Nation's Business*. 17(7) Jun. 1929: 19-22, 186.—Much of the air transportation development has been fostered by means of foreign capital from the United States. The Latin American countries themselves have been active in establishing government routes and in subsidizing private companies. Subsidies take the form of direct payment, government airports, or the privilege to companies to sell their own air mail stamps. About 200 planes are in operation along established air routes in Latin America. Maps show in detail the air routes both planned and in operation.—H. L. Jome.

615. LIORÉ, et al. L'aviation et le monde nouveau. [Aviation and the New World.] *Comité National d'Études Soc. et Pol.* (388) 1929: pp. 40.—R. M. Woodbury.

616. UNSIGNED. Das Verkehrsflugwesen in der Sowjetunion. [Air transportation of the USSR.] *Volks-wirtschaft. d. UdSSR.* 8(14) Jul. 1929: 12-17.—R. M. Woodbury.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 65, 315, 318, 327, 479, 538, 808, 875, 879, 885)

617. ARNOULD, A. Normalisation et standardisation dans le commerce international du bois. [Standardization in international timber trade.] *Rev. des Eaux et Forêts*. 67(5) May 1929: 312-320.—Both the Economics Committee of the League of Nations and the International Institute of Agriculture are considering means of standardizing practices of international timber trade. Such standards should include nomenclature for customs purposes, dimensions and grades, form of sales contracts, and statistics of production, consumption, exports and imports. It is desirable that all such statistics be given in such form that they may readily be converted into a common unit of measure, preferably in terms of unmanufactured timber.—W. N. Sparhawk.

618. GOLDEN, N. D. Latin American and Canadian markets for motion-picture equipment. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Dom. Commerce. Trade Infor. Bull.* #641. pp. ii+38.—R. M. Woodbury.

619. HALL, RAY. The balance of international payments of the United States in 1928. *U. S. Bur.*

Foreign & Dom. Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull. #625. Jun. 1929: pp. 66.—This is the seventh annual report on the balance of international payments of the U. S. published by the Dept. of Commerce. Our international trade the past year exceeded \$21,000,000,000. During 1928, foreigners paid us, on balance, \$1,109,000,000 for commodities and bullion, \$882,000,000 for interest on U. S. private investments and deposits abroad, \$210,000,000 for war debt payments, and \$67,000,000 for miscellaneous items. (Total \$2,268,000,000.) These receipts from abroad are offset by the following items paid to foreigners: new loans and investments abroad, \$962,000,000; tourist expenditures in foreign countries, \$525,000,000; U. S. interest payments to foreign investors and depositors, \$359,000,000; immigrant and missionary remittances, \$241,000,000; freight payments to foreign carriers, \$84,000,000; and foreign payments by the U. S. Govt., \$57,000,000. (Total \$2,228,000,000.) The difference between the two totals is due to errors in some of the estimates. New high records were set by tourist expenditures, by net gold exports by the yield of American investments abroad, and probably by the net outflow of private capital. The volume of net long-term investments in the U. S. by foreigners, \$481,000,000, certainly has not been equalled since pre-war years. Our excess of merchandise exports over merchandise imports (\$1,038,000,000) was the largest since 1921. War debts aside, we are a net creditor nation of probably less than \$9,000,000,000. The growth of New York as a world financial center has put us in debt, on short term account, to the extent of some \$1,638,000,000; and foreign long term capital in the United States is now over \$4,000,000,000.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

620. HAYN, JULIUS. Zur Frage des unlauteren Wettbewerbs im Patentwesen. [The question of unfair competition in patented articles.] *Markenschutz u. Wettbewerb.* 29 (5) May 1929: 201-208.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

621. JONES, LEWIS WEBSTER, et al. Tarif and American foreign trade. *Foreign Policy Infor. Service.* 5 (7) Jun. 12, 1929: 121-138.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

622. KAUFMANN, M. Import und Volkswirtschaft der Sowjetunion. [Importation and the economic policy of the Soviet Union.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U.S.S.R.* 8 (11-12) Jun. 1929: 9-21.—While on the one hand the quickening of tempo in industry calls for increased imports of machinery and parts as well as raw materials, on the other hand the increase in home production lessens the degree of this country's dependence on the foreign market. In the last five years productive imports, especially raw materials, have increased in importance. But even so, raw material imports equal only 57% of the 1911-13 period. Likewise semi-manufactures have decreased from 19.3% of the total imports in 1925-26 to 12.4% in 1917-28. Although the present plan will decrease the market in Russia, the production possibilities of foreign countries will so exceed the capacity of the world market that Soviet trade will be increasingly sought. Imports for production, however, are expected to drop from the 7% (of the gross total production) in 1927-28 to 3.9% at the end of the period.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

623. KERSHAW, JOHN B. C. Emigration and Empire trade. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (750) Jun. 1, 1929: 721-725.—Britain is becoming overpopulated as a result of the decline in emigration and of export trade per capita. She is losing her hold on European markets because of tariff barriers. A growing percentage of her trade is with members of the Empire; but her share of the total imports of Canada, South Africa, Australia, and India is decreasing. There, British goods meet keen competition from United States and Germany especially, whose tariffs exclude British prod-

ucts and, by safeguarding home markets, make possible large-scale production and lower export prices. British policy should include, not only improved salesmanship, but reciprocal trade relations and the transfer of surplus-population to those portions of the Empire where population is most needed, especially New Zealand and Australia whose per capita purchases in Britain are highest. Manufactures already established in these Dominions should be encouraged, in exchange for free entry of non-competing English goods; English buying of New Zealand and Australian products should be increased; state aid should be granted to reduce the emigrant's expense of the long sea voyage; and a lump sum should be paid to emigrants in compensation for their equity in British social and industrial insurance at home.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

624. KEYNES, J. M. The reparation problem: a discussion: (2) A rejoinder. *Econ. Jour.* 39 (154) Jun. 1929: 179-182.—There are two developments which are capable of improving the net trade balance of Germany on income account. The first is a "reduction in the rates of gold-wages of German factors of production relatively to rates elsewhere," which would make possible the transfer of labor into the production of exports or of goods previously imported. The second is a curtailment of the consumption of German workers through a reduction in real wages, which in effect would benefit the balance of trade. Ohlin maintains that there is a third possibility which has been overlooked. He holds that if Germany borrows less from abroad, her demand for foreign goods will be reduced, while a new demand for foreign goods will be engendered in other countries. He thinks that Germany will benefit in part by this new demand and will be able to sell more exports than before at the old price. His reasoning is invalid, since if reparation payments are diminished to the same extent that foreign borrowing is diminished, the international balance sheet will remain as before. (See Entry No. 626.)—*T. R. Snavelly.*

625. MACATEE, ROBERT B. British trade in rubber and rubber products. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Dom. Commerce. Trade Infor. Bull.* #644. 1929: pp. ii + 16.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

626. OHLIN, BERTIL. The reparation problem: (1) Transfer difficulties, real and imagined. *Econ. Jour.* 39 (154) Jun. 1929: 172-178.—J. M. Keynes in his article on *The German Transfer Problem*, maintains that a transfer of annuities fixed in the Dawes Plan is beyond practical possibilities. His analysis, however, is deficient for the reason that he has ignored an important phase of the problem. He has failed to give due consideration to the large excess of German borrowings over reparation payments. This excess of borrowing has increased the buying power of Germany and thus her importation of foreign goods. Conversely, it has reduced the buying power in foreign countries and hence their importation of foreign goods. It is the indirect influences in purchasing power which have been ignored by Keynes. His reasoning is based on the classical barter theory, which is erroneous because it takes account only of the primary changes in the prices of import and export goods between countries, and because it leaves out of consideration the indirect effects resulting from changes in prices between international goods and home market goods. In principle, also, Keynes' reasoning does not prove the impossibility of transferring a large sum of reparation payments by deliveries in kind. (See Entry No. 624.)—*T. R. Snavelly.*

627. PIERRE, R.-J. Les grands marchés du monde et les routes commerciales. [The great world markets and commercial routes.] *Jour. des Econ.* 88 May 1929: 155-172.—This is a detailed statistical study of the value, in terms of present French francs, of world im-

ports and exports for 1928 (or the next earlier year for which data are available). * First, countries are arranged by continents, and for each country are given total imports, total exports, percentage of exports to imports, imports per capita, and exports per capita. Corresponding information is presented for regional groups (e.g. British Isles, Western Europe, Scandinavia, Central Europe, etc.). There is also a series of tables comparing, in terms of present French francs, the value of exports and imports of the several continents and the leading countries in each in 1928 with their value in 1891; and the number and tonnage of merchant vessels of the principal shipping nations in 1893 and in 1928.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

628. SCHNITZER, J. Leather trade of the Netherlands. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Dom. Commerce. Trade Infor. Bull.* #640. 1929: pp. ii + 18.—Prior to the World War the Netherlands was an important consumer of foreign leather, its imports being 11,000 tons in excess of its exports. But the marked gain in leather production since the war has enabled the Netherlands to increase its exports and to lower its imports considerably. Schnitzer's article discusses production of leather in the Netherlands, (including development of the tanning industry, German influence, and specialization), production and consumption of the various classes, and foreign trade, particularly imports from and exports to the United States.—*F. J. Warne.*

629. UNSIGNED. The balance of international payments of the United States in 1928. *Annalist.* 33(858) Jun. 28, 1929: 1155-1157, 1178.—This is a summary of the analysis of the Department of Commerce of the various items which entered in 1928 into this country's balance of payments with foreigners.—*H. L. Reed.*

630. UNSIGNED. Innen- und Aussenhandel. [Foreign and domestic commerce.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U.S.S.R.* 8(10) May 1929: 39-44.—The Special Commission on Rationalization of Foreign Trade of the Council for Work and Defense has been active in increasing the syndicalization of industries under conditions made favorable by the creation of state trusts. This policy has been adopted in order to prevent the possibility of special interests interfering with the present plan of foreign trade, and to restrict the syndicates to wholesale trade, leaving retail distribution to cooperative organizations. As high as a 52% increase has been made in the concentration of specific industries.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

631. UNSIGNED. Poland's commercial treaties. *Polish Economist.* 4(2) Feb. 1929: 44-48.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

632. WAY, E. I. Motion pictures in Japan, Philippine Islands, Netherlands, East Indies, Siam, British Malaya, and French Indo-China. *U. S. Bur. of Foreign & Dom. Commerce. Trade Infor. Bull.* #634. 1929: pp. ii + 27.—The group of countries embraced in this bulletin received 31%, or more than 16,000,000 feet, of American motion picture films exported to the Far East in 1928. The six countries represent a combined population of 160,000,000 with about 1,720 motion-picture theatres. American pictures are popular in these countries notwithstanding keen foreign competition, particularly from Japan. This bulletin presents a review of the production, distribution, and exhibition of motion pictures in these six countries, with emphasis on American films. Each country offers problems peculiar to its own, and needs to be considered individually and studied thoroughly by the American exporter.—*F. J. Warne.*

633. WEHRLE, EMIL. Spaniens neueste Wirtschaftspolitik. Ein Beitrag zur Problematik des ökonomischen Nationalismus. [Spain's recent economic policies. A contribution to the problem of economic nationalism.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53(3) Jun. 1929: 67-

98.—The national economic policy of Spain in recent years has been toward greater protectionism. A brief summary of recent regulations involving tariffs, subsidies, foreign capital, etc., is given. There is some analysis of particular industries which depend on this protectionist policy. Its general effect has been somewhat obscured by a long series of excellent harvests since 1914. Much new capitalistic activity seems to be growing up which is strongly nationalist in character, and the sentiment for tariff protection is so strong that reform will be slow and will come only as a response to pressure from without. The new sentiment indicates the need for a new market analysis: Spain may be regarded as an outlet not for German products in general but for products of a specialized sort, and she must not be under-rated as the bridge to the South American world.—*Edith Ayres.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 56, 65, 86, 493, 630, 694, 728)

634. ELDER, ROBERT F. Reducing the costs of distribution. *Management Rev.* 18(6) Jun. 1929: 183-190.—The war period marks the turning point from a seller's to a buyer's market. Prices must be cut and reduced distribution costs are just as potent as production economies. Efficient distribution is a science of measurement of intangibles, but there is no reason why the same principles which have been so effective in the production field cannot be applied. Among the factors in distribution which must be evaluated are the following: (1) The market, its elasticity or inelasticity and the increase in unit cost of sales accompanying increased volume. If statistics are unavailable, the necessity for an estimate follows. (2) The position of the individual firm in the market must be determined. (3) Competition must be evaluated. How much are competitors expending? What forces are at work to increase or decrease consumption? Quotas are checked against past sales records. (4) Distribution costs must be studied. Styles, sales costs at different distances, by different methods or mediums, delivery costs, and the effectiveness of advertising must be analyzed. (5) The desires of the public and their ability to buy must be studied. Available statistics will throw light on the sales possibilities of different areas and classes. Sales records of past years, properly kept, offer a rich field for exhuming constructive ideas. Distribution costs may be cut by spending less money to sell the same volume or by increasing volume with no increase in total cost. The problem of distribution is complex and careful planning is essential. As the consumer learns to buy efficiently, distribution costs will be forced to bottom levels.—*K. E. Leib.*

635. HODGE, A. C. Mergers and marketing. *Amer. Manag. Assn., Marketing Executives' Ser.* #63. 1929: pp. 15.—A great deal of emphasis in recent mergers has been "placed on the increased economies and efficiency which can be obtained by a combination of business units in performing the functions of marketing." A classification is developed which is based on a study of some 200 recent mergers among manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and producers of services. The marketing advantages of each class are briefly discussed.—*F. E. Clark.*

636. JONES, J. H. Organized marketing in the coal industry. *Econ. Jour.* 30(154) Jun. 1929: 157-171.—The author explains the somewhat involved scheme of the Central Colliers Commercial Association, a cooperative coal producers organization in the Midland Counties of England, to stabilize conditions through the regulation of output and the payment of

export subsidies, said to be the most important British attempt of its kind since the days of the Newcastle Vend.—*R. F. Breyer*.

637. LININGER, F. F. The relation of the basic-surplus marketing plan to milk production in the Philadelphia milk shed. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #231. 1928: pp. 63.—During the first five years in which the basic-surplus plan of payment was in operation in the Philadelphia milk shed, the seasonal production of milk was "evened up." In this period there was a shift toward the production of proportionately more winter milk. In 1925, the seasonal variation in milk production was 31% less than in 1921. However, with the modification of the basic-surplus plan in 1926, there was a tendency to increase the seasonal variation—relatively more milk being produced in summer and less in winter. On many farms, the period of low production was shifted from October, November and December to July, August, and September, as a result of the effort to have cows freshen in the fall, at the beginning of the basic-surplus period. Under the basic-surplus plan, milk sold at the basic price varied with the distance from market. The surplus milk sold at a flat price regardless of where it was produced. Therefore, nearby farmers were penalized more for surplus milk than farmers in the more distant freight zones. A study of the methods of reducing spring and early summer production and of increasing fall and winter production in the Philadelphia milk shed indicated that 82% of the producers selling under the basic-surplus plan attempted to increase the basic amount by having cows freshen in the fall. Seventy per cent of the producers reported that they increased the feed in the fall in order to increase the basic amount. Twenty-seven per cent bought cows in the fall. On the other hand, in order to decrease the sales of surplus milk, 21% of the producers fed milk to farm animals, and 21% reported that cows were sold during the months following the basic period. With proper feeding practices, fall-freshened cows appear to be more efficient milk producers, that is, they produce milk at less cost per 100 pounds than spring-freshened cows. Thus, because there are more units of milk per cow and, therefore, less overhead costs per 100 pounds of milk, and despite the fact that the feed cost per unit of milk is relatively higher, fall-freshened cows are more profitable than spring-freshened cows.—*F. F. Lininger*.

638. LUCAS, D. B. and BENSON, C. E. The relative values of positive and negative advertising appeals as measured by coupons returned. *Jour. Applied Psychol.* 13(3) Jun. 1929: 274-300.—While the relative value of positive and negative advertising appeals has been a subject of constant controversy among psychologists and advertising executives, no conclusive findings based on scientific tests have previously been reported. D. B. Lucas of Rutgers University, and C. E. Benson of New York University have attempted to throw light on the problem by compiling the coupon returns of 117 pairs of advertisements featuring strongly contrasting positive and negative appeals. So far as possible, all factors other than the type of appeal were held constant. Each pair consisted of two advertisements of the same product from the same periodical, appearing at about the same time or season. Members of each pair were alike in size, use of illustrations, color, headlines, text, as well as position in the magazine. Data on actual coupon returns for each advertisement were secured through the cooperation of the manufacturers of the products tested. Types of products included tooth paste, breakfast food, food drink, sanitary articles and educational courses. The authors concluded that there was no outstanding tendency favoring either positive or negative type of appeal; that variations within the negative and positive types were more important than differences between the

types. These conclusions were based primarily on the fact that of 117 tests the positive appeal led in coupon returns in 57 cases; the negative appeal in 57 cases, while in three cases the returns were equal. The authors define the types of appeal: "The positive appeal is intended to stimulate the reader to the attainment of something desirable." "The negative appeal strives to lead the reader away from an annoying situation."—*A. H. Johnson*.

639. PALMER, JAMES L. Marketing raw materials. *Chem. Markets.* 24(6) Jun. 1929: 597-600.—The article discusses the factors influencing the marketing of raw materials, and stresses the points wherein raw material marketing differs from selling consumers' goods. The important aspects covered are as follows: (1) Most raw material products are standardized, and must meet definite specifications: hence rational appeals, facts and reason prevail, rather than "clever selling." (2) Competition tends to be on the price basis: hence important factors are economy in manufacture and distribution, and reputation for service. (3) Demand is relatively inelastic: hence, price cutting by one firm results in a lower price level for the industry, without the corresponding increase in volume. Greater cooperation among manufacturers is urged. (4) Distribution is a relatively important item in marketing raw materials: hence market areas and distribution costs should be carefully studied. There is a temptation to expand sales volume without regard to cost. Studies in selective selling are urged in order to distinguish between profitable and unprofitable business. In general, the author notes a tendency toward cooperation and consolidation in order to stabilize supply and price and to eliminate unethical trade practices.—*A. H. Johnson*.

640. PEI, M. A. Mass production and mass distribution. *Atlantica.* 7(4) May 1929: 59-62.—Mass production, the great problem of the past, has been successfully solved. Its solution created a new problem,—mass distribution. Present methods of distribution result in waste of over \$8,000,000,000 per year. Rationalization of marketing demands the elimination of the petty distributor. Chain stores are performing the task. The ten leading chain companies do a business exceeding \$2,000,000,000 per year,—5% of the total annual retail business of the country. Studies of the Department of Commerce indicate that 9 out of every 10 retail business enterprises are doomed to failure. Chain stores have already embarked extensively in the manufacture of the products they retail. The logical outcome of the rationalization of distribution would be completely self-sufficient enterprises combining the features of horizontal and vertical integration.—*H. Delson*.

641. SCHMALZ, CARL N. and BLACKETT, O. W. Standard departmental stock-sales ratios for department stores; fall season. *Mich. Business Studies.* 2(4) Jun. 1929: 1-87.—This study is a continuation of an earlier study published as 1(4) of the same series. The earlier study presented standard first-of-month stocks and stock-sales ratios for department stores during the spring months. This study presents similar data for the fall months. In addition a new measure of stock performance is proposed. Rules for using the standard figures are given and the statistical methods used to obtain them are explained in full.—*O. W. Blackett*.

642. SEEDORF, W. Beiträge zur landwirtschaftlichen Marktlehre in Deutschland. [Agricultural marketing in Germany.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 69(6) 1929: 789-814.—The production and distribution of agricultural products has changed a great deal since the days of self-sufficing economy. Producers and consumers are being separated more and more, requiring the services of many middlemen to bridge the gap. It is necessary to study this process to illuminate what is

"happening in the dark," to quote from Professor Macklin's book. The problem in marketing is to study the consuming habits and demands of people, transportation, trade practices, and especially prices and the price relationships between producer and consumer. American methods of research and practice have been emulated in Germany. The flow of commodities from producer to consumer has been made the subject of special study. Accurate statistics of consumption, production, shipments and receipts by small areas are necessary. Factors which affect the flow of commodities are the ease of transport, marketing practices, the number of consumers, their demands, as well as their geographical distribution. Early studies in marketing in Germany were of general interest and emphasized foreign trade. The author's Institute has directed its efforts to the study of domestic problems, particularly the surpluses and deficits of various economic regions and the flow of commodities from one to the other. One of the major problems is to get research knowledge to those in the field.—*George S. Wehrwein.*

643. STEFLER, C. W. The voluntary chain—its growth and significance. *Trade Winds.* 8 (6) Jun. 1929: 11-14.—The past three years have seen astounding growth of voluntary chains. The latest estimates are that 400 exist with a membership nearly equaling that of the chain systems themselves. The essential difference between the two types of chains is that the voluntary chain is an organization of independent wholesalers or retailers under voluntary cooperative control. There are three types of such chains, those consisting entirely of retailers, those of many retailers grouped about one wholesaler, and those bringing both wholesalers and retailers into a single organization. Such organizations, by permitting centralized management principles, massed buying, massed advertising and massed selling should not only do away with much of the existing waste in distribution, but permit the independent to maintain his "cherished identity."—*Willard L. Thorp.*

644. TUCKER, C. K. The cost of handling fluid milk and cream in country plants. *Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Station. Bull.* #473. Jan. 1929: pp. 119.—Detailed operating costs and the volume of products were obtained from 83 milk plants in the New York milk shed for the year 1925. Of these plants 38 shipped raw milk in 40 quart cans; 33 plants shipped pasteurized milk; 10 plants shipped pasteurized cream, and two plants made milk products. The factors which affected the cost of milk most were volume of milk per plant, amount of investment in plant and equipment, arrangement of the plant for efficient use of labor, seasonal receipts of milk, and methods of refrigeration. More than one-third of the operating costs of the four types of plants was for labor; more than one-fourth was for land, buildings and equipment; and supplies made up about one-fifth. Labor was the largest item of cost of operation. Since labor was the principal item of cost, the efficient use of labor tended to reduce costs. Cooling and bottling milk were expensive single operations.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

645. UNSIGNED. The automobile and the village merchant. *Illinois Univ. Bur. Business Research. Bull.* #19. pp. 42.—This study is based on personal interviews by members of the marketing staff and graduate and undergraduate students in marketing courses at the University of Illinois. "Speaking generally, the sales of village merchants in Illinois have decreased, although this decrease seems to be much less than is popularly supposed." Part I considers the factors that influence sales in village stores. Part II *Sales Trends in Village Stores*, considers among other things trends by size of village and lines of merchandise. An appendix gives a number of the investigators' reports.—*Fred E. Clark.*

646. UNSIGNED. Report on the marketing of wheat, barley, and oats in England and Wales. *Gr. Brit. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries. Econ. Ser.* #18. 1928: pp. 206.—This report gives the results of a detailed investigation into the marketing of wheat, barley, and oats, and covers practically all phases of this difficult subject. Organization of producers seems necessary to reduce the number of independent sellers on the market, to ensure orderly marketing and avoid the seasonal depression in prices which usually occurs in the early months of each cereal year. To meet the needs of modern industrial conditions, manufacturers require that grain be delivered in large quantities of uniform quality. Home-produced grain is at a disadvantage compared with the standardized products arriving from abroad unless standardized. A standardization policy for home-produced grain must be developed to suit the conditions obtaining here. Lines of possible development are set forth in the report. There is room for cooperation between farmers, merchants, manufacturers and consumers. (Eighteen tables are presented.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

647. WALKER, J. F. Some factors affecting the marketing of wool in Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, England and France. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #124. Jun. 1929: pp. 82.—Observations of the status of the sheep industry and the wool-marketing practices in these countries show some points of striking similarity including the adaptation of the industry to local conditions, general interest in the matter of better preparation of the clip, crystallization of the sentiment for classing in centrally located warehouses, necessity for improving the methods of disposing of the clip, and general progress of cooperative marketing of wool. This bulletin develops all of these subjects and reviews the active interest in the sheep industry which is being shown by the governments of all the countries studied. Appendices contain extracts from regulations, trade forms, etc., and a short list of literature is cited.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

648. NARENDRA NATH SARKAR. The Calcutta stock exchange. *Jour. Bengal Nall. Chamber of Commerce.* 3 (2) Dec. 1928: 88-93.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

649. SMITH, C. F. Early history of the London stock exchange. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (2) Jun. 1929: 206-216.—"Though the Stock Exchange, as a definitely organized body, was not founded until 1773, it had been in existence in the sense of a continuous and organized market for dealing in securities for about a century before that date." It developed with the growth of joint stock companies for carrying on trade and industry. At the end of the seventeenth century there were 140 joint-stock companies with a total capital of £4,250,000. Dividends fluctuated widely, which encouraged speculation. A class of brokers had grown up and regular quotations of prices of the principal stocks were published. Transactions were at first carried on in the Royal Exchange, but growth and opposition to methods used led to carrying on this business in neighboring streets known as "Change Alley." The first act passed to exercise control over brokers came in 1697. This and later acts, that of 1733 being of special significance, "appear to have been called forth by the public attention drawn to dealings in securities by the commercial crises and financial difficulties of the time which manifested themselves in the growth of speculation." In spite of attacks and legislation stock-broking was establishing itself. There was no more legis-

lation after 1733 and attempts to control brokers relaxed. By 1761 a group of brokers attempted to organize themselves with a view to excluding others. Unsuccessful in this they established what was for the first time formally described as the Stock Exchange. At first the Exchange was open to all who were prepared to pay sixpence a day, but with an increase in respectability and volume of business organization was tightened. In 1802 membership regulations were made. "Thus by the period when the great demands for capital to finance the inventions of the 'Industrial Revolution' arose, the Stock Exchange had become a fully developed organization—a 'market for capital' capable of meeting the demands upon it from home and foreign sources, a fact which had no inconsiderable influence in the raising of London to the position of monetary center of the world."—*Lawrence Smith.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 980, 993)

650. BISHOP, A. L. Auto insurance on instalment plan. *Jour. Amer. Insurance.* 6(6) Jun. 1929: 21-23.—Though the instalment plan has long been used in industrial, group and ordinary life insurance in the form of weekly or monthly payments, it is comparatively new in automobile insurance. Particularly for public liability and property damage forms, the instalment plan is desirable since it makes possible the taking out of insurance for these lines by those not otherwise financially able to do so.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

651. CONSTABLE, WILLIAM J. Massachusetts compulsory automobile liability insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 15(32) May 1929: 171-190.—Experience under the Massachusetts compulsory automobile insurance law for the year 1927 indicated that it was necessary to advance premium rates and to readjust the relations of rates for different classes of cars and territories. Political considerations forced the resignation of the Commissioner of Insurance, who took no action on the proposed new rates. The Acting Commissioner of Insurance, later, in accordance with a court order, approved rates which represented a net increase in rate level of 6.1%.—*Ralph H. Blanchard.*

652. CUNNEEN, TERENCE F. The relation of the insurance department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the casualty insurance business. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 1(32) May 24, 1929: 236-242.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

653. LORDI, LUIGI. Le dichiarazioni false nell'assicurazione sulla vita. [False declarations in life insurance.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale.* 26(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 465-475.—The author deals with the question whether an insurance company may or may not contest the truth of the answers made by the insured persons to the questions contained in the application for insurance and annul the policy if these are recognized as false or incomplete. He makes a comparison with German, French, and American theory and practice, concluding that the policies of the Italian companies may be contested because of false or obviously incomplete answers. The author hopes that a law may be passed in Italy introducing non-contestability, especially when some years have elapsed after the issuance of the insurance.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

654. UNSIGNED. Automobile accident facts. *Commonwealth.* 5(15) Apr. 9, 1929: 54-64.—This is a study of compensation received as a result of automobile accidents occurring in San Francisco, Alameda, and Los

Angeles Counties during the calendar year 1927, conducted by the Research Service of the Commonwealth Club of California, Samuel C. May, Director. Of 412 fatal cases upon which information could be obtained, compensation was received in 71, or approximately 17%. If the basis for percentage consisted of all fatal accident cases, irrespective of whether they were given court trial, a total of 762, it could be said that compensation was recovered in 9% of the fatal accident cases. The Research Service concludes that in at least one-fourth to one-third of the fatal cases where no compensation was received, financial irresponsibility on the part of the person causing the accident seems to be the controlling factor.—*Eliot G. Mears.*

655. ZWIEDINECK-SÜDENHORST, OTTO von. Morbiditätsstatistik in der Krankenkassenverwaltung. [Sickness statistics in the sickness insurance institution.] *Zeitschr. f. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 29(2) Apr. 1929: 150-164.—This discussion deals with two major technical considerations in the experience data of sickness insurance institutions: (1) the accurate computation of the "exposed to risk" and (2) the preparation of the seven different statistical ratios deduced from the basic data. Since Bleicher's *Frankfurter Krankheitstafeln in Beiträge zur Statistik der Stadt Frankfurt a.M.*, (4) 1900, the following ratios have been in current use in German sickness insurance statistical practice: (1) cases of sickness per 1,000 life-years exposed, i.e., the ordinary "morbidity rate"; (2) cases of sickness per sick person; (3) sick persons per 1,000 life-years exposed; (4) days of sickness per 1,000 life-years exposed; (5) days of sickness per sick person; (6) days of sickness per sick case; (7) days of sickness per member-day. Much the same plan was used by Paul Mayet in his analysis of the sickness experience of the Sick Benefit Society for Leipzig and suburbs some years ago. The student of sickness statistics should read Bleicher, Mayet and Prinzing *Die zukünftigen Aufgaben der Gesundheitsstatistik in his Sozialhygiene*, (1) Karlsruhe, 1920.—*E. W. Kopf.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entry 983)

656. HECKE, WILHELM. Sozialversicherung und die Probleme der Fürsorge. [Social insurance and welfare problems.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 40(11) Jun. 1, 1929: 209-213.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

657. LEDERER, MAX. The reform of social insurance in Austria. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(6) Jun. 1929: 797-828.—The inflation period in Austria led to the complete collapse of both the financial resources and the organization of the old insurance institutions, with the result that the young Austrian republic found it necessary to build an entirely new system, which approached completion during the years 1926-28. There are in reality three separate systems, one applying to 229,000 employees, another affecting 1,200,000 industrial and manual workers, and a third affecting 550,000 agricultural and forestry workers. Employees' insurance includes sickness, accidents, and superannuation, details of contributions and benefits of which are given. Unemployment insurance is merged with that for industrial workers. Total contributions represent 13.8% of the basic salaries and amounted to about 48 million shillings in 1928. Expenditures amounted to 24,000,000 shillings for insurance benefits proper, 2,000,000 for extended curative treatment, and 1,800,000 for administration. The sum of 19,500,000 shillings was set aside for a reserve fund. Workers' insurance follows the same line as employees' insurance. The maximum cash benefit in case of sickness is 5.4 shillings per day for 52 weeks, and accident pensions are proportional to the loss of working capacity, a

full monthly pension being 20 times the basic daily wage. The new feature of the workers' insurance law is the provision for invalidity and old age. Disability pensions are paid when earning power is reduced by two-thirds and old age pensions at age 65 for both sexes. Social insurance for agricultural workers is similar, with the difference that sickness funds are independent units with not less than 500 members to a fund, and they fix their own assessments. The whole system is more on a pay-as-you-go basis than on an actuarial reserve basis. In conclusion, the new system provides considerably higher benefits than the old system, (about twice the amount in the case of old age pensions), and is in full conformity with the decisions of the 1925 and 1927 sessions of the International Labor Conference.—*P. J. Haegy.*

658. MACDERMOT, J. H. Health insurance. *Canad. Medic. Assn. Jour.* 20 (4) Apr. 1929: 389-404; (5) May 1929: 513-517.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

659. RECKZEH. Ausdehnung der Unfallversicherung auf Berufskrankheiten. [The extension of accident insurance to occupational diseases.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (17) Apr. 26, 1929: 706-709.—Reckzeh gives a résumé of the second Federal Insurance Law, which provides insurance against the various occupational diseases. The list of diseases includes: lead, sulphur, phosphorus, mercury, arsenic and benzol poisoning; carbon monoxide and other gaseous substances; and chronic skin irritants such as paraffin, rhus, tar and anthracene.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

660. UNSIGNED. Good arguments but bad plan. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19 (2) Jun. 1929: 154.—Commendation for the Wisconsin committee report on old age pensions, but criticism for the weak law subsequently passed.—*L. R. Guild.*

661. UNSIGNED. Workmen's compensation in the United States as of January 1, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 98-117.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

662. WICKE. Die Unfallversicherung der gewerblichen Arbeiter in Oesterreich. [Accident insurance of industrial workers in Austria.] *Berufsgenossenschaft.* 45 (19) Oct. 1928: 433-439.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 675, 831)

MONEY

(See also Entries 202, 236, 680)

663. BACHMAN, G. Gold standard in Switzerland. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (2) Jun. 1929: 198-205.—The dissolution of the Latin Monetary Union made necessary the nationalization of the monetary system of Switzerland. The restoration of monetary stability by various countries in 1924 and later pointed the way to Switzerland. On June 17, 1925, the National Bank announced a policy of keeping gold within the gold points and of facilitating the export of gold under restrictions. A decree of 1914 made notes of the National Bank legal tender and inconvertible. Because of the artificial monetary conditions in other countries a complete restoration of the gold standard, with the free international movement of gold, might cause the loss of gold to the Bank. The National Bank desires legislation that will delegate to it the power to convert its notes either into old coin, gold bullion or gold exchange, as its discretion may dictate. Only in this manner can it meet its responsibility for maintaining the stability of the currency. Such power should be conferred on the Bank along with the repeal of the 1914 legislation.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

664. HAYOIS, L. La crise monétaire et la Bourse. [The monetary crisis and the Bourse.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 14 (3) Jun. 1929: 463-482.—Speculation on the Belgian Bourse resulting from the monetary depreciation was accentuated by the addition of those who had lost through the depreciation to the ranks of the habitual speculators. The quick adjustment of the value of shares to the changing value of the money unit, which was even anticipatory, increased the buying of shares, not for the dividends, but for appreciation in value. The supply of money increased faster than the price level creating a surplus which was attracted to the Bourse. The speculative movement continued after the stabilization in Oct. 1926, because of the continuing excess supply of money which was attracted to the Bourse. The fact that making one exchange on the Bourse costs 1% in fees and taxes while the rate of dividend return on 851 stocks was 2.45% of their Jan. 1, 1929, value is beginning to bring about more normal conditions.—*C. Whitney.*

665. SAKAROW, R. Die Stabilisationsanleihe Bulgariens. [The stabilization loan of Bulgaria.] *Südöstliche Warte.* 1 (1) Jan. 1929: 38-42.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 676, 731)

666. PANTULU, V. RAMADAS. Cooperative banking in India. *Indian Rev.* 30 (6) Jun. 1929: 385-390.—Cooperative banks if fully developed are capable of economically reconstructing rural India. The debt ridden peasantry must be reorganized, and causes of uneconomical borrowing removed. Care should be taken to insure peasants against loss of land, and they should be financially accommodated. These remedies resolve themselves into one essential factor, the supply of capital and credit for the agriculturist, to be given by means of a sound and stable financial structure. This should serve as a permanent link between agriculture and the money market. The vicissitudes of farming make rural credits impossible for the commercial bank, which fact has brought into being the money lender whose financial accommodations are ruinous. Since 1882 attempts were made by the Government devising systematic methods for agricultural financing. Cooperative banking in India got its start in 1904 with the passing of the Cooperative Societies Act. This act was improved and augmented in 1912. "Steps are now being taken . . . to establish a Central Land Mortgage Bank in each province to finance the existing land mortgage banks. They are to raise funds by debentures and lend to the rural population." Cooperative banks should "stamp out usury and raise the peasant from depths of despair." "Organize and finance the farmers of India and it will no longer be a land of want and waste."—*Henry Sanders.*

667. TOPHAM, A. F. The Companies act, 1928, in relation to banking. *Jour. Inst. Bankers.* 50 (4) Jun. 1929: 363-374.—This lecture emphasizes the increased publicity requirements imposed upon banks by the Companies Act of 1928.—*H. L. Reed.*

668. UNSIGNED. Good cheer for national banks. *U. S. Investor.* 40 (22) Jun. 1, 1929: 1-3.—The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Worcester County (Mass.) National Bank Case requires national banks taking over trust companies or trust departments to secure from the state courts, in each case, a series of appointments as executor or trustee. This is a serious blow to the national banking system, for many national banks now will take over the trust company charter and operate under it, retiring from the national system. In states which are more liberal than Massachusetts in this respect, if the law permits, a national bank may take over a trust company and

automatically assume its executorships and trustee-ships. The national banking system is, however, in danger again from competition with state banks. A second McFadden Act is necessary, to liberalize the national banking law further.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

CREDIT

(See also Entry 838)

669. PITIGLIANI, FAUSTO. *Prestiti a lungo termine nell'organizzazione bancaria sovietica. [Long term credit in the Soviet banking organization.] Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 38 (2) May 1929: 137-144.—This is a survey of the development of the financial system created by the Soviet Government for short and long term financing. The strictly governmental organization for the granting of credit has given place to a more elastic system answering more fully to the financial requirements of the country. The total capital loaned by the banking organization has greatly increased during the past few years; for the fiscal year 1926-1927 it amounted to 4,480,000 rubles, while the total budget of the Soviet banks increased from 5,395,300,000 in 1925-1926 to 7,326,300,000 rubles in 1926-1927. A special bank for long term loans was created by the decree of June, 1928. This new institution has taken over the activity of the department for long term loans of the USSR Bank for Commerce and Industry and all the long term loans of the Electro Bank and of the Municipal Bank. With this reform the different investment activities have been concentrated in a single organization. The resources of the new bank are to be supplied by the industries, by the State, and by foreign and internal borrowing. Parallel with the central credit system a system of local municipal banks has developed: these are chiefly interested in financing the building industry. Because of the shortage of housing, which is a serious economic problem in Russia, the Government has permitted private building enterprises and has sought the assistance of foreign capital. On the whole the financial development in Soviet Russia shows a marked coming back to the principles and forms of the capitalist system.—*A. Pini.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 669, 735, 744, 801)

670. BRUIJNE, E. de. *Het Nederlandsche Spaarbankwesen. [Savings banks in the Netherlands.] Maandblad v. het Boekhouden.* 35 (414) Feb. 1, 1929: 174-176.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

671. CARNELUTTI, FRANCESCO. *Nuove osservazioni sul rischio del cambio in caso di inadempimento del debito in moneta estera. [The risk of exchange fluctuations in the case of debts payable in foreign money.] Riv. del Diritto Commerciale.* 27 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 46-51.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

672. FISHER, CLYDE OLIN. *Small loans problem: Connecticut experience. Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (2) Jun. 1929: 181-197.—In 1919 Connecticut adopted the Uniform Small Loans Act, sanctioned by the Russell Sage Foundation after a study of the problem of remedial loans. This law permits licensed companies to exact a charge of 3½% monthly on unpaid balances up to a maximum of three hundred dollars. Loans are secured by chattel mortgages and wage liens. This law is designed to protect the necessitous borrower from the traditional loan shark. Apparently this has been done in Connecticut. The question is whether or not this high rate of interest is necessary for the attainment of the desired end. The absence of official information makes it difficult to answer this question

finally for Connecticut, but a great deal of evidence points to serious doubt of the necessity for such a rate. The licensed companies have grown to the number of 128 and the loans aggregated nearly six million dollars in 1928. The growth of companies has been uneven throughout the state. More data should be made available by the Banking Department as to the earnings of these companies; the number of companies should be limited and the overhead cost of making this type of loan thus cut down; the misleading and seductive advertising of the companies should be outlawed.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

673. ULMER, HENRI. *Quelques données concernant l'épargne en France depuis la guerre. [Some facts about saving in France since the war.] Jour. Soc. Stat. de Paris.* 70 (6) Jun. 1929: 185-210.—The author describes the growth of French savings in a number of categories for which statistics are available. (1) Bank deposits have increased about as fast as the note circulation. (2) The excess of savings bank deposits over withdrawals has been very large every year since 1919, whereas it was frequently a deficiency before the war. Monthly data show this to have decreased during the latter half of 1928 due to the flow of funds into long term loans after stabilization. (3) Statistics of the excess of insurance premiums over sums paid to insured persons are indicative of the growth of a loan fund. After stagnation between 1923 and 1926 there was an increase in 1927 and 1928. (4) Investments of the *Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations* and those funds managed by it increased from 350 million fr. in 1913 to 6 billion fr. in 1927, of which 5 billion was for the account of savings banks. Most of this was invested in government bonds. (5) Statistics of the issue of transferable securities are poor. Detailed statistics are given from the best available sources for types of securities and the movements of the rate of interest. In general, state issues preponderated until 1924 after which the relative importance of stocks increased. Speculative habits, started in the inflation period, have not died down. (6) French foreign investments in the form of issues floated in France are small. At the present time France has returned to a normal condition.—*C. Whitney.*

674. UNSIGNED. *La protection de l'épargne et l'organisation du crédit du point de vue socialiste. [The (French) Socialist attitude toward safeguarding savings and organizing credit.] Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (415) Jun. 10, 1929: 472-490.—An exposition, classification and analysis of the comprehensive bill recently presented in the French Chamber of Deputies by the Socialist group, to cover the protection of savings and the organization of the credit mechanism.—*B. Benedict.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 501, 680)

675. COPELAND, MORRIS A. *Special purpose indexes for the equation of exchange for the United States, 1919-1927. Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (166) Jun. 1929: 109-122.—For a study of time relations in the equation of exchange, it is necessary to have indexes of the items in the equation constructed especially for the purpose and so designed that the measurement of M and V is independent of the measurement of P and T . Such indexes are offered here. M and M' of Fisher's equation are combined, the basic data on M' being demand deposits of member banks at dates of call corrected for float and net demand deposits at the end of each month. $MV + M'V'$ is represented by debits to individual accounts in 141 centers. These debits include check payments and

cash withdrawals from banks. (About 50% of all cash payments involve such withdrawals.) The monthly data on $M+M'$ and $MV+M'V'$ are corrected to agree with more accurate annual estimates. Series of p 's and t 's and pt 's are corrected not only annually, but also to make each p times the corresponding t =the appropriate pt where data permit. An approximation to Fisher's ideal formula is used. To P times T is added R . R includes tax, dividend, and interest payments; loans paid off; capital flotations; insurance premium collections; etc. Present monthly data represent about one-third of all $PT+R$. R is nearly half as great as PT , but information about it is particularly incomplete. Under the ideal formula P and T are not empirically independent of each other. The trend of M (and consequently of V) is affected in recent years by the substitution of time for demand deposits to perform certain cash functions.—*Morris A. Copeland*.

676. EDIE, L. D. The 1928 hearings on the Strong bill. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37(3) Jun. 1929: 340-354.—The article discusses the problems raised by and the testimony of witnesses before the committee holding hearings on the Strong bill which proposes that the Federal Reserve System should maintain a stable gold standard, promote stability in commerce and industry and stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar. According to Cassel, price stabilization should be the main objective of the Federal Reserve System. Many witnesses believed that the plan meant the abandonment of the gold standard, instead of only a greater degree of management. Confusion also reigned in interpretations of the meaning of "stability." Accurate definitions of "stability" should be included in the bill. Objections raised to stabilization were the difficulty of preventing fluctuations in the general price index when there occurred a sharp fluctuation in a few commodities or in a major group, the alleged inability of a central bank to control demand for credit because of the inelasticity of such demand or to prevent the draining of its resources away from commerce into the stock market, and international difficulties. Critics forget that absolute stability is not required. There are great difficulties in the way of stabilizing business and prices at the same time. Effective stabilization can be accomplished only by international action. If stabilization of the purchasing power of gold by international agreement among central banks is impracticable, the United States should either abolish the gold standard or give up the hope of stabilizing the dollar.—*Charles S. Tippetts*.

677. PURVES, C. M. Index numbers of prices farmers pay for commodities purchased. *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ.* Aug. 1928: pp. 24.—This is the first fairly comprehensive index of retail prices paid by farmers at country stores throughout the United States and is intended to supplement the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index of prices received by farmers for the products they sell at country markets. Similar methods of construction permit the direct comparison between the two indexes to obtain the relative purchasing power of a unit of the farmer's product in exchange for a unit of things usually bought by farmers. In recent years prices paid by farmers have averaged about 155% of the average prices in the period 1910-1914. Prices received by them have averaged 130 to 140% of prewar prices indicating a relative purchasing power of an average unit of farm production in exchange for a unit of goods usually bought of about 85 to 90% of what it was before the war. Separate indexes for different groups of commodities show that prices paid for goods used for production purposes are not now as high in relation to prewar prices as are prices of goods bought for use in the farm home.—*L. H. Bean*.

678. UNSIGNED. Wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries, 1923 to March, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 258-261.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 16, 18, 21)

679. HUBERMAN, S. ГУБЕРМАН, С. Проблемы конъюнктуры в условиях монополистического капитализма. [The problem of business cycles under conditions of monopolistic capital.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии*. 28(4) 1928: 21-74.—The article is divided into two parts: The first deals with the contemporary structure of capital, as joint stock capital, the second is an explanation of cyclical fluctuations under monopolistic capitalism. Business enterprises with large fixed capital are very sensitive to competition, price oscillations and changes of profit rates. This situation gives rise to cartels and trusts, eliminating competition. The joint-form of enterprises modifies their relations to the banks, which become not merely creditors but even proprietors of the enterprises. Comparing the theories of capital held by Hilferding and Fin-Enotaiievsky, the author adopts Hilferding's thesis according to which banking capital may change into industrial capital. The author analyzes the conditions of the price level under a monopoly system and the influences of cyclical fluctuations on prices, and considers the questions as to the relations between monopoly and cyclical fluctuations, the movement of real wages in the different cyclical phases and the crisis under monopolistic and "classic" capitalism.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg*.

680. PIGOU, A. C. The monetary theory of the trade cycle. *Econ. Jour.* 39(154) Jun. 1929: 183-194.—Several points of Hawtrey's *Trade and Credit* call for discussion. One of Hawtrey's main theses is that the trade cycle is "a purely monetary phenomenon." The argument is this: so long as the sum-total of purchasing power remains fixed, consumers' outlay (investment and consumables) will equal consumers' income; provided therefore that this sum is kept constant, the trade cycle will disappear. But consumers' income (MV) may be modified not only by an alteration in the volume of currency (M) but also by its velocity (V)—i.e., the number of times in a year that a representative unit of currency becomes consumers' income and outlay. Consumers' income and outlay are derivative concepts, built upon the concept of real income (R). If the banking authorities control the volume of bank credit so as to keep the price level (P) stable despite variations of V , industrial fluctuations will not be eliminated, for constancy in P implies constancy in MV/R but not in R . But even if Hawtrey's arguments were correct, it would mean no more than that variations in the volume of credit are a necessary condition of the trade cycle. In order to prove that the trade cycle is a purely monetary phenomenon, it would have to be established that non-monetary factors do not operate on the trade cycle at all. Hawtrey recognizes this, and thus deprives his thesis of all significant content.—*A. F. Burns*.

681. SIEGEL, OTTO. Das österreichische Institut für Konjunkturforschung. [The Austrian Institute for Business Forecasting.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(6) Jun. 1929: 468-470.—The aim pursued with the creation of the Austrian Institute of Business Forecasting consisted in the promotion of business stability at home and strengthening the confidence of foreign capital in Austria's economic future. The obstacles to the successful working of the Institute are found

mainly in the lack of reliable statistical data both for pre-war and post-war periods. The method followed by the institute in presenting and forecasting future business conditions consists in an adaptation of the Harvard method (three curves) to Austrian conditions.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 482, 559, 657, 662, 672, 852, 916, 919, 1000)

682. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Mexican labor in the United States: Valley of the South Platte, Colorado. *Univ. California Publ. in Econ.* 6(2) Jun. 1929: 95-235.—The expansion of acreage of sugar-beets, with heavy demands for hand laborers, and the curtailment of immigration of German-Russians since 1914, have resulted in the rise of the percentage of Mexican hand-workers between 1909 and 1927 from 9.4% to 59%, and the fall of German-Russians from 54.7% to 31.2%. The efforts of beet farmers and the sugar company to colonize Mexicans in northeastern Colorado have increased the number of families remaining there over the winter from 537 in 1921 to 2084 in 1927. The extension of credit by company or grower to Mexican beet laborers, the lack of education of Mexican children, the slowness of economic advance of the Mexicans, and the social isolation are described. In this area perhaps half the "Mexicans" are "Spanish-Americans," i.e., native born, Spanish-speaking persons from New Mexico and Southern Colorado. Description is given of their relations with both Mexicans from Old Mexico, and with Americans of North-European descent.—*Paul S. Taylor.*

683. UNSIGNED. Condition of agricultural workers in Spain. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(6) Jun. 1929: 868-871.—Agricultural workers are divided into two classes: Permanent workers engaged by the year, and daily workers. On the non-irrigated farms the area per permanent worker varies from 15 to 25 hectares depending on the area which can be worked by one pair of mules. The employment of the temporary workers is very seasonal with much unemployment during the slack season. Many of the workers live in villages and considerable time is frequently lost going to and from work. Wages are variable and depend on local conditions ranging from 4 to 8 pesetas a day and living accommodations. If food or supplies are included money wages are correspondingly lower.—*L. J. Norton.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 39, 866, 948)

684. HAYNES, HARRY W. Labour in South Africa. *Socialist Rev.* (41) Jun. 1929: 24-28.—The labor and socialist movement in South Africa at present is split by internal dissensions, which are hindering its path to power, already rocky because of the fact that three-fourths of the population are natives, Negroes and Asiatics, who normally would furnish the material for a labor and socialist movement but are disenfranchised and otherwise held down by the Anglo-Saxon element in power.—*B. Benedict.*

685. MAQUENNE, PAUL. Une tentative révolutionnaire: la démocratie économique allemande. [A revolutionary project: the German democratization of industry.] *Jour. des Econ.* 88 Jun. 15, 1929: 347-371.—There is no country, save the United States, where industrial concentration has become so marked

as in Germany. In October, 1927, 2,106 of some 12,000 corporations were *Konzerne*, representing 11,000,000,000 M capital out of 18,000,000,000 M capital for the whole. There were 31,937 industrial plants of over 50 workers each in 1927 as against 27,841 in 1926. In two years companies of less than 500,000 M capital decreased in number from 62% to 56% of the whole. Enterprises with over 50,000,000 M capital represent 35.5% of all German corporations. Against this concentration of capital the workers have organized great industrial trade unions, devoted with only slight amendment to the philosophy of Karl Marx. To them this great industrial concentration is the stage predicted by Marx which will usher in the Great Revolution and the triumph of the proletariat. A system of economic democracy, controlling industry by cooperation between management and workers, with supervision by the state, is considered by these Neo-Marxists to be the intermediate stage between capitalism and socialism. In this system, which is most pronounced in coal and potash, but is rapidly spreading to all fields, there is steady increase of state control at the expense of individual freedom and enterprise. More and more of the national income is devoted to the demands of the workers, the expenditures for social insurance amounting to 3,865,000,000 M in 1928.—*B. Benedict.*

686. TERBORGH, S. W. Sherman law and trade-union activities. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37(2) Apr. 1929: 203-224.—During the 35 years since the first application of the Sherman Act to trade unions, the government has instituted 30 equity suits and criminal prosecutions against labor, more than half of which have resulted in injunctions or convictions. There has also been a large though unascertainable number of private actions. Under the court decisions three classes of labor activities constitute unlawful restraints of interstate commerce. The first includes conspiracies which interfere with the operation of interstate carriers or the transportation of interstate goods regardless of intent. Concerted quitting of work by employees of transportation companies to improve their working conditions is excepted; sympathetic strikes and boycotts, however, are illegal. The second class includes conspiracies which seek to interfere with the marketing or installing of interstate commodities. There have been no exceptions to the ruling of the courts that boycotts directly affecting interstate goods are illegal. The third class includes certain conspiracies which restrain interstate commerce through interference with production of interstate commodities. Interference with production, however, is illegal only where there is an unlawful intent, such as the restriction in production of non-union coal for the purpose of protecting union producers, which was the charge against the miners in the Coronado case; in the absence of unlawful intent, the restraint is held to be indirect and incidental and beyond the provisions of the Sherman Act. The court decisions in these cases have been irrational from the point of view of proper public policy because they show only a slight correlation between the degree of injury to interstate commerce and illegality. Because certain acts which restrain commerce have been exempted as coming within the common law right of laborers to improve their conditions by concerted action, or as being outside the power of the Federal government to regulate production under the commerce clause, the courts have used two tests of illegality other than those of actual restraint: motive and "directness" of restraint. The test of motive is a rational one. The test of "directness" of restraint, however, is irrelevant to the protection of interstate commerce and so vague as to invite confusion, uncertainty and arbitrariness. The courts should either hold illegal all combinations the purpose of which is to restrain commerce, and exclude labor unions altogether, or

they should hold illegal all combinations the acts of which in effect constitute unreasonable restraint of trade.—*Edna Cers.*

687. UNSIGNED. The representation and organization of agricultural workers. *League of Nations Studies & Reports. Ser. K.* (8) 1928: pp. 207.—This study was prepared by the International Labour Office for the use of the International Labour Conference at its 10th Session, in response to a previous resolution. The study is chiefly confined to an assembling of facts. The material has been drawn from two sources—the records of the International Labour Organization and the League of Nations and special information obtained from workers' organizations, especially from agricultural workers' organizations. The study falls into three parts: (1) An inquiry into representation of agricultural workers in the International Labour Organization, drawing attention to recent arrangements which may have the result of concentrating the discussion of agricultural matters within the Organization to a body which could act in an advisory capacity to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. (2) An inquiry into the definition of an agricultural worker showing that we have no precise definitions of what constitutes an agricultural worker, but that in general they can have a wide application; and outlining national legislation and practice, and the practice and opinion of workers' organizations. (3) An inquiry into the classification of agricultural workers and into international organizations of agricultural workers in a certain number of countries, bringing out the background and character of the trade union movement among agricultural workers, and showing how far it is of recent growth and how far linked up with the general trade union movements in each country.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

688. WEBER, ADOLF. Zum Begriff "Wirtschafts-demokratie." [Industrial democracy.] *Arbeitgeber.* 19(12) Jun. 15, 1929: 327-329.—The program of industrial democracy must be rejected. Yet the adherents of this scheme are right in so far as they insist that a spirit of cooperation between employers and employees is essential for the welfare of any industry. Institutions such as the workers' councils in Germany which are likely to further a spirit of cooperation should be devised and developed. All efforts in this direction will be fruitless unless workers recognize the importance which the initiative, the managerial ability and the responsibility of the entrepreneur have for their welfare.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 558, 789, 842, 847)

689. ANDERSON, GEORGE. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1928 (Australia). *Econ. Rec.* 4(7) Nov 1928: 279-301.—This amends the Act of 1904-1927 of the same title. It was introduced December 15, 1927, and became operative Aug. 13, 1928. It rests on broad principles and is so drawn as to prevent overlapping of federal and state jurisdiction; to extend the processes of conciliation and round-table conference as far as possible; to provide for observance of awards by both parties; and to give to the general body of trade unionists control of their own organization by means of secret ballot upon all major issues. All the important sections of the act are briefly summarized.—*G. G. Groat.*

690. DOAK, W. N. Consolidation from the railroad employees' viewpoint. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13(3) Jun. 1929: 406-424.—The national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and editor and manager of their monthly magazine after pointing out some of the difficulties which may

confront any form of consolidation, says, "Railroad labor has the gravest possible apprehension about the full protection of employees' rights to employment when consolidations take place. . . . It could never be conceded that, simply because a property passed from the ownership or operation of one person, firm or corporation to another, the men employed on such absorbed property should be displaced by employees on the property absorbing the line or lines. . . . Losses of employment, removal of homes and other probable consequences of consolidating facilities for the purpose of effecting economies in the production of service may result in serious and perhaps needless injury to railroad employees."—*F. J. Warne.*

691. UNSIGNED. Protection of railroad workers against removal of railroad shops and terminals. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 11-19.—During the past several years many railroads of the country, in the interest of economy and efficiency, have been moving their general shops or terminals to more central or advantageous locations. As a result some of the operating employees have had to move, a hardship to these particular employees, especially if they have established homes. Of decisions relating to such cases the most important in the United States up to the present time was rendered in the Texas & Pacific Railway Co. arbitration case, reported to the President by the Arbitration Board on April 20. The board found that the loss should be borne equally by the railroad and the employees; that the measure of the loss was the depreciation in the market value of the property involved due to removal of the terminal; and that the principle should be confined to homes of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, and baggagemen who were required by the conditions of the service to move their homes. At least three cases exist in which railroads have paid sums of money to their employees because of loss in property values to homes caused by removal of railroad shops or terminals. Relevant legislation has been passed in four states and in Canada. One type of legislation requires the railroad to notify or to obtain permission of the state public service commission to remove shops or terminals. A second type requires the railroads to reimburse their employees for losses due to such removal. Three states—Texas, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin—have the first type; Montana has the second. The legislature of Canada, in 1919, passed an act embodying both principles.—*E. E. Cummins.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 36, 1015)

692. BIEGELEISEN, B. Die Bewertung psychotechnischer Prüfungsergebnisse. [The appraisal of the results of psycho-technical tests.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 6(5) May 1929: 145-156.—The head of the psycho-technical institute in Cracow, Poland, in this article compares what he considers to be the six most significant methods of tabulating, charting, and interpreting the results of psychological tests. He makes use of the writings of numerous scientists of worldwide reputation and urges the adoption of a uniform system in order that data collected in different countries may be comparable.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

693. BURR, EMILY T. A way out for misfits. *Survey.* 62(2) Apr. 15, 1929: 119-121.—The author emphasizes the need for specialized training of young persons who are unable to assimilate the training of secondary schools. She calls particular attention to the Vocational Guidance Bureau in New York City as one of the outstanding agencies which is successfully meeting this condition. This bureau gives various recognized vocational tests to applicants in order to deter-

mine their aptitude for different kinds of work. The author cites specific cases of boys and girls who have been taken out of the schools, or who have been dropped out, and who have greatly benefited through the work of the agency.—*M. Richter.*

694. KNEELAND, NATALIE. The interview in training salespeople. Techniques for instruction based on errors, ratings, and service shopping reports. *Personnel Jour.* 8(1) Jun. 1929: 47-52.—This article outlines a procedure which has been worked out by the Research Bureau for Retail Training, University of Pittsburgh, for use by interviewers in talking with their salespeople about their ratings, their errors, and the reports made on this work by service shoppers. The article describes the difficulties which interviewers encounter in handling these personal talks and briefly summarizes the reactions. These reactions were studied, and a solution was reached which could be used as a basis for establishing a method whereby the interviewers could secure favorable results. Ten characteristics of a successful interview are listed. On the basis of the information secured by the method, the training procedure was divided into three phases: preparation for interviewing, the interview itself, and the follow up. Each phase is briefly outlined and supplemented by extracts to show the kind of information included in the study.—*M. Richter.*

695. TAYLOR, DON H. Intelligence of young printers. *Personnel Jour.* 8(1) Jun. 1929: 29-35.—The Otis Advanced Examination Form A was given to 1200 pre-apprentices and apprentices to pressmen and compositors in New York City. The median I.B.'s for pre-apprentices and for compositors' apprentices were almost the same, 92.98 and 91.80 respectively. The median for pressman's apprentices was 67.27. This group was older than the first two groups, hence further removed from school and under some disadvantage in taking the test. It seems, however, that intelligence is not a factor in the selection of a vocation as compositor, since all ranks of intelligence are represented and the median is normal. The pressmen's apprenticeship seems to appeal less to bright youths and more to dull youths.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

696. TREAT, KATHARINE. Tests for garment machine operators. *Personnel Jour.* 8(1) Jun. 1929: 19-28.—By means of a series of psychological tests a number of subnormal girls were graded for their ability to operate power machines in garment factories. The class was divided into two teams, and each girl was given an intelligence test measured by the Terman Revision of the Binet-Simon system. The girls were put through a course of 90 hours of training on the power machines and by means of selected tests were graded according to their scores. By comparing the scores of the teams a correlation formula was established, based on principles of recognized authorities. The method used in handling the information secured by the tests is described in detail in the article, and is supplemented by charts and tables. From the results of the tests the experimenters were able to ascertain the probable failures and successes.—*M. Richter.*

697. UNSIGNED. Measuring abstract intelligence in personnel work. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 7(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 69-92.—This is the first of a series of articles prepared by the staff of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration dealing with such traits as intelligence, honesty, introversion and extroversion, and with the significance of these characteristics in personnel work. The authors see an increasing emphasis upon tests of abstract intelligence in selecting applicants for employment. With some modifications the bureau of Public Personnel Administration has adopted E. L. Thorndike's definitions of (a) mechanical intelligence; (b) social intelligence, and (c) abstract intelligence. The present article concerns abstract intelligence.

The authors discuss various methods of testing this characteristic and compare the best known intelligence tests in considerable detail. They approve of the use of the "I.Q." method in testing the intelligence of children and subnormal adults, but they add, "unfortunately it has been much used also in indicating the abstract intelligence of adults not markedly subnormal mentally, causing misconceptions and other types of confusion."—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

698. VERNON, H. M. The effects of a bonus on the output of men engaged in heavy work. *Jour. Indus. Psychol.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 267-270.—The men whose output was studied were engaged in "blend pulling," or transporting cases of different kinds of tea in a tea-packing factory. The cases averaged 130 pounds in weight. When paid a straight day rate each man transported on a hand trolley about 156 cases a day. In the autumn of 1927 the work was time studied and the men were given a bonus for all cases transported in excess of a fixed minimum. By Feb., 1928 they had brought their average day's work up to 323 cases. It was found, however, that the work had become excessively fatiguing. At this juncture the management employed Mr. Vernon, a representative of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, to study the situation and try to determine what was wrong. Upon his advice the facilities for doing the work were rearranged in order to eliminate unnecessary exertion and the men were warned not to exceed a maximum limit of work. The average finally settled down to the transportation of from 302 to 320 cases a day and symptoms of excessive fatigue disappeared.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

699. WALTHER, LÉON. Technopsychology in a Swiss industry. *Personnel Jour.* 8(1) Jun. 1929: 1-18.—The article describes the application of industrial psychology to a Swiss industry more than a century old. The psychologists who made the study recognized the existing efficiency of the plant, the advanced age of the workers, and the absence of cooperation on the part of employees. Under these difficulties the factory was reorganized and studies of jobs in various departments were undertaken. The survey covered the dexterity of the personnel, the worker's environment, time and motion study, and occupational fatigue. Comparisons were then made with foremen's ratings and with standards secured by the *Institut J. J. Rousseau*. The article analyzes the tests and points out the value of improvements secured by technopsychological methods.—*M. Richter.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 981, 983, 994, 996, 1004, 1016)

700. EAVES, LUCILE. When chronic illness hits the wage-earner. *Survey.* 62(8) Jul. 15, 1929: 448-450.—Over two in five (40.9%) of the chronic patients located in the Boston Council Survey were in the productive middle years of life. About half the chronic patients found in 18 Boston hospitals on a given day were between 20 and 59 years of age, and the men outnumbered the women in a ratio of 134 to 100. Continued hospital treatment was recommended for about two-thirds of these chronic cases. Not only the economic burdens created by the long and costly care of these patients, but also the family loads which they have been forced to lay down must be borne by relatives, friends or public and private relief agencies. Statistics of cancer, heart and fracture cases are presented as examples showing the enormous cost of care for chronic sickness. Men and women over 60 years old suffer most from chronic disease, and with them this frequently results in old-age dependency. Thus 41.9% of the 4,316 patients located in the Boston

Council Survey were 60 years old or over, although in 1920 these upper age groups constituted only 7.5% of the city's population. A comparative study of dependent and independent groups of aged Boston citizens showed that all of the former were suffering from one or more forms of physical breakdown; while one-fourth of the latter had no ailments. Seven-eighths of the aged beneficiaries of social agencies and three-fifths of the old people supported by their own or family resources were suffering from physical complaints. Another Massachusetts study showed that only 2.8% of the aged almshouse inmates of the state were in good physical and mental health. A community program for dealing with chronic sickness should include educational propaganda aimed at prevention and early treatment; assistance in obtaining home medical care and nursing adapted to the peculiar needs of chronic patients; better supervision of nursing homes; and provision for hospitalization of persons of small means who should be given care in public institutions separate from almshouses.—*Lucile Eaves.*

701. HAMILTON, ALICE. Enameled sanitary ware manufacture. *Jour. Industrial Hygiene*. 11(5) May 1929: 139-153.—The author compares conditions in mixing enamel and enameling departments of 10 sanitary ware manufacturing plants in 1927 and 1928 with those in 1911 and 1912. The improvements found are: Enamel contains less lead and to an increasing extent is free from lead; there is less dust in the mills, and in enameling; work at the furnaces is much less heavy and somewhat less hot; washing facilities are adequate, sometimes luxurious; routine medical service has already been installed in 5 plants and about to be in a sixth; there is a low labor turn-over and careful attention to the individual workman. The evils remaining are: the lead content of enamel may still reach 10% or even exceed it; there is still far too much dust in mills where lead oxide is used; the enameler still works 6 to 8 hours with no pause and eats his lunch at his work-place, even in plants where lead enamel is used; dry sweeping is still universally used; medical examination (to detect lead poisoning in the early stages) is still lacking in many plants. In addition, conditions in ware cleaning departments of 9 plants, where silica sand is used, are satisfactory in only one plant, where the work is done automatically. Regular examination of employees has already been undertaken in three plants; two others are soon to follow. Proper protection of these men involves dust proof sandblast chambers, careful selection of helmets and respirators and periodic examination of employees.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

702. MCBIRNEY, ROBERT S. Reporting of occupational and industrial diseases. *Indus. Hygiene Bull.* 5(11) May 1929: 41-42, 44.—*E. E. Cummins.*

703. MARTLAND, HARRISON S. Occupational poisoning in manufacture of luminous watch dials. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 62-95.—On the basis of the studies made the author concludes that the diseases encountered were the result of the practice of pointing the brushes between the lips. In the case of none of the deceased, with the exception of a physicist, was there any appreciable radioactive deposit in the lungs. An unfortunate aspect of these cases is that compensation is allowed only for those diseases specifically mentioned in the inelastic New Jersey compensation law. Radium-mesothorium necrosis was added in 1927, chiefly because of newspaper publicity over these cases. Patients may die, however, without having shown any jaw necrosis during life and hence be outside the present compensation law. Among the cases cited in this study more than 15 deaths occurred, and in only two of these did the families receive any financial aid; and some 50 girls spent almost their entire

earnings for years on dental and doctor bills.—*E. E. Cummins.*

704. STEINER, ERNST. Der internationale Kongress für Berufskrankheiten. [The International Congress for Occupational Diseases.] *Arbeiterschutz*. 40(11) Jun. 1, 1929: 201-207.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

705. UNSIGNED. New Zealand industrial accidents. *Australian Insurance & Banking Rec.* 53(4) Apr. 22, 1929: 322-324.—A summary of the statistical report for 1927. Frequency rates per 100,000 man hours were 1.582 for factory work, 5.098 for public works, 4.624 for railways, 1.596 for post and telegraph, an average of 2.262 for all groups, excluding scaffolding for which data on man hours were not available. Severity rates are also calculated, (deaths and permanent disabilities reckoned at 60,000 man hours) giving 129.2 average days lost per accident and 1,683 hours lost per 100,000 man hours (excluding scaffolding accidents). The total number of accidents was 5,848, including 36 fatal cases and 214 cases of permanent partial disability.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

706. UNSIGNED. Survey of industrial poisoning from radioactive substances. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 21-61.—Inspections were made of 31 establishments, in which 253 workers were directly subjected to possible harmful exposure to radioactive substances of various degrees of strength. A total of 23 fatalities and 19 living cases was discovered which were apparently the result of such exposure. Fourteen of the fatal and 8 of the living cases have been diagnosed as radium poisoning; in addition 7 of the fatal and 5 of the living cases, though diagnosed otherwise, were undoubtedly radium cases. The largest number of suspected cases, totaling 33, was among the dial painters. There seems to be no doubt that the poisoning among these workers resulted from the practice of pointing the brushes between the lips of the operators. This practice was prohibited in 1925 and the employers claim that most of the danger has been eliminated. However, the newer methods have not had time to prove whether or not they are less deadly. The general conditions existing in dial painting apply to laboratory workers, but in more intense form. It was impossible to determine just what conditions contributed to injuries, because of the lapse of time before effects of exposure appeared. What the effect of radiation will be, provided all the minimum requirements recommended in this report are fulfilled, cannot now be predicted.—*E. E. Cummins.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

707. RIAZANOVA, A. L. РЯЗАНОВА, А. Л. Тенденции развития женского труда. [Tendencies in the development of woman's labor.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии*. 28(4) 1928: 232-253.—The actual proportion of women occupied in industry in the Soviet Union is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ the total number of industrial workers (28.5% on January 1, 1927). Because of historical circumstances woman's labor is principally concentrated (in Soviet Russia about 70%) in textile, dressmaking and food industries. Those branches, however, are becoming in modern times less capable of absorbing the great masses of working women, who consequently are compelled to look for employment in other industries. The higher wages paid in these industries attract women workers. Among the clerks in private enterprises, whose number in recent times has been greatly augmented because of the development of such branches as the telephone, radio, health protection and social work, the increase of woman's labor is going on more rapidly than that of men. The reasons are to be sought in the new social conditions, such as the break-up of the middle classes, and the higher cost of living. In Russia, if we compare the number of working women with the total number of workers, in 1913 and

1927, we find a general increase of women occupied in different sections of industry, excepting the paper industry where the percentage fell from 31.4 to 29.8, the silk industry 67.6 to 64.7, and the chemical industry, where the decrease was only 0.4%. In the General Soviet Federation of Workers and Employees there were in 1923 1,356,000 women among the total number, 4,840,000, of organized members. In 1927 the total number was 9,828,800 and the number of women 2,569,800. During the same period the number of women in the industrial federations increased from 531,000 to 934,400 and in the employees' sections from 578,100 to 994,300. The number of qualified women workers is now little higher than before the war. As to the professional education the women form 35% of the students in the professional educational institutions. The women were relatively more numerous in the higher and middle schools than in the lower schools, 31.1%, 39.5% and 20.4% of the total students, respectively. A great number of women continue studying, as before, pedagogy, medicine, music and social science. On the other hand, their number is small in industrial and technical schools. Among teachers, the higher the school the smaller the proportion of women. Thus in schools of the first degree the percentage of women is 63.4 and in those of the second degree only 38.2. Women's labor will be more and more required in consequence of the increased tempo of economic development.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

708. SWARTZ, NELLE. Some social and economic aspects of homework. *New York Dept. Labor, Bureau Women in Indus. Spec. Bull. #158.* Feb. 1929: pp. 40.—The workers' points of view about home work were obtained by interviews with 670 persons, 500 of whom lived in New York City and 170 in outside communities. Over two-thirds (68%) were foreign born, chiefly Italian. Half were in the prime of life or between 30 and 45 years of age; three-fourths were married and chose this means of supplementing the family incomes because there were children or other home cares which prevented outside employment. Families were above the average in size and about two-thirds of the children were in school. Half of the husbands earned less than the estimated minimum subsistence wage, and 83% of the home workers said they worked to supplement an inadequate family income. The median earnings of the usual week were \$6.19 and of the maximum week \$9.46. The latter figure is about half the average factory wages for similar work. Hand sewing was done by 59% of the home workers, and 69% of the women interviewed said they worked at night. The women complained of poor rates of pay, irregularity in the supply of work and the expense, loss of time, and labor of transporting the goods to and from their homes. Fifteen illustrative case histories are given.—*Lucile Eaves.*

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entries 708, 721, 987)

709. UNSIGNED. The regulation of child employment in non-industrial occupations. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(6) Jun. 1929: 859-867.—This is a digest of legal regulations of non-industrial employment of minors in States Members of the International Labour Organization. These occupations, which include shop work, agricultural labor, domestic service, street trading and public entertainment, are not regulated by international conventions, but all countries studied gave more or less protection to children by means of comprehensive laws restricting their employment, by enactment of regulations applicable to particular occupations or by the maintenance of compulsory education. The Argentina Employment of Women and Young Persons

Act of 1924, applying to "any kind of work performed by one person on account of another," and the Brazil Minors' Code of 1927, which regulates public performances, street trading, occupations prejudicial to education or morals and employment in studios for production of cinematograph films, are examples of comprehensive legal control. States in the British Empire usually have shop acts for the control of commercial employment and reach other occupations by varied welfare and educational enactments. While there is little uniformity in the practices of the countries studied, practically all regulated the hours of work in shops and offices; a large number restricted participation in public performances, particularly acrobatic and other dangerous feats; and employment in places where intoxicants are sold was generally forbidden or strictly supervised. Street trading is regulated in the British Empire and mentioned in the laws of 6 other states. Twelve years is the age most generally adopted as the minimum for non-industrial employment although Argentina and Brazil are the only states having an absolute minimum age limit and no provisions for exceptions. Other countries permit younger children to work in certain occupations or when employed by their parents. High age limits are set for employment where intoxicants are sold:—21 years in Brazil, Guatemala and Latvia; 18 years in 5 states; 16 in three; others permit this for children as young as 14 years. The age of compulsory school attendance is sometimes lowered when the child has attained a specified degree of proficiency, but exemptions of this kind are disappearing from modern legislation. No law was found forbidding the gainful employment of school children, but the hours of work were restricted to two or three on school days, and four or five on other days. Usually only works of necessity were permitted on Sundays and religious festivals. Many countries regulate the length of the work day for young persons 14 to 18 years old: Argentina gives them a 6-hour day and 36-hour week; Belgium, France, Poland and others have general eight-hour laws; states in the British Empire often permit longer work periods. Night work, except in entertainments where it usually is subject to strict licensing regulations, is quite generally forbidden. Thus no minors under 18 years of age are permitted in this work after 7 p.m. in Guatemala, or after 8 p.m. in Argentina; Austria and the United Kingdom forbid any sort of employment after 8 p.m. for children under 14 years of age; Germany and Czechoslovakia set the limit at the completion of the twelfth year. The enforcement of these complicated regulations is undertaken by state officials in countries with state departments of child welfare, and is left to factory or shop inspectors, school officials and various local police authorities in other states.—*Lucile Eaves.*

710. WOODBURY, ROY F. Children in street work. *Family.* 10(3) May 1929: 85-87.—In 1925 the social agencies and public officials of Buffalo, New York, cooperated in a study of street trading of children. Laws were enacted in 1928. Recently forty-three children under age sixteen were discovered working late at night. Of these, 55.3% were found to be retarded from one to five years in school work; 36.8% were at grade; 2.6% (one boy) was accelerated one year. Over 40% of the families concerned were known to social agencies.—*L. M. Brooks.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 481, 698)

711. BERGER, GEORG. Rentabilitätsberechnungen und Lohnpolitik. [Methods of computing profits and wage policy.] *Arbeit.* Jun. 1929: 355.—The author investigates different methods of computing profits

especially in coal mining and their connection with different philosophies of capital accumulation and corresponding wage policies.—*Jurgen Kuczynski.*

712. BONVOISIN, M. *L'istituzione francese delle allocazioni familiari.* [The French system of family subsidy to the workman.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5(3) May-Jun. 1929: 16-19.—The author is chairman of the central commission for family subsidies. The family subsidy is based on the principle that a worker who has a family to maintain should receive a subsidy in addition to his wage or salary. The cost of this subsidy is spread over all the employers. The sums paid by the employers to the common fund are in proportion to the number of men employed, to the number of working days paid, or to the total amount of salaries paid. These sums are collected by the organization and distributed through the employers to the workers according to the family burden. There are to-day 203 such institutions and their number is still growing. Directly or indirectly 1,740,000 workers receive the benefit of this organization. This organization has now extended its activity into the professional and agricultural fields. A total amount of 1,510,000,000 frs. has been paid in family subsidies. The organization is rapidly widening its activity to other forms of public welfare work.—*Maria Castellani.*

713. FRAIN, H. LA RUE. *Methods of wage payment and market comparisons of wages.* *Bull. Taylor Soc.* (3) Jun. 1929: 127-129.—Data concerning methods of wage payment in metal manufacturing plants were collected by the Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania covering 83 establishments with approximately 250,000 employees. This information was compared with methods of payment in a small group of employees selected from 43 of these plants in an effort to establish facts that local conditions are comparable to larger areas. In the selected occupations three types of payment were found to be in use, namely, time, piece and bonus. Analysis showed that there was a wide difference in earnings and that time earnings were lower than piece and bonus earnings. In tabulated form the author makes comparison between hourly and weekly earnings under each method and also shows the distribution of men in specified occupations by method of payment. In explaining the reasons why bonus earnings usually tend to be higher than time and piece earnings, the author points out the importance of recognizing the efficiency of the workers, the duration of working time, and the established standards and rates set by management.—*M. Richter.*

714. FRIEDERICH, E. *Bergarbeiterlöhne in der Tschechoslowakei 1925 bis 1927.* [Wages of coal miners in Czechoslovakia, 1925-1927.] *Glückauf.* 65(15) Apr. 13, 1929: 505-508.—The statistical office of Czechoslovakia, through its Committee for Coal Mining Statistics, has set up new plans for statistics of mining. The wages of miners are discussed in detail in the article. The results for the first three years according to the new plan are presented in detailed tables.—*E. Friederichs.*

715. HÖFFDING, V. *Labor conditions in Soviet Russia.* *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7(19) Jun. 1928: 67-76; (20) Jan. 1929: 349-360.—The discussion of the problem is divided in the paper into two parts: (1) the conditions of work and (2) the living conditions of workers. The conditions of work in the "Workers and Peasants' Republic" are described. The following typical rules have recently been introduced: (a) Wages are to be raised in proportion to the increase of output and piece work is again introduced; (b) the interference of workers in management is restricted; (c) strict discipline is again introduced. If we take wages in 1913 as 100, the indices of wages for recent years are as follows: in 1922-23, 49.2; in 1923-24, 67.1; in 1924-25, 82.1; in 1925-26, 93.7; and in 1926-27, 100. Typical

monthly wages in 1927 were 66 rubles 20 kop. Living conditions in the Soviet Republic are extremely poor; the average space per person is below any hygienic minimum; the so-called "coffin-standard" prevails.—*J. Emelianoff.*

716. JAEKEL. *Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung in der chemischen Industrie.* [Principal results of the official wage inquiry in the chemical industry.] *Chemische Indus.* 52(13) Mar. 30, 1929: 371-373.—The chief results of recorded increases of wages in the chemical industry are given from figures collected by the *Reichswirtschaftsministerium*, the *Reichsarbeitsministerium*, and the Statistical *Reichsamt* (representative of employers and employees) covering 86,269 workers, a third of the force in 110 firms, in the dye, fertilizer, pharmaceutical, photochemical, artificial silk, and explosives industries. Only 21.6% were on piece work. The average scheduled hourly wage rates ("tariff") including "social additional" payments are given for male and female workers and skilled workers at both time and piece work. The average actual hourly wages, including "social additional" payments, excluding overtime, were: male workers over 21, 96.9 pf, hourly, 113.0 pf, piece work; female workers over 20 (in production), 59.3 pf, hourly, 68.8 pf, piece work; skilled workers over 21, 122.3 pf, hourly, and 132.2 pf, piece work. In June, 1928 the actual exceeded the scheduled (tariff) wage, roughly, from 20 to 28 per cent. This excess is due to the favorable occupational conditions in the chemical industry. In the actual wages, payments for work in "dirt, acid and filth," are not included. Premiums are often included. Gross weekly wages were: male workers over 21, 47.95 M (time work), 55.74 M (piece work); female workers over 20 (in production), 26.40 M (time work), 31.20 M (piece work); skilled workers over 21, 60.60 M (time work), and 68.14 M (piece work). Gross weekly wages in June, 1929, rose according to the Reich's index of the cost of living, for male workers about 18% and for skilled workers about 19% in comparison with 1913. The net weekly wage (after certain deductions) had increased for male workers about 11%, for skilled workers about 13%. The wages in this industry are 4 to 8% higher than in the lumber and textile industry. The lagging of individual income behind the scheduled average is due, according to the Statistical *Reichsamt*, to shorter average working hours (32 hours weekly). This deficiency is due to sickness, vacations and labor turnover. Almost three-fourths of the entire number of workers were working only 8 hours daily, while 52 to 54 hours weekly had been worked before in this industry. On account of the many changes in technique, acceptance of new ways of production brings a certain difference in working hours.—*F. Tyson.*

717. JK, J. *Wiener Arbeitslöhne.* [Wages of labor in Vienna.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(35) Jun. 1, 1929: 929-931.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

718. UNSIGNED. *Salary scales in city school systems, 1928-1929.* *Research Bull., Natl. Educ. Assn. of the U. S.* 7(3) May 1929: 108-171.—This biennial study for the school year 1928-29 covers the salaries received by 342,980 persons. The median salaries received in the five classes (67 cities of over 100,000 population, 170 cities 30,000 to 100,000, 308 cities 10,000 to 30,000, 342 cities 5,000 to 10,000, and 514 cities of 2,500 to 5,000 population) respectively are for elementary teachers \$2,063, \$1,607, \$1,415, \$1,342, \$1,212; for junior high school teachers \$2,348, \$1,843, \$1,634, \$1,528, \$1,399; for high school teachers \$2,680, \$2,120, \$1,869, \$1,729, \$1,584; for city superintendents \$10,227, \$6,723, \$5,137, \$4,192, \$3,567. Under each occupational class, for each size of city, tables give the distributions of medians, maxima, minima, and medians of each state. In the class with over 100,000

population, the following numbers of cities pay maximum salaries of \$3,000 or over: to kindergarten teachers 7 cities, elementary teachers 7, junior high 15, high school 31; while maximum salaries of \$5,000 or over are paid to principals as follows: elementary supervising principals in 5 cities, junior high in 14, and high school in 29. The median salaries in this class of cities are: teachers in the kindergarten \$2,049, elementary school \$2,063, junior high \$2,348, senior high, \$2,680; teaching, principals in elementary schools \$2,271, supervising principals in elementary schools \$3,443, junior high \$4,330, high schools \$4,922. The differences between medians by states in each class are marked and can be illustrated by the median salary for high school teachers (in cities over 100,000) where New Jersey is highest with \$3,403, Utah lowest with \$1,884 while the median for the United States is \$2,680.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

719. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor: common street laborers, 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat. Bull.* #484. Apr. 1929: pp. 44.—The entrance wage rates and regular hours of labor are here presented of unskilled street laborers directly hired by more than 2,600 cities and towns in the U. S. The statistics were gathered from about 93% of all cities and towns having a population of 2,500 or over according to the 1920 census. Of the 2,626 municipalities reporting, 593, or 23%, were paying 40 and under 45 cents an hour, and 553, or 21%, were paying 50 and under 55 cents an hour. While 896, or about 34%, paid under 40 cents per hour, only about 15% paid 55 cents or more. Of all the cities reporting, 1,053, or 40%, had a 48-hour week, 13% a working week of less than 48 hours, and 46% a working week of over 48 hours. While the street laborers in 9% of the cities worked 44 hours or less a week, those in 13% had a 60-hour week. (Tables show classified hourly wages, classified weekly hours of labor, wages and hours of labor by municipalities.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entry 974)

720. BERGER, ERNST. Vom deutschen Arbeitsmarkte. [The German labor market.] *Arbeit.* May 1929: 301-308.—Statistics of unemployment among trade union members are compared with statistics of unemployment insurance for 1927, 1928 and 1929.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

721. FLETCHER, RALPH and FLETCHER, MILDRED. A statistical analysis of juvenile employment in St. Louis. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(166) Jun. 1929: 174-177.—This study parallels that of Maurice B. Hexter dealing with *Juvenile Employment and Labor Mobility in the Business Cycle*. It compares the variations in the issuance of employment certificates in St. Louis with those in Boston in order to discover the extent to which both may be affected by similar forces. The fluctuations in the numbers of children obtaining certificates between 1915 and 1925 show striking similarities. This is true also of the seasonal indexes of the two cities and of cyclical fluctuations expressed in standard deviation units. The writers conclude that these agreements in the statistical measures of the two series, widely separated geographically, "increases the significance of the granting of work permits as a reliable measure of fluctuation in the juvenile labor market."—*Lucile Eaves.*

722. FRAIN, H. LA RUE. Do workers gain by labor turnover? *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 118-120.—The Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania recently made a study among weavers in the Philadelphia area. The author of the report challenges the customary view that labor turnover is disadvantageous, especially

to the workers. She concludes that frequently weavers gain by moving from plant to plant—a conclusion based upon extended analysis. A larger proportion of the men from low-wage mills gained in weekly earnings when they entered high or medium-wage mills than did the men from high or medium-wage mills. On the other hand, weavers tended to lose by going to low-wage mills except when they came from other mills in the same class. It appears that a considerable portion of the men moving about were not the poorly paid weavers, as is frequently supposed, but the better paid men who were, perhaps, ambitious to increase their earnings.—*E. E. Cummins.*

723. FUHS, R. The international regulation of hours of work of salaried employees. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(6) Jun. 1929: 769-796.—The article is a condensation of a report recently issued by the International Labour Office entitled *Hours of Work of Salaried Employees: Report and Draft Questionnaire*. The report was prepared as a basis for discussion of salaried employees' hours of work at the twelfth session of the International Labour Conference which opened May 30, 1929. The purpose of this discussion was to lay the foundation for an international agreement regulating the hours of work of salaried employees, comparable to the Washington convention of 1919 which referred only to wage earners. Fuhs' article summarizes a wide variety of regulatory legislation in more than twenty countries associated with the League of Nations. The employees considered are those in offices, stores and other selling agencies, hospitals and sanitariums, hotels and restaurants and places of amusement. Maximum hours of work range all the way from 74 per week (including luncheon periods) for certain shop employees in Great Britain and the Irish Free State down to 6 per day for intellectual workers in Latvia.—*E. S. Cowdrick.*

724. UNSIGNED. Great Britain—three programs for the treatment of unemployment. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 224-233.—The solution of Great Britain's unemployment problem is the central theme of two reports of conferences and a party platform. The report of the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade (appointed in 1924) regards unemployment as a normal development, a combination of cyclical depression and war results, which will pass away without radical measures. A minority report doubled the effectiveness of "the invisible hand." The Melchett-Turner Conference Report prepared by the representatives of employers and of the Trade Union Congress presents a positive program for immediate relief while awaiting the revival of world trade. Recommendations include: the reduction of labor surplus by emigration; raising the school-leaving age; a more liberal old-age pension policy; the promotion of trade and industry by the extension of government export credit and trade facilities; and conferences to study ways and means of lessening the hardships of workers due to lay-off during re-adjustment. Pamphlets setting forth the platform of the Liberal Party contain the third program for the relief of the unemployed. An extensive program of public works including transportation, housing, electrical and drainage systems, is the central structure of the program while awaiting the adjustment of industry to the changing demands of the world market.—*Francis Tyson.*

725. UNSIGNED. Progress of the five-day week. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 1-10.—Of the larger industries, the men's clothing industry continues to show by far the largest number of establishments and of employees working a regular 5-day week schedule. In 1928, 53% of the establishments with 33% of the workers employed had a 5-day week. The automobile industry showed a very great extension of the 5-day week between 1925 and 1928. In

1925, 1.5% of the employees were working a regular 5-day week, whereas in 1928 this percentage had increased to approximately 30. A rapid extension of the 5-day week in the organized building trades has also occurred during the last few years. In 1926, 6.6% were employed on a regular 5-day week schedule. In 1928 the percentage had increased to 14.6. Other organized trades in which the 5-day week is in effect for a few locals are the linemen, and newspaper printing and publishing. Employees of foundries and machine shops working on a 5-day schedule increased from 3.5% of the total in 1926 to 4.1% in 1928. In the boot and shoe industry about 1% of the employees were working five days a week in both 1926 and 1928. In the iron and steel industry the 1926 survey showed 2.1% of the employees working a regular 5-day or 5-night schedule. In the other large manufacturing industries covered by the survey, such as the textile industries, the slaughtering and meat packing industry, and sawmills, the 5-day week was either entirely absent or of negligible importance.—*E. E. Cummins.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 677, 715, 732)

726. ELIOT, THOMAS D. Standards of living, planes of living, and normality. *Family.* 10(3) May 1929: 87-93.—A standard of living is made up of seven elements, normally essential: Safety, shelter, health, employment, education, recreation, and spiritual-aesthetic expression. The plane of living depends roughly on the attainment of these essentials. Standards and planes should be thought of in terms of the individual, the family, the class, and the community. Normality, a word of many meanings, is a reasonably harmonious adjustment in the social environment.—*L. M. Brooks.*

727. UNSIGNED. Family budget enquiries in Greece. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(6) Jun. 1929: 872-874.—Summary of a study by Dr. Pratsicas, Chief of the Research and Statistics Service of the National Bank of Greece, of price changes in Athens, the first ever based on a study of actual consumption by actual families. The basic budgets were constructed from records, "neither very accurate nor very precise," of 17 families in 1913-1914 and 1923-1923; and of 55 families in 1926-1927. Classified income of each group of families is given by source for each period, and the proportion of the average expenditures allocated to food, clothing, rent and miscellaneous items is worked out. Index numbers of the cost of living in Athens in each month in 1928, using 1914 as 100, are given, based on the weighted average of the cost of all items, and on food prices only.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 647, 666)

728. ASHBY, R. C. Practices and problems of cooperative livestock shipping associations in Illinois. *Univ. Illinois, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #331. Jun. 1929: 351-372.—In 1925, there were 434 livestock shipping associations in Illinois that shipped 25,950 cars of livestock, with approximately \$45,260,000. These associations apparently handled about 24% of the total volume of meat animals sold from Illinois farms in 1925. About a million dollars was apparently saved for farmers on this volume of business. Only 14% of the associations shipped over 100 cars and 57% shipped less than 50 cars.—*F. F. Lininger.*

729. PONNAIYA, G. A new line for co-operation in India. *Mysore Econ. Jour.* 15(5) May 1929: 195-198.—The improvement of the cooperative movement

combined with the organization of proper credit facilities for farmers, who comprise 77% of the population, will provide wealth for and the unification of India. The progress of the cooperative movement has been rapid. Its societies have benefited the urban population generally but have failed to fully reach the farmers, who are illiterate and ignorant. Its system of rural credit farmers dislike because of the strict methods of repayment of loans. They prefer unscrupulous money lenders and intermediaries who market their products. The movement lacks marketing societies who buy, sell and store products while allowing credit upon them. India needs the passage of a usurious loan act; the establishment of a sound system of banking and finance; the collection of a careful census by the government of all productive laborers; the passage of legislation for dealing with beggars, religious mendicants, the physically unfit, money lenders and intermediaries who market farm products.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

730. VITELES, HARRY. The Jewish co-operative movement in Palestine. *Bull. Palestine Econ. Soc.* 4(1) Jun. 1929: 1-135.—Every conceivable type of undertaking is organized on the cooperative basis. There are cooperatives with only two or three persons. One reason advanced for this development is the belief that in the early colonization period joint action assures greater and more rapid success than individual effort. Another is that the Jewish labor movement believes in cooperation. Again, Jews abroad have had contacts with cooperation in countries from which they came. The movement included (1) cooperative credit societies, both urban and rural, (2) agricultural societies including pooling, bargaining, and insurance activities, (3) industrial producers societies, including such societies as cooperative printing works and (4) cooperative land purchasing and building societies. Every type of cooperative, except perhaps consumers' cooperatives, has as a basis, credit to members. To release farmers from the clutches of moneylenders and to enable them to hold crops are only two important reasons for the development of cooperation. Cooperative buying and selling are comparatively recent developments. The definite forms, that is, whether it is better to have single products or mixed products societies, pooling or bargaining societies, local or district societies, are questions still being studied. The annual value of Jewish agricultural products sold cooperatively is £465,000. It includes almonds, wine grapes, milk and dairy products, grain, fruit, tobacco, eggs, poultry and honey.—*H. E. Erdman.*

731. ZAKAREVICIUS, V. The cooperative bank of Lithuania. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5(1) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 80-87.—With the extension of cooperation in Lithuania the societies had to handle considerable sums of money. Reliance upon private banks proved unsatisfactory and in 1920 the Cooperative Union formed a bank of its own. During the first year the bank faced many difficulties, but since then its growth has been rapid. The bank has encouraged the growth of credit societies throughout the country in order to make its credits more available to the peasantry. The cooperative societies which are members can buy more than one share in the bank but at the general meeting each society has only one vote. Figures are given showing the growth in the activities of the bank, 1921-1927.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

732. MORPURGO, GIULIO. L'alimentazione razionale nei rapporti con l'economia. [Food values and economics.] *Boll. dell'Istituto. Stat. Econ. di Trieste.* (5-6) May-Jun. 1929. 101-113.—*Augusto Pini.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 221, 786, 828, 830, 831)

733. LAYTON, W. T. The Indian financial system. *Hindustan Rev.* 52(300) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 47-53.—“Defects of the present provincial settlement” are in that the actual “allocation of undivided heads of revenue” was not based on prospective yield of taxes nor on future economic requirements of the various provinces. Increases in some provinces were larger than in others and this increase was decimated by the growth in salaries. The present distribution undoubtedly leaves the provinces in very unequal circumstances as regards revenue. Though functions have been assigned to provinces that call for increasing expenditures, the actual resources allotted to the provinces are inelastic. Moreover, the basis for taxing all sections of the population is not equitable. Considerations affecting provincial revenues and expenditures are that future expansion of the existing sources of revenue is unlikely. On the other hand demands are almost unlimited. The situation in particular provinces and the possibilities of “fresh sources of revenue” are discussed and illustrated by tables. The general conclusion states the question is not merely one between the Government of India and the provinces. The present distribution is unsatisfactory. It is reasonable to conceive a national fund fed from central revenues which would be allocated to nation building services either on a population basis or some other test of needs.—*Henry Sanders.*

734. SCHWARZ, O. Die Finanzen der europäischen und der wichtigeren aussereuropäischen Staaten. [The finances of the European and more important non-European countries.] *Finanz-Arch.* 46(1) 1929: 225-400.—In this article are sketched the fiscal and associated experiences of the European and principal other countries during the War and post-War periods, thus resuming a publicity service which was interrupted because of the failure of the data, as well as for other reasons. The experience of the United Kingdom and Ireland is not included, having been presented separately in 1928. The increases in public expenditures caused by the war were enormous, both for belligerents and neutrals; while the growth is now checked there is in no case a return to the prewar level. Pensions, reconstruction costs, reparation payment, interest and principal on the debts, together with the extension of neglected local functions, and other needs, tax the finance minister's ingenuity. A remarkable recovery is staged by Fascist-ruled Italy, whether viewed in respect to the arrested national and local expenditures, the efficient budgeting and management, the centralized control over local functions and taxes, the avoidance of new and burdensome taxes, the consolidation and limitation of the national debts, the reduction of interest charges, the limitation of the bank note circulation, or the stabilization of the foreign exchanges and the price levels. At the other extreme are some of the Balkan states, notably Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey; their finances are still so precarious as to require foreign loans for the security which customs and other revenues are hypothecated; it was their ill fortune to be involved in wars both before and after the Great War, besides suffering other disasters. The period covered has witnessed much experimentation with budgeting and public accounting, notably in the three Scandinavian countries. In many cases autonomous bodies have been set up to administer the public debts and fiscal monopolies; state enterprises show their real surpluses or losses. In all but a few states the foreign exchange has been stabilized,

though in most cases with partial or complete repudiation. The war itself aided fiscal necessity in centralizing control over provincial and local functions and taxes. While the reparations problem is not finally settled, a settlement is in sight; and the usefulness of the League of Nations is seen in its work in aiding fiscal reconstruction.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

735. UNSIGNED. Finanz- und Kreditwesen. [Finance and credit.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U.S.S.R.* 8(10) May 1929: 50-57.—Although the internal loans of the Soviet Union have mounted from 154.3 million rubles in 1922-23 to 2,756.2 million rubles in 1927-28, they have been largely for building up agriculture and industry. Prior to 1925 it was necessary to restrict loans in order to stabilize the currency, but after 1925-26 the crisis was over, and a method had been worked out for flotation. This has largely been effected by propaganda among the masses, but besides such loans as have been absorbed by workers and farmers, there are those that were taken by insurance companies or savings banks, and those that were only guaranteed by the state for special purposes. Issues of individual years have never been more than 7% of the total budget. At the present time the per capita indebtedness is 10.29 rubles against .88 in 1922.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

TAXATION

(See also Entries 325, 770, 781, 827, 832, 834, 836, 837)

736. ÅHMEN, SVEN. Uncertainty-bearing and the income tax. *Econ. Jour.* 39(154) Jun. 1929: 288-291.—It is assumed as axiomatic that business risks will not be undertaken unless they afford a higher average return than safe investments. A proportionate income tax will reduce the premium on uncertainty-bearing and hence presumably reduce the total social dividend, in the case of industries where the risk is so great that a net loss occurs in certain years, but not if there is merely a fluctuating positive return. But again if there is an exemption limit below which no tax is imposed, a proportionate tax may discriminate against the more variable return. A progressive tax will differentiate and penalize the risky business if the income fluctuates enough to fall into different brackets in different years. As to effects of changes in the tax law, an increase in the rate of a proportionate tax will intensify differentiation in the cases where it already existed but will not extend it to new cases; an increase in the rate of a tax with an exemption limit will act similarly, and raising the limit will extend differentiation to new cases. A progressive tax will differentiate in a larger number of cases as the classes are narrower and more numerous, and will differentiate the more as the progression in rates is steeper.—*F. H. Knight.*

737. BAINOFF, IWAN. Das bulgarische Steuersystem. [The Bulgarian tax system.] *Finanz-Arch.* 46(1) 1929: 154-173.—Since the time of liberation (1878) Bulgaria has effaced many of the Turkish characteristics then evident in her tax system, though it still needs extensive improvement. The most striking change is in the ratio of direct to indirect taxes. The former, almost non-existent in 1878, now yield all but about 15% of the revenue for state purposes. Yet the direct taxes are numerous. The land tax is levied without either a cadastre or a recurrent valuation. The buildings tax, which, like the land tax, is progressive, is based on an inaccurate appraisal. A property tax is levied on each head of sheep and goats. A composite tax reaches the income from personal services, capital investments, and corporations, the last being progressive on the basis of the rate of earnings. Besides these schedular income taxes there is imposed a general progressive income tax. A novel feature is the practice of imposing surtaxes on nearly

all direct taxes, the general surtax being usually 100% and the occasional special surtaxes smaller in amount. A second feature is the number of special poll or surtaxes payable in commutation of services in the army, on the roads, for railroads and for other purposes. One reason for the relative insignificance of direct taxes for state purposes is the practice of paying these state-collected taxes to the local units, which for additional revenue collect only indirect taxes. A high-rate inheritance tax is classified as direct. Indirect taxes are customs duties and excises, which are rapidly increasing, though the state has relegated many of them to the localities. Reform will consist not in introducing new taxes but in adjusting those existing and improving their administration.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

738. BIGHAM, TRUMAN C. State income tax since 1918. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(2) Jun. 1929: 227-245.—In 1918 either individual or corporation income tax laws, or both, were in effect in nine states; in 1929 such laws are effective in sixteen states. Thus state income tax laws have greatly increased in importance during the past decade. This increase has been accompanied by a relative decline in importance of the general property tax. In the states employing the income tax for the year 1918, the revenue derived amounted to less than 12½% of the total state tax receipts; whereas in 1927 it had risen to 23.1%. The trend of state income tax rates has been upward since 1918, and in most states a notable improvement in administration has been made. Experience has shown that income tax laws, to be successful, must be comprehensive in scope, should provide relatively low exemptions, should bear progressive rates of approximately 1 to 6%, should in general define income similarly to the federal law, and should allow no credits against the tax. Above all the laws must be administered by a central state tax commission, or similar body. On the whole, the efficacy of the state income tax has been thoroughly demonstrated.—*T. R. Snavely.*

739. CARLSON, WILLARD. Deductions for losses on account of worthless stock. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(6) Jun. 1929: 215-220, 248.—Among the problems to be solved in computing net income of individuals for income tax purposes are those concerning the deductibility of worthless stock, particularly the determination of the proper year in which deduction should be made from gross income for losses on account of shares of stock becoming worthless and the proof of the loss. The article has a summary and digest of the decisions as they relate to corporations whose operations ceased; corporation insolvent but receiver not appointed; stock of insolvent corporation assigned without consideration; stock sold subsequent to year of insolvency; shrinkage in value of stock; stock of insolvent mining or oil companies; corporation whose assets were sequestered by a belligerent country; and proof of worthlessness of stock.—*M. H. Hunter.*

740. DOUGALL, HERBERT E. Taxation of railways in Canada: development and present status. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(3) Aug. 1929: 260-274.—Taxation of railroads in Canada exhibits wide differences in marked contrast to conditions in the United States at the present time. Dominion, provincial and municipal tax systems are described. The Dominion tax is on net incomes; provincial taxes are of four kinds—a lump sum, a mileage tax, a gross earnings tax, and an arbitrarily assessed property tax. Local taxes are on property with little variation as to appraisal methods but some differences in details of assessment, rates, etc. The most striking feature of railway taxation in general is the lack of uniformity.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

741. COLM, G. Besteuerung und Rentabilität gewerblicher Unternehmungen. [Taxation and profitability of industrial enterprises.] *Finanz-Arch.* 46(1)

1929: 92-103.—The German national statistical office has published a study, *Einzelchriften zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches*, #4, of inequality of taxation, limited to industrial enterprises, the objective being to ascertain (1) regional differences among industries of the same type, and (2) differences among different types of industries. The "constructive" method (so-called) was used rather than the representative or sampling method. Typical enterprises were "constructed," as nearly representative as possible, in some 200 districts, and it was determined what tax burden each type would bear, under existing tax laws. Varying sub-types, according to volume of business and of returns were also "constructed." For a pioneer project the choice of this method is said to be expedient, though the way should be opened for studies of actual tax payments and burdens by all taxpayers. The successful application of the method is more significant than the results, though, so far as they go, they are significant. Investigations should be instituted to compare not only levels of tax burdens but also deviations, by regions and by types of industries, internationally as well as locally.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

742. GROSSMANN, HERMANN. Beziehungen zwischen gemeinen Wert, Ertragswert, Einheitswert, Kostenwert und Buchwert. [Distinctions between value in general, yield value, unit value, cost value and book value.] *Finanz-Arch.* 46(1) 1929: 48-69.—From the entrepreneur's standpoint book value is a concept useful in measuring his gain; as a basis for taxation it is ordinarily useless because its determination involves arbitrary assumptions fatal for purposes of taxation. Cost value, of less value to the entrepreneur, must be supplemented by other forms of value if it is to be used as a tax basis, as enjoined by German laws. Net yield, capitalized at some rate, provides a capital value which, though seldom satisfactory alone, may be used as an auxiliary value. To get at the intangible elements of value it is necessary to value an enterprise as a going concern, as a unit. When all of these forms of value, each being based upon a single factor, fail to yield an equitable basis for tax apportionment, because the basic data are missing or because they produce manifestly absurd results, resort must be had to value in general. This latter value is a composite of all pertinent factors, but market value is its principal basis. There are other values of secondary importance. The author applies the various values to the several taxes involving value appraisals, in the light of the German valuation laws. Special application is made to the various garden industries.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

743. HAIG, ROBERT MURRAY. A glimpse of the French tax system. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(9) Jun. 1929: 260-262.—Discusses the nuisance taxes of France: taxes on contracts and transfers of all kinds, including taxes on sales of securities, on insurance policies, and even on divorces; taxes on gifts and on signboards; taxes on bank checks and on baggage checks; taxes on vinegar, salt, and oil; taxes on mineral water, perfumery, candles and velocipedes.—*M. H. Hunter.*

744. MANN, FRITZ KARL. Kapitalbildung und Besteuerung. [Capital formation and taxation.] *Finanz-Arch.* 46(1) 1929: 70-91.—In "a critical review of recent financial literature" the author surveys the infrequent cases in which the relation between taxation and capital formation is treated. The first part deals chiefly with the effects of the general tax apportionment, that is the rate of progression of taxes as a whole. Robinson, Dalton, Einaudi, and particularly Pigou are discussed as having recognized in their theoretical studies the reciprocal relation between taxes and capital formation. The third part is a review of the symposium published in the *Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik*, 1929, in which the collaborators at-

tempt, not very successfully, to marshal statistical evidence showing the effect of various taxes upon capital formation and vice versa.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

745. MEIS, H. Die steuerlichen Lasten des Ruhrbergbaues. [The tax burden of the Ruhr coal industry.] *Bergbau.* (23) Jun. 6, 1929: 327-328.—According to the investigations of the mining union of Essen the tax obligations of the Ruhr coal industry are as follows, in pfennig per ton of saleable coal: (1) federal and state taxes—5.9 in 1913, 71.6 in 1925, 76.74 in 1927; (2) local taxes—21.6 in 1913, 43.4 in 1925, 41.12 in 1927; and (3) special taxes and other imposts—3.3, 10.1, 9.9; a total of 30.8, 125.1, 118.76 in these three years respectively. The article discusses in detail the tax burden of each kind of tax and traces their development.—*E. Friederichs.*

746. POTTER, ARTHUR F. The single assessor vs the board of assessors in administering ad valorem taxes. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(7) Apr. 1929: 195-198.—The arguments for the board of assessors center around three heads: The board of assessors has persisted through the ages; the judgment of several is better than the judgment of one; it is always possible to have a majority of old and experienced members on the board while with the single assessor this is impossible. Yet many other traditions have been discarded, the good assessor of today uses his own judgment very little, and we are now beginning to look upon assessment as a profession and only a trained specialist can qualify. The single assessor is preferred because: It fixes responsibility; it avoids friction; it better equalizes assessments; it establishes a better esprit de corps among the various members of the assessment department; it is more economical; and actual experience shows that the single assessor idea works better than the board of assessors.—*M. H. Hunter.*

747. REUTTER, HERMANN. Die württembergische Gebäudesteuer. [The buildings tax of Württemberg.] *Finanz-Arch.* 46(1) 1929: 174-224.—The feudal contributions of the 13th century, exacted customarily on the occasions of ransom of the lord, the knighting of his son and the marriage of his daughter, developed into a general property tax, in the sense that, in so far as any indices were used in the apportionment, the taxpayers' possessions were so used. In 1629 these indices (land, buildings, and business) were segregated in separate cadastres, with lower rates on the buildings. In 1652 the preference given the buildings took the form of an assessment ratio of only 50% of the ratio on land. In 1713 the tax on buildings was further distinguished as a separate tax. The separation was finally completed in 1821, when Württemberg, now a kingdom and territorially enlarged, found a general revision necessary. This tripartite tax (1) on buildings, based on capital value; (2) on land, based on yield; and (3) on business, based on yield, continued to be the principal, if not the sole, source of state revenue. Of the total state revenue annually required, 4/24 rested on buildings; 3/24 on business; and 17/24 on land. This apportionment was changed in 1887, so that land bore 13/24, and the remaining 11/24 was equally shared by buildings and business. A fundamental change was effected in 1903, when the general progressive income tax became the principal revenue source. The principal supplementary sources were the five now schedular taxes on (1) land, (2) buildings, (3) business, (4) capital, and (5) earned incomes, all on the basis of their yield, subject to a proportional tax. The yield of buildings was constructively obtained by taking 3% of their capital value. The experience of 600 or 700 years demonstrates the difficulty of having a permanent cadastre reflect truly the now rapidly changing value relationships of the various parcels and classes of property,

and of continuing a fair apportionment of the total tax burden on each of the several taxes. Repeatedly a new cadastre became necessary, and since 1903 it rests with the finance ministry to provide a fresh appraisal for any district whose valuation is found to deviate more than 20% from the existing cadastral valuation.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

748. ROBERTS, CHARLES A. Depreciation allowances to lessees. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(6) Jun. 1929: 221-223.—After citing a number of cases involving depreciation to lessees, the author reaches the conclusion that there are in fact as many methods of accounting as there are different lines of business. One might almost say that there are as many methods as there are taxpayers. Instead of requiring taxpayers generally to restate their accounts in some theoretical manner, Congress chose the practical course of measuring every taxpayer's income by his own book figures unless they did not "clearly reflect the income."—*M. H. Hunter.*

749. SAYLER, JAMES L. Use of ownership certificates—payment of income taxes at source. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(6) Jun. 1929: 226-228; 248.—There are two kinds of ownership certificates in use, one used by resident individuals, fiduciaries and partnerships in connection with interest on bonds of a domestic or resident corporation containing the tax free covenant, and the other for use by non-resident aliens, foreign partnerships or corporations in connection with interest on bonds of a domestic or resident corporation. The writer discusses many cases which arise under these certificates and in conclusion points out that in checking income tax returns the auditors for the Revenue Department frequently have in their possession the ownership certificates which have been filed in connection with bond coupons. The total amount of coupons as represented by these certificates is compared with the amounts entered in tax returns at the particular items. It is for this reason that it is advisable for investors in making tax returns to retain, along with the duplicate copy of their return an itemized list of the securities from which the interest has been received.—*M. H. Hunter.*

750. SCHANZ, GEORG. Die neuen Steuerreformen im Kanton Zürich mit Rückblick auf die Vergangenheit. [The recent tax reforms in canton Zürich with review of the past.] *Finanz-Arch.* 46(1) 1929: 104-153.—The cantonal constitution of 1831 enjoined equality of the tax burden according to the taxpayers' income, property and produce. Under this constitution a tax system was provided for consisting of a property tax, an income tax on business enterprises with an allowance for income from property subject to the property tax, and a progressive income tax on other income. The next constitution, of 1869, required, besides a capitation tax, progressive property, income, and inheritance taxes; and like its predecessor of 1831 made important administrative improvements. The present constitution, of 1917, made sweeping changes. All income was made taxable, corporate incomes particularly being more heavily taxed; and the property tax for cantonal purposes was made secondary in importance. The capitation tax fell away, being reserved for the local units, whose chief reliance now is upon the property tax; though supplementary taxes may be levied upon landed property. An interesting form of tax limitation, affecting the local units, is the restriction of the aggregate property tax rate for local purposes to 250% of the rate for cantonal purposes. Units requiring more revenue than can be raised from the property tax at the restricted rate may demand the balance from the cantonal treasury, provided the local budgets are centrally supervised and controlled. This cantonal aid has not so far been required owing doubtless to the unwillingness of the local units to relinquish

the home rule which it involves. Instead most of them have chosen to use the supplementary taxes on landed property. Another notable feature is the successful culmination of the century-long struggle to obtain official inventories of all estates rather than merely those of legally incompetents, on the occasion of death. The inventory was sought as an automatic check on evasion of property taxes and heavy penalties were contemplated. The penalties have largely fallen away so that the inventory is largely a means of protection to the heirs. Under the new tax laws of 1917, 1922, and 1928 the revenue has been greatly increased, chiefly from the income tax.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

751. SMITH, RALPH W. Dubious community property rights under federal revenue laws. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (6) Jun. 1929: 224-225, 246-248.—People of the states of the great Southwest and the Pacific Coast in which the community property system is as old as their constitutions, feel that the government should determine tax responsibility in accordance with title. It is unfair to measure the laws of these states by the same yard stick as those of the states which have adopted the common law. If the states east of the Rockies wish these desirable fiscal benefits, let them give to the wives of their citizens the same rights and protection in their marital properties with the incident burdens attendant upon property transfers that the wife enjoys in the states which have taken their law from the Spaniards. The addition of Section 1212 in the Revenue Act of 1926 as a statute of repose limited the government in collecting additional taxes where community income had been divided between the spouses under state laws which gave a vested interest in the marital community property to the wife. By this enactment, Congress has recognized ownership as the criterion of tax responsibility.—*M. H. Hunter.*

752. UNSIGNED. Bericht der Hauptversammlung der Regierungssachverständigen über Doppelbesteuerung und Steuerausweichung an den Rat und die Mitglieder des Völkerbundes. [Report of the assembly of political science experts on double taxation and tax evasion to the council and the members of the League of Nations.] *Finanz-Arch.* 46 (1) 1929: 401-430.—The assembly, meeting in Geneva in October, 1928, agreed with the report of the technical expert that while multilateral treaties would be preferable to bilateral, the former would seldom be practical, owing to the diversity of tax laws. But the assembly found it necessary to offer two alternative plans in order properly to distinguish, in case of direct taxes, between objective and personal tax bases which are differently emphasized in different countries. These plans are submitted with explanations. A model bilateral treaty, with explanations, covers inheritance taxes. There is also a model treaty, with explanations, covering administrative aids in tax matters; and similarly one covering tax collection; and one covering future organization.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

753. UNSIGNED. Net national accounts, and burden of taxation. *Bank of Estonia, Econ. Bull.* (11) Feb.-May 1929: 591-596.—Detailed tables of revenues and expenditures are given, together with per capita receipts and expenditures. Per capita of the population (1,116,000) the State expenditures totaled 57.0 Ekr. distributed as follows (in Estonian kronas): defence 16.8, education 7.9, health 0.9, social welfare 4.0, capital expense 9.2 and other 18.5, and surplus 2.3. In addition, local receipts and expenditures must be considered, which amount to about 20.7% of the total. The total burden of taxation per head of population was Ekr. 39.24 (or 100.44 per person earning income). This forms 14.6% of the estimated total income of Ekr. 268.8 per capita. The total national income is estimated at 300,000,000 Ekr.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

754. UNSIGNED. Report presented by the general meeting of government experts on double taxation and tax evasion. *League of Nations, Publ.* #2—*Econ. & Finan.* 2 (49) 1928: pp. 39.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

755. UNSIGNED. Summary of the observations received by August 30, 1928, from the governments on the report submitted by the committee of technical experts on double taxation and tax evasion. *League of Nations, Publ.* #2—*Econ. & Finan.* 2 (46) 1928: pp. 18.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

756. ZANGERLE, JOHN A. What is an excessive tax burden? *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14 (9) Jun. 1929: 262-265.—Assessors and boards of revision administering general property tax laws against merchants and manufacturers have no more difficult and annoying task than that of considering the constantly reiterated complaints of excessive tax burden. What is an excessive tax burden, or a normal tax burden? Data are rarely available as to comparative tax burdens except as to assessed capital values. Yet the assessed capital value is the best index of all. The actual tax burden depends on many factors, such as location, unit of production, etc. Percentage of gross sales is not a reliable test of burden; neither, in general, is the tax burden one of major importance. As to the comparative tax burden upon manufacturing plants, more attention must be given to earnings.—*M. H. Hunter.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 525, 624, 626, 671)

757. UNSIGNED. Die neue Reparationsvereinbarung. [The new reparations agreement.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21 (36) Jun. 8, 1929: 957-960.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 414, 415, 474, 669, 679, 684, 685, 715, 894, 902)

758. BELL, T. Strike strategy and tactics. *Communist Rev.* 1 (6) Jun. 1929: 362-370.—This speech at the Preparatory Commission for the June, 1929, Plenum of the Communist International rejects the idea that strike activity must be confined to the countries where there are already Communist unions. In the United States the miners, lumbermen and automobile workers offer opportunities. In England the number of unorganized is growing in basic and new industries. Too much emphasis has been laid on purely trade-union activities. Unofficial strike action should be encouraged. There must be basic grievances, utilized for Communist propaganda, next mass meetings of both organized and unorganized. A 100 per cent stoppage must be sought, then area of strike enlarged. Unorganized must be represented on strike committee, which raises funds, carries on publicity and provides entertainment for strikers. After strike, if the organized are in a majority, unorganized must be brought into union for purpose of strengthening Communist influence in it. If majority are unorganized, but too weak to form new organization, strike committee should become committee for action, to be affiliated with National Minority Movement and come in contact with other sections. Degeneration is likely to set in after strike, but active spirits must be retained in any case. Factory committees are not unions, but may both

carry on daily struggle with employers and lead to unions. We are in a new period, characterized by rapid rationalization, speeding up, exploitation and elimination of workers. Less skilled are brought into industry, and this furnishes Communist opportunity. The "fetish of legalism" must be thrown off in fighting reformist union officials. The social-democratic workers are not hopeless; Communists must penetrate reformist unions and form minority groups.—*George Soule.*

759. FRANKFURT, IU. ФРАНКФУРТ, Ю. Механический дух ревизует психологические взгляды основоположников марксизма. [Mechanical ideology revises the psychological views of the founders of Marxism.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 26(2) 1928: 125-139.—This is a reply to Okun's article *The spirit and letter of Marxism* published in the same issue of the journal. Psychology is struggling between (1) materialism and idealism, (2) sociology and biology, (3) dialectic and mechanism. Okun opens a new page in this struggle. It is a contest between Marxism and subjective empirical psychology on one side, and mechanical materialism on the other. Okun distorts Marxism by imputing hylozoism to the founders of Marxism (Marx, Engels, etc.) in their conception of psychology. "Marxism is a kind of Spinozisms"; it denies hylozoism as well as dualism. Mechanical materialism, when vigorously carried out, misrepresents Marxism and leads to its revision and also to its denial. Marxists should be conscious of this danger.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

760. GOROKHOV, F. ГОРОХОВ, Ф. К вопросу о производительных силах и диалектике их развития. [The question of productive forces and the dialectic of their development.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 27(3) 1928: 101-134.—This is an explanation of the Marxian theory of categories, the development and causes of development of productive forces and their dialectical connection with social forms. The question of categories is very important for the study of historical materialism. The elements of the labor process are the productive forces, i.e., man as labor power and the means of production. The technique, the instrument of labor, is the paramount factor which shows us the quantitative and qualitative degree of development of social production. The attempt of Efimov (same journal 13) to limit the productive forces to the labor power only, as the unique active force of production must be considered erroneous. It deprives man's labor of its "qualitative" character. Likewise it is impossible to agree with Efimov's opinion that science in general enters into the composition of productive forces in the same degree as labor power and the means of production. The State law, the social consciousness and its forms, of which one is science, are but superstructures on the real basis of society, which determines their content and partly their forms. The question of the causes of development of the productive forces gives rise to great discordance. The explanation of this development in primitive societies by the struggle for existence, by geographical conditions, or by the increase

of population (see Efimov in the same journal (22) 100) is in opposition to the Marxian conception. The real cause of this development is to be found in the process of human labor. It develops, too, the instruments and contributes to its improvement. As to the dialectical connection between material production and the social form, the latter, resulting from the change of the productive forces, becomes in its turn a means for further change. Every old social form of production is replaced by a new one. We have thus feudal, capitalistic and socialist means of production and they give us, in proportion to their development, a definite content, the basis of social life—human labor and its elements. Contradictions arising between material production and social form are resolved by mean of revolution, which depends on concrete historical conditions.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

761. LEBEDEV, V. ЛЕБЕДЕВ, В. Диалектика производительных сил у Маркса и Энгельса. [Marx' and Engels' dialectics of productive forces.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 28(4) 1928: 165-198.—The object of this article is an explanation of the theory of productive forces in the light of Marxian methodology of history. The paper is divided in two parts. The first examines 3 points of the process of production: the material elements, the social role of these elements and, finally, the influence of social relations on the productive process. The second part is concerned with the demonstration of the statements made previously in quoting adequate texts from Marx and Engels.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

762. OKUN', M. ОКУНЬ, М. О духе марксизма и о букве его. [The spirit and letter of Marxism.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 26(2) 1928: 113-124.—This is a criticism of the traditional views of Marxists on psychology which have recently been advocated by I. Frankfurt, in an article "Defense of revolutionary Marxian point of view on Psychology" published in a Russian collection of *Problems of Contemporary Psychology*.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

763. UNSIGNED. Die Durchführung des Fünfjahresplanes. [Carrying out the five year plan.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U. S. S. R.* 8(10) May 1929: 13-22.—Results of the discussion of this plan by the states may be discovered in the decree of the People's Commissioner, which declares for the optimal variant. This means that the productive and creative energies of the land will be mobilized and directed towards building up industry and agriculture through technicalization of method and further exploitation of natural resources. Emphasis is laid upon strengthening the state's influence on the farmer by establishing equipment stations and by issuing cultivation contracts; on the business man by controlling public utilities, determining location of combines near Moscow, and indicating what industries are to be developed first. At the same time the worker is to benefit by realizing the seven hour day plan and a higher standard of living and decreased unemployment.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 220, 414, 415, 760, 891, 899, 900, 901, 902)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 1-10136; 284, 316, 390)

764. BARATIER, P. Quelques aspects de la fonction judiciaire d'après Hobbes. [Some aspects of judicial function in Hobbes.] *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 6(5) Jun. 1929: 406-411.—The political theory of Hobbes, and indeed his whole philosophy, is in marked contrast with conceptions traditionally associated with English thought and practice, and a similar discrepancy is found between the view of the judge's duties presented in the *Leviathan* and that actually followed in English law. Thus Hobbes holds that it is the business of a judge, in interpreting a statute, to give effect to the sovereign's intention, while in practice at the present time English judges are bound to follow the usual meaning of the terms used. Again, Hobbes argues that a judge is not bound by precedent against his own sense of justice, especially where a principle of natural law is at stake. In English practice, however, precedents of higher courts are binding upon lower courts, though the principle *stare decisis* attained a higher degree of rigidity in the 19th century than it had in Hobbes's day. Finally, Hobbes regards a keen natural sense of equity as the only intellectual quality necessary to judges, while the actual administration of justice in England is almost wholly in the hands of highly trained professional jurists. The differences between Hobbes's theory and the practices of English courts are to be explained largely by his desire to render the power of the sovereign absolute.—*George H. Sabine.*

765. GOVERN, HERBERT H. "The Indian Machiavelli" or political theory in India two thousand years ago. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44(2) Jun. 1929: 173-192.—The *Arthaśāstra* or Text-book on Polity, ascribed to Kautilya, a Brahman of the 4th century B.C., bears a remarkable resemblance to the work of Machiavelli. The king's authority is a matter of divine right, hence he must have no scruples; but he must be a leader who holds the responsibility for his people's welfare. Much attention is given to the matter of raising revenues, to the relations of a ruler to neighboring states, and to the "clever" methods by which the king may secure peace at home and prestige abroad.—*Frederick P. Blackly.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entry 774)

766. LASKI, HAROLD J. The dangers of obedience. *Harpers Mag.* 159(949) Jun. 1929: 1-10.—Originality on the part of the individual is necessary in any society which is not to remain static. For this reason there is great danger in the growing habit of demanding uniformity and in the dislike of unconventionality. The secret of freedom is courage; no man is free if he acquiesces in injustice. The most important duty of the citizen is to act upon the instructed judgment of his own conscience. There is no finality about present social arrangements; the law is the result of someone's induction about social means and ends and is therefore to be revised as a result of further experience. The remonstrances of citizens are required to bring rulers to a realization of the conditions upon which power is held. It is the natural tendency of power to dislike rational examination, but the only ethical

ground of obedience to the state is its moral superiority to its opponents. History has shown that the state is often wrong. It is objected that resistance to established authority involves anarchy. But social peace may be purchased at too high a price. In view of the normal inertia of human beings, it may be assumed that anarchy results only from established wrong. On moral grounds we can owe to government only the utmost insight of which our judgment is capable. There is no substitute for the individual exercise of active minds.—*George H. Sabine.*

767. SCHULTZE, ERNST. Das Wesen des Imperialismus. [The essence of imperialism.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52(3) Mar. 1929: 258-267.—The concept of empire without an emperor, of imperialism as a process or movement transcending any and all personalities, is essential to an understanding of its various manifestations in the last three centuries. Appearing as a mass phenomenon, a movement of peoples or their governments, or both, consciously directed against other peoples, it demands scientific analysis. Schumpeter's approach (*Zur Soziologie des Imperialismus*, 1919), which regards imperialism as atavistic, a mass-recurrence to primal urges and instincts countering the trend of modern economics, and in no way a necessary concomitant of capitalism, is rejected, Schultze holding that the increase of civilization of given peoples instead of minimizing atavistic trends by overlaying them with political mores, constantly enhances the urge to domination. From the historian's view point (cf. Erich Marcks, *Imperialismus und der Weltkrieg*, 1916), imperialism is of interest only as a political phenomenon, being merely a movement of penetrative states (either frontierless or aggressive) against defensive ones. Schultze rejects this as ignoring psychological factors. To him imperialism is a mass movement of state-conscious peoples (irrespective of their forms of government), not of whole races, seeking extension of political power over alien, primarily adjacent, peoples. To imperialism the principle of nationality is weakness; irrational belief in its own righteousness is the *sine qua non* of successful empire. Imperialism seldom proceeds from an ordered plan; in the long run it is a mass movement which no political leaders can thwart, and which continues long after historic causes are removed.—*M. W. Graham.*

768. SCHULZ, E. B. Government, a phase of social organization. *Lehigh Univ. Publ.* 3(6) Jun. 1929: pp. 112.—The compulsory regulation of the relations of a territorial group of individuals constitutes the political condition. Any group of individuals whose relations are so regulated in common and whose extent can be expressed in terms of area is a political regulation-group. All other regulation-groups are non-political. The regulations enforced by political authorities are political rules of conduct which differ from other rules of conduct by virtue of the fact that governmental organs see to it that they are observed. A rule of conduct is a positive or negative course of action, conformity to which is deemed obligatory. All such rules are laws. The essence of legal character is the idea of conformity as an obligation and any theory that bases legal character upon the means of securing conformity, or upon function, or upon the manner of origin fails to recognize the prime characteristic of law. The basis of distinction between political and non-political law is the

character of the authority behind the law, if any. A rule of conduct has political-legal character only with reference to some governmental system in operation. Only those political regulation-groups which are non-internal in character are states. A non-internal political regulation-group is one whose members are not subject to a political control which deals with them as part of a larger political regulation-group. According to this test of statehood, a state may or may not be free from external control, i.e., independent. It is incorrect to consider sovereignty as either an essential or non-essential characteristic of the state. In the first place, the existence of a sovereign authority or a sovereign force is not a fact in every state; and in the second place, the view that sovereignty is a state characteristic is based on the misconception of the state as a separate and active unit in matters internal to it. To think of the state as a separate and active unit involved in the problems of political life within the state is to separate a composite whole from the parts comprising that whole. For this reason conceptions of the state as a legal, a real, or a moral person likewise have no place in connection with the explanation of problems arising within the state. Sovereignty in the sense of either legal omnicompetence or unlimited power may or may not be an attribute of some governmental organ or combination of governmental organs, but not of the state. If so, such an organ or combination of organs is not and can not be limited by political law but may derive its legal omnicompetence or unlimited power from non-political law. Regulation of the relations of individuals and groups of individuals is effected by non-political as well as political authorities. This fact gives rise to the problem of the relations between co-existing regulatory authorities. The solutions of this problem will vary with time and place and no universal and immutable answer should be expected. In

the last analysis every solution attained is a product of the social process and is understandable only upon careful investigation of that process as it occurs in a given population. It is a pure fiction to say that the state, which cannot properly be conceived as an active unit in matters internal to it, decides such matters. Since political authority touches upon all the individuals within an area and other authority upon a part only, ordinarily, the supremacy of political authority is likely to be the most practical solution of the problem of conflicting authorities. It does not follow that unlimited political authority will exist in every state. Genuine unlimited political authority is rare and exists only when the governing authorities have the right to regulate daily all the relations of individuals in any way whatsoever. To look upon the amending authority of a constitution as the possessor of unlimited political authority is to overlook the nature and purpose of an amending process. The governing function and the amending function should not be confused. The limits of political and non-political authority are fixed by the action and interaction of a variety of social forces. They are not the products of state action.—E. B. Schulz.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

769. BORAH, WILLIAM E. *Die Demokratie hat nicht versagt.* [Democracy has not failed.] *Nord u. Süd.* 51 (11) Nov. 1928: 999-1005.—This is a reply to criticisms of democracy, particularly those of H. G. Wells. "Democracy is the only form of government capable of solving the questions of our day and reconciling the solutions with the rights and claims of the average citizen or the freedom and demands of the people."—M. W. Graham.

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 2, 760, 840)

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 215, 224, 249, 288, 317, 378, 843)

770. BARBAR, LEO. *Bruchstücke altpolnischer Gewohnheitsrechte.* [Fragments of old Polish customary law.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissensch.* 44 (3) Jun. 1929: 413-426.—Basing his first summary of studies of Polish customary law on P. Dabkowski's work, Barbar describes the precursors of the Polish court-secretary. The officials of the medieval court-chancery formed what was known as the *palaestra*. At the head was the country or city regent whose duty was to register all witnesses' testimonials, complaints, protests, etc. The regent was the *patronus palaestrae* and had administration over the other officials. Chancery fees were received by him, placed in his own funds, and he was personally liable. Court fees, etc., were divided into three parts, of which he received one. The regent was often assisted by a vice-regent who noted down the issue of the parties and the decisions of the court. The vice-regent was either permanently appointed by the administrative officer of the district or chosen by the regent for limited or unlimited time. The *susceptant*, another chancery official, must see that the entries were made in accordance with the demands of both parties and he was bound to produce these records in court, often together with abstracts of them. His remuneration was either direct from the regent or a portion of the chancery fees. The *inducetes* were the officials who copied the entries of the records into the so-called *inductes*, the permanent record. These, in turn, were preserved in the archives. Minor officials

were the *lectantes*, readers and correctors of the abstracts. In a second study Barbar deals with taxation. The *narzaz*, or cattle due the table of the lord, is found as early as the time of the Piastes; this Widajewicz has shown to be a money tax. The *narzaz* remained in effect till 1374 when it was replaced by a house-tax, due by rich persons, or a chimney-tax, due by middle class and poor people. A further tax of early times was the *opole* or field-tax, for the protection of boundaries and falcon nests. All four of these taxes went to the table of the lord. On the other hand the *stan*, or tax for nights' lodging of the lord, was the local collection of food and drink for the inn where he stayed when traveling through the district. The expense of this upkeep was great and by the end of the 13th century honey and hay became the subject of the *stan*-tax.—A. Arthur Schiller.

771. DAVID, M., and EBELING, E. *Assyrische Rechtsurkunden.* [Assyrian legal documents.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissensch.* 44 (3) Jun. 1929: 305-381.—Ninety-five legal documents of ancient Assyria (c. 1490 to c. 1138 B.C.) are transliterated and translated in this article. One marriage contract, adoption and adoption deeds, and a dissolution of a nurse-relationship in order to contract matrimony are the materials of the law of persons. No. 8 concerns the partition of property among brethren. The remainder of the documents deal with loans, either contracts of loan or receipts. Among the former are money-loans (Nos. 9-47) in which interest is generally provided for after the expiration of the time in case of non-repayment. Pledges of sons, daughters, houses and fields, and even the

debtor's wife are found, and one document (No. 45) deals with the loan of money by one member of an organization to the whole organization. Nos. 48-70 are contracts for the loan of corn, bricks, and sheep. The receipts (Nos. 71-95) conclude the texts, the most interesting being No. 79, a receipt for corn and straw, in which the original debt of one person has been assumed by another.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

772. KAUSCHANSKY, DAVID M. Die Unterhaltspflicht der Ehegatten nach biblischem, talmudischem und rabbinischem Recht. [The duty to support of spouses according to Biblical, Talmudic, and Rabbinical law.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 44(3) Jun. 1929: 390-396.—In the polygamous marriages of the ancient Jews with the wives practically without rights, we do find legal rules dealing with the duty to support on the part of the husband. In practice this duty might be reciprocal, the wife employing the dowry for this purpose. The right of the husband to the acquisitions and earnings of the wife led to his duty to maintain, though the wife could retain her earnings upon renunciation of the aliments of the husband. The husband, however, could not free himself from the duty to support by declining the earnings of the wife. In the event of infraction of the duty to support, the wife had a cause of action, and if her husband deserted her, she could sell his property after three months had expired. The duty to support ended with the dissolution of the marriage. If this occurred through the fault of the husband, the wife received her dowry and a penal sum besides.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

773. ZWILGMEYER, FRANZ. Die Rechtslehre Savignys. Ein rechtsphilosophische und geistesgeschichtliche Untersuchung. [Savigny's legal theory. A study in jurisprudence and philosophy.] *Leipziger Rechtswissenschaft. Studien hrsg. von der Leipziger Juristen-Fakultät* #37. 1929: pp. 64.—German legal philosophy of the 18th century was dominated by the natural law theory which reached its highest point with Wolff and his school. Gradually interest shifted to actual law and its historical development. This movement originated at Göttingen, and its pioneers were Pütter and Hugo. Savigny carried forward their work, breaking completely with the individualistic and rationalistic presuppositions of prior theories. The author then states in detail the leading elements in Savigny's theory of law as an emanation from, and an expression of, the *Volksgeist*, and the part played by these elements in his theories of the origin and development of law. The extent to which Savigny employed his principles as a criterion of actual law, and his inability to avoid completely an attempt to find a universal criterion in a principle not wholly consistent with his theories, are briefly stated. The particular influences contributing to Savigny's development of his theories are found especially in Herder and Hugo; from the former he derived his organic viewpoint, from the latter his emphasis on the importance of the empirical historical processes. It was Savigny who carried over into legal philosophy the conception of organism and thereby gave to natural law its deathblow.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 766, 839)

774. BONNARD, ROGER. Léon Duguit, ses œuvres, sa doctrine. Leon Duguit, his works and his doctrine. *Rev. du Droit Public.* 46(1) Jan. 1929: 5-51.—Duguit, whose death in December, 1928, was a great loss for the science of law, offered an original, clear, precise, and strongly built doctrine, so important and significant that it cannot be neglected, even by those who do not agree with it. Thanks to his rigorous positivism, Duguit is located in the very center of con-

temporary jurists and occupies a truly original position, for his philosophy profoundly penetrates his doctrine and almost entirely dominates it on the technical side. Moreover, the far-reaching application of this philosophy to the science of law by a jurist was a new thing, and brought about a veritable revolution. Duguit transformed judicial thinking by postulating the necessity of a science of law and the superiority of this science over the metaphysics of law. The positive doctrine of Duguit is in complete opposition to juridical neo-Kantianism, as well as to the metaphysical doctrinel of law and the state. It supplies the basis and the means of the realistic conception of law and of the state. He finds in the experience of social solidarity, and the necessity of rules of conduct which it implies, a fact, an experimental "given," from which can be developed both the principle and the content of social regulation. Among the many important consequences of this view are the conclusions that law is not the creation of the state, since it is a fact of experience anterior to the state, and that the state, since it is essentially and solely composed of those who govern (that is, individuals of the same nature as the governed, hence of persons subject to law), is subject to law. The special and unique characteristic of individuals, whether those who govern or their agents, who exercise state activity, is to possess the power of constraint because they are strongest. This does not lead to the idea of a power to command owing to sovereignty; it rather results in a very broad technical conception of the state of law. The state of law is not the simple legal state of German doctrine, that is, a state in which there is no juridical relationship except on the side of positive law—a conception which leaves out of all legal relationship the creative organ of positive law, the legislature, and binds by the law only the judge and the administration. In the state of law, the state is entirely "of law" in the sense that all of its organs without distinction are subordinate to the law, for those who govern and their agents are individuals like others. But this involves a certain technical conception of law. If the legislature is subject to law, then a statute must be conceived as being a simple rectifying statement of objective law already existing.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

775. BRAUN, RUDOLF. Die Eheauflösung nach österreichischem Recht. [The dissolution of marriage according to Austrian law.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 44(3) Jun. 1929: 397-406.—After an introduction dealing with forms of marriage and marital relations, Braun describes the two forms of dissolution of marriage in Austria, divorce and separation from bed and board. The former is available to all but Catholics on the ground of adultery, a crime punishable with at least five years imprisonment, malicious desertion, infliction of dangers to life or health, repeated ill-usage, or an unconquerable aversion between the spouses, with the desire for divorce. Divorce permits remarriage on the part of the wife after a period of 180 days. Separation from bed and board is available to all, either by agreement or upon action based on one of the grounds of divorce. By it cohabitation, marital support, and marital faithfulness are abrogated. If there is no delict on the part of either party a settlement of the property can be made. If one party is guilty, the other can demand a settlement or require maintenance. Both types of dissolution of marriage result from court action. Separation from bed and board by agreement of the parties is handled by the local court. Action for divorce is a regular civil process, oral and public, with no right to compel testifying and the possibility of a judgment by default. Action for separation from bed and board is handled in the same court, a procedure without attorneys before an arbiter. The procedure for dissolution of Jewish marriages is somewhat different. In

conclusion Braun summarizes, first, the so-called dispensation marriage, the marriage of Catholics separated from bed and board, which marriage the courts have declared illegal but which exists in thousands of cases, and second, the Hungarian marriage by which separated Austrian Catholics become Hungarian citizens by adoption in order to marry a second time, a privilege permitted to Catholics in the latter country; this marriage is now held valid by the Austrian Supreme Court.—A. Arthur Schiller.

776. KAUSCHANSKY, D. M. Die rechtliche Stellung des Kindes aus Putativehe. [The legal position of the child of a putative marriage.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*. 44 (3) Jun. 1929: 382-389.—As in many other systems, Russian legislation in 1902 declared that the child of a putative marriage had the same legal rights as a legitimate child. Soviet Russia extended this so that there is no differentiation between the children of valid, invalid, or putative marriages. Where formerly a church-celebrated marriage could be declared invalid by the church, now legitimate

children are (a) those conceived and born during an invalid marriage, (b) those conceived prior to, but born within invalid marriage, and (c) those conceived during and up to the time of the judgment of the invalidity, and born within 306 days. A child of a putative marriage takes his father's name, religion, and domicile. He can inherit from both his parents, but not from their relatives. In comparison, in Rumanian law the child of an invalid marriage has the same rights as a legitimate child if one or both parents believed the marriage valid; so also by Hungarian practice, in the absence of a statute; similarly in Austria, unless bigamy, a marriage of differing religions, or miscegenation has occurred. In Czarist Russia a putative child inherited as a legitimate child; in Rumanian law he inherits from both parents, while the guilty parent may not inherit from the child. Austrian law allows the child to inherit only in the acquisitions of the parents, while in Hungary he has the same rights as a legitimate child except for the inheritance of familial or trust property.—A. Arthur Schiller.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 304, 450, 686, 822, 836, 837, 855, 890)

GENERAL

777. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH. L'évolution juridique du parlementarisme. [The juridical evolution of parliamentarism.] *Rev. de Droit Public* 3 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 489-500.—The author views post-war constitutions of European states with an eye to extricating a dogmatic synthesis of the new constitutional law. By comparative and historical method it is found that an evolution has taken place towards a new construction of the juridical technique of parliamentarism, caused by the legal participation of political parties. The newly formed European states, influenced by scientific legal researches and by the older democratic constitutions (France, England, United States, Switzerland), as well as by mutual comparison, maintain the principle of parliamentarism, but adapted to varying conditions. Collective ministerial responsibility is modified by three new developments: (a) the combination of parliamentarism with direct government (initiative, referendum); (b) the priority of the legislative power over the executive, and the new form of parliamentarism without consultation of the president (Prussia, Austria); (c) the attempt to introduce into the text of constitutions the procedure of parliamentarism, in order to avoid too frequent overthrowing of the Government by a hasty vote of lack of confidence.—B. Mirkine-Guetzevitch.

GERMANY

778. KÜHN, FRIEDRICH. Formen des verfassungsgerichtlichen Rechtsschutzes im deutschen Reichs- und Landesstaatsrecht. [Classes of proceedings in German constitutional law.] *Leipziger rechtswissenschaft. Studien hrsg. von der Leipziger Juristen-Fakultät*. #39. 1929: pp. 140.—The existing German constitutions have provided methods for judicial proceedings to insure governmental conduct conformable to constitutional requirements. There are five principal classes of these proceedings: (a) proceedings involving controversies as to the application or interpretation of the constitution; (b) proceedings by a citizen against a governmental official in which the former claims that an unconstitutional act of the latter has violated the former's rights; (c) proceedings to determine whether certain designated officials of high rank have violated the constitution or the laws governing their offices

by their official conduct; (d) proceedings to test elections and referenda; (e) proceedings to determine conflicts of power between the central government and the separate states. The extent to which these proceedings are provided for in the constitutions of the Republic and the states is described. Each proceeding is discussed to discover the particular issue subjected therein to judicial decision, to indicate the character of the judgment provided for in each proceeding, to indicate the parties capable of instituting them, and to set forth the conditions under which they can be brought. Wherever differences of view exist on these matters the author discusses the competing theories. The extent to which these proceedings secure an effective judicial enforcement of constitutional rule is briefly considered.—Henry Rottschaefer.

779. SCHMITT, CARL. Der Hüter der Verfassung. [The guardian of the constitution.] *Arch. d. öffentl. Rechts*. 16 (2) Apr. 1929: 161-237.—Before the World War there was little discussion in Germany of a guardian of the Constitution, but at present the matter is much discussed. The High Court of State for the German Reich has designated itself as "Guardian of the Constitution of the Reich." Dr. Simons, President of the Reichsgericht, calls that court the "watch and sentinel" of the Constitution; and many state courts are mentioned in similar terms. There is a general desire among jurists for a national supreme court which shall fulfill this function; they seem to take it for granted that the guardian of the Constitution shall be sought in the realm of justice. Such a guardian must certainly be independent and neutral; but one mistakes the sphere of formal justice and jurisprudence if he wishes to introduce them in all situations in which independence and neutrality appear desirable or necessary for practical reasons. The President of the Reich occupies a central position in a system of neutral and independent public organs. The Constitution itself makes him its guardian, as expressed even in the words of his oath. The fact that he is the choice of the entire people, and the constitutional powers which he enjoys, are further evidence. Those who discuss the guardianship of the Constitution should therefore realize that the public law already recognizes and provides for such a guardian. According to both the letter and the spirit of the Weimar Constitution, this guardian is the President of the Reich.—Miriam E. Oatman.

ITALY

780. FERRACCIU, ANTONIO. *La figura costituzionale del Gran Consiglio.* [The constitutional position of the Great Council.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico.* 21 (4) Apr. 1929: 207-226.—This is a study of the principal organ of the Fascist government in relation to Italian public law.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

UNITED STATES

781. ALBERS, HOMER. Our national constitution: provisions for the general welfare. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 9 (3) Jun. 1929: 152-167.—In some instances funds raised by the national government by taxation have been devoted to objects not within the lawful scope of the taxing power of that government. The validity of a tax may be contested by a taxpayer who resists the exaction of what he considers an illegal levy; but no judicial aid is available where a taxpayer attempts to prevent the expenditure of public funds from the national treasury for an allegedly illegal object. To remedy the latter lack of judicial aid, it is suggested that Congress enact a law "that a certain definite number of taxpayers, say ten or a hundred, should have the right to bring a suit to enjoin any officer of the United States from expending money in an unconstitutional manner."—*Harold F. Kumm.*

782. CHAFEE, ZECHARIAH, Jr. Congressional reapportionment. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42 (8) Jun. 1929: 1015-1047.—There is no legal compulsion upon Congress forcing it to perform its constitutional duty of reapportionment of representation in the House of Representatives following each census, and there are no legal consequences of its failure to act. It is politically desirable, however, that there be adequate reapportionment. The mathematics of the problem and the history of actual practices followed are discussed. The method of "equal proportions" is mathematically and politically preferable to the methods of "major fractions" and the "harmonic mean." The transfer to the President (as proposed) of the duty of reapportionment, the size of the House and the method to be employed being fixed in the law, would not be an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power and reapportionment would thereby be taken "out of politics."—*John M. Gaus.*

783. FREUND, ERNST. Some inadequately discussed problems of the law of city planning and zoning. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24 (2) Jun. 1929: 135-149.—The control of urban development and improvement presents a special legal problem because the ordinary criteria of police power and eminent domain are not

applicable. Its true basis lies in the fact that it is far more simple for a city to act through regulation than through contractual methods, while the continuing aspects of the power to preserve what has been voluntarily established rests on an implied understanding between the owners and the city. The keynote to every discussion of zoning laws and ordinances thus subordinates the question of power to one of equity and practicality. In addition to the legal basis of zoning regulation, other unexplored problems involve the determining of areal boundaries, the use of majority consents, compensation to equalize detriments, remedial processes of zoning boards as well as the obsolescence of areal units and problems of de-zoning. The whole process calls for a formulation of a new legal principle involving either amenity or conformity. The former can never be expressed except in relative terms, and if conformity is accepted, it must be with considerable discrimination. The failure to place both fair conformity and fair non-conformity upon clear foundations of equity is the main weakness of present legal theories.—*J. F. Sly.*

784. STRAHORN, JOHN S., Jr. Amending the Arkansas constitution. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (1) Jun. 1929: 103-118.—The major problem in connection with the mode of amending the Arkansas constitution of 1874 has been the popular majority necessary to approve a measure under the original amending clause and initiative and referendum plans adopted in 1910 and 1920. Five decisions of the state Supreme Court are analyzed and their effect on the adoption of amendments indicated. The present rule is that the legislature may submit not more than three amendments at one time, and ten per cent of the voters may submit an unlimited number. Any amendment which receives a majority of the votes cast therein is adopted. The Supreme Court has also decided that the Declaration of Rights is unamendable; that the requirement of entering yeas and nays on a proposed amendment in the legislative journal is mandatory; and that the requirement of executive approval of amendments proposed by the legislature is unconstitutional. Forty-seven amendments to the constitution have been submitted to popular vote, seventeen are in existence today, none has been repealed by subsequent amendments, three have been invalidated for technical defects, and eighteen failed to receive the required majority of the vote. That the present procedure of amending the constitution provides a satisfactory and easy method of constitutional change is indicated by the fact that eleven amendments submitted at the last three elections were approved by the voters.—*Frank M. Stewart.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entry 824)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 358, 496, 571, 572, 573, 577, 581, 582, 586, 591, 599, 620, 667, 674, 686, 689, 709, 737, 751, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 805, 822, 831, 847, 848, 852, 857, 890)

ARGENTINA

785. UNSIGNED. *Ley orgánica del notariado.* [Organic law regulating notaries for the province of Buenos Aires.] *Bol. del Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17 (83) May 1929: 216-236.—Provisions of the law in detail.—*L. L. Bernard.*

AUSTRALIA

786. UNSIGNED. *Australia: the British Economic Mission.* *Round Table.* (75) Jun. 1929: 626-636.—

CANADA

787. UNSIGNED. *Dominion status: the French-Canadian view.* *Round Table.* (75) Jun. 1929: 620-625.—French-Canadians do not favor any drastic advance in existing constitutional relations, specifically neither Senate reform nor the devolving of power to amend the Canadian Constitution upon their federal parliament. They regard the British North America Act as the charter of the provinces as well as of the Dominion, and the imperial government's authority as that of

arbitrator between them. At the recent Interprovincial Council, the mode of amendment proposed by the federal government would have involved unanimous consent of the provinces for changes affecting minority and provincial rights, consent of two-thirds in "vital" matters, and a mere parliamentary majority in purely federal concerns. This was favored by some French-Canadian leaders, but defeated by the premier of Quebec supported by the premiers of Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

GERMANY

788. BREITSCHIED, RUDOLF. Der deutsche Parlamentarismus. [German parliamentarism.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (5) May 1929: 397-402.—Criticism of the parliamentary system in Germany dates back to the Weimar Constitution of 1919. It has been declared "impossible" and "unworkable" by Right and Left extremists and advocates of dictatorship of every variety. Complaint centers around the "incompetence of the representatives of the people" and the bitterness of party strife. Article 54 of the Constitution, crystallizing the principle of ministerial responsibility, is the main rock of offense. Efforts to displace the parliamentary system (short of a coup d'état) aim at (1) amendment of the Constitution, which is impossible, as no grouping of parties can command the requisite majority, or (2) interpretation markedly enhancing the powers of the presidency—the only non-violent course left open. Neither course is in keeping with the principles laid down by the Weimar Assembly, which sought to eliminate irresponsibility in government. The real evil in contemporary parliamentarism is the multiplicity of parties, a legacy of the impotent Reichstag of irresponsible Hohenzollern days, and government by blocs rather than by individuals.—*M. W. Graham.*

ITALY

789. DALLARI, GIOVANNI. La funzione consultiva del Gran Consiglio del Fascismo e l'ordinamento sindacale corporativo. [The advisory function of the Great Council of Fascism and the corporate syndical arrangement.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico.* 21 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1929: 81-90.—This article upholds and proves that despite the fact that the acts and provisions referring to the establishment of the syndicates and the corporations have constitutional character, nevertheless they are subject to the advisory examination of the Great Council, as for example, whatever concerns the organization of syndicates and corporations, the determination of their purposes and powers, the constitution and juridical power of the magistrates in individual and collective labor disputes.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

YUGOSLAVIA

790. GRABIANSKI, ALEXANDER. Królewstwo S.H.S. [The kingdom of Yugoslavia.] *Przegląd Polityczny* 9 (4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 85-94.—This is a brief account of the political history of Serbia and of the facts during the War that prepared the union of Croatia and Slavonia, previously belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with Serbia. The difficulties in the present internal situation in Yugoslavia can only be overcome by a large decentralization, through granting to the provinces of the kingdom financial and economic autonomy. These reforms are the more advisable as Yugoslavia has experienced several defeats in the field of foreign policy.—*O. Eisenberg.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 553, 660, 691, 703, 738, 778, 784, 823, 827, 832, 837, 849, 850, 854, 976)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 574, 719, 783, 817, 827, 830, 834, 835, 838, 845, 846, 976, 1011)

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 332, 826, 869)

GENERAL

791. KLEINTJES, PH. XIX^e session de l'Institut Colonial International à la Haye (7-10 Juin 1927). [Nineteenth session of the International Colonial Institute at The Hague (June, 7-10 1927).] *Grotius Annuaire Internat.* 1928: 94-100.—There were 45 members present, representing Great Britain, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Portugal. Catastini, head of the Mandates Section, was present for the League of Nations. D.F.W. Van Rees, vice-president of the Mandates Commission, spoke on the fundamental characteristics of the mandates system. He characterized the system as a very happy innovation, and one of the most noble results of the Treaty of Versailles. He foresaw a gradual extension of the activity of the League in the colonial field. Moresco of the Netherlands made a very interesting report on the question of representative councils in Asiatic colonies. He held that the central problem to solve consisted in creating and in developing representative institutions, composed of natives and Europeans, without placing in danger the application of western principles of justice and economics. He felt that the forms of European representative institutions were easily enough assimilated, but that the customs and fundamental ideas on which these institutions rest, were only slowly absorbed. A. Girault of France and Ph. Kleintjes of the Netherlands introduced the second subject of the day, "How does the division of legislative power between the protecting and protected state operate in a protectorate?" "The intensive and rational extension of native cultures and their relation to the economic development of tropical colonies," was the third subject on the program and was introduced by E. De Wildeman of Belgium.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

AUSTRALIA

792. EVANS, LUTHER HARRIS. New Guinea under Australian mandate rule. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (1) Jun. 1929: 1-21.—New Guinea was allocated to the Commonwealth of Australia because of the insistent demands of the Australian government, and has been governed since 1920-1921 under the mandates system. The territory has an area of about 92,000 sq. mi., and a population of about 427,000. It was governed by Australia for the British Empire during the period from its conquest in 1914 to the coming into effect of the Treaty of Versailles, and then authority was transferred directly to Australia under the terms of the mandate of Dec. 17, 1920. The main lines for the government of the territory were laid down in the New Guinea Act, 1920, after the report of a royal commission sent to investigate conditions and propose a form of government. A separate governmental system was created for the territory, although there was some discussion of a joint administration with Papua, and although such would seem possible for a "C" mandated territory. The transition to civil government, in accordance with the mandate and the New Guinea Act, was effected in April, 1921. The main organs of government are an Administrator appointed by the Commonwealth executive, various administrative departments, a Central Court and District Courts, and subordinate officials, both native and white. No separate legislative branch has been created, so that neither the resident whites nor the natives have any-

thing to say as to how they are governed. In the policies of the government are to be noted the fulfillment in a very satisfactory manner of the specific requirements of the mandate and a very lax and incomplete fulfillment of the requirement to promote to the utmost the material and moral welfare and social progress of the inhabitants. Some important problems which have received inadequate solution up to the present date are: native labor, native education, native health, co-operation of the natives in the government, and the extension of governmental influence over tribes in unexplored regions. The mandatory's annual reports and the *Minutes of the Permanent Mandates Commission* are the basic materials used in the study.—*Luther H. Evans.*

FRANCE

793. BERNARD, F. L'Indochine d'aujourd'hui. [The Indo-China of today.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 (5) Mar. 1, 1929: 70-96.—The natives of French Indo-China have remained curiously unaffected by the political agitations sweeping other Asiatic peoples; they acquiesce passively in the rule of what the author denounces as an omnipotent bureaucracy. The efforts of the French government to decentralize its system of administration there and introduce deliberative assemblies have so far been half-hearted and without effect, the natives being still disbarred in practice from all privileges and responsibilities.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

GREAT BRITAIN

794. OLDHAM, J. H. Report of the Commission on the Closer Union of the Eastern and Central African Dependencies. *Jour. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8 (3) May 1929: 227-259.—The Commission had to consider problems in three different areas: Kenya, with a small group of white settlers demanding responsible government; Uganda, a native protectorate; and Tanganyika, a mandate. A closer union should be brought about, not by a federation, but by a governor-general who would guide all three administrations, each made up of a territorial government, a legislative council, and local government institutions. For Kenya both the principles of responsible government and of a crown colony are unsatisfactory. The first would give control for a time to a handful of whites and would not consider all interests; the second does not consider realities in East Africa. In any scheme of government for Kenya three fundamental principles must be observed. First, an arbitral authority—the governor-general responsible to the Secretary of State—must be provided to preserve a balance among racial elements; second, final authority must remain with the imperial

Parliament, but a clear definition of policy must be issued, and provision must be made for giving due weight to all interests—African, white, imperial, international; third, room must be allowed for the growth of local political responsibility in local government institutions and the legislative council of Kenya. Natives should be encouraged as far as practicable to develop their own institutions.—*Charles A. Timm.*

795. UNSIGNED. East Africa. *Round Table.* (75) Jun. 1929: 477-518.—British policy for Eastern and Central Africa has been progressively enunciated by the White Paper of 1923, the Ormsby-Gore Parliamentary Commission of 1924, the Conference of Governors at Nairobi in 1926, and the White Paper of 1927. It affirms native interests to be an end in themselves, and the care not merely of the imperial government but of every European in Africa; hence it implies the "dual policy," the complementary development, economic and political, of both native and non-native communities. Accordingly, the Hilton Young Commission (1928) recommended (a) the creation of a central authority for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika to facilitate contact between the imperial government and local interests, and (b) a relative increase of unofficial representation in the Kenya Legislative Council, counterbalanced by an enhancement of the governor's legislative authority with the power to define native policy resting with the imperial government. To the chagrin of the European population, the majority report holds responsible government to be impracticable for Kenya, but the chairman dissents, believing provincial self-government under a central authority feasible. The writer considers a central government for the three provinces preferable to direct control of each separately by the Colonial Office; he believes responsible government cannot be indefinitely denied and that native rights can be safeguarded by constitutional guarantees and executive veto. While admitting its impracticability at present, he prefers a common electoral roll for Europeans and Indians to communal representation.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

796. UNSIGNED. The Hilton Young report: summary of constitutional recommendations. *Round Table.* (75) Jun. 1929: 674-676.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

ITALY

797. CICCHITTI, ARNALDO. Se la concessione italiana di Tien Tsin sia un possedimento coloniale. [Is the Italian concession of Tien Tsin a colonial possession?] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico.* 21 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1929: 141-158.—From an examination of the legal nature of the Italian concession and the international jurisprudence in the case, it is concluded that Tien Tsin is a colonial possession.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entry 949)

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 352, 386, 389, 397, 412, 414, 415, 417, 447, 788, 828, 863, 872, 875, 876, 891)

AUSTRALIA

798. MOORE, HARRISON. Australien. [Australia.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (3) Mar. 1929: 215-219.—A general survey of present conditions and tendencies, with recent statistics.—*M. W. Graham.*

799. UNSIGNED. The Australian labor movement. *Round Table.* (75) Jun. 1929: 550-570.—The

Australian Labor party has consolidated itself into a powerful machine since the split over the conscription issue during the War. It profits from the divisions among its opponents—the Nationalist party is a weakly-cemented, anti-radical union of liberal and conservative elements allied to the Country (Agrarian) party by necessity—and as the "advanced" party has put them on the defensive. Though essentially a trade-union party, it has a strong basis in the material interests of the class-conscious workers and has proved its capacity for interpreting and implementing the mass mind. It has abandoned the old theoretical socialism, and its policy, while opportunist, is crudely nationalist. It advocates rigid exclusion not merely of Asiatics but

of southern Europeans. It is uncritically protectionist, seeking to meet rising living costs by wage legislation on the one hand and state aid to primary industries on the other. Yet the economic foundation of Australia is wheat and wool, and a crisis in the party's fortunes may be imminent, owing to its reliance on such political expedients.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

AUSTRIA

800. VERAX. Quelques maîtres du destin—Monseigneur Seipel. [Some makers of destiny—Monseigneur Seipel.] *Rev. des Deux Mondes.* 99 Mar. 1, 1929: 54-87.—Elected Federal Chancellor in 1922, Seipel has led the Austrian people back to moral and financial stability. A curious compound of priest and politician, he is both a patriot and an internationalist. Latterly his sympathy for protagonists of the *Anschluss*, or amalgamation of Germany and Austria, has excited suspicion in France, and has appeared to contradict his efforts on behalf of international good will.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

BRAZIL

801. EULALIO, JOAQUIM. Le Brésil depuis 1926. [Brazil since 1926.] *France-Amér. Latine.* 20(207) Mar. 1929: 69-73.—A brief survey of politics, communications, and financial reform.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

EGYPT

802. AMES, MAURICE SHELDON. England und Ägypten. [England and Egypt.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 7(4) Apr. 1929: 153-168.—Egypt, because of the adoption of French law and French ideas, developed a neutral culture that tended to soften the antagonism between British imperialism and Egyptian nationalism, at least until the 20th century. British officials in Egypt were instructed merely to carry out the orders of the Egyptian government. The British rarely ever decided policy, except for some military ordinances during the period of martial law, 1914-1923. The Egyptians have been thoroughly prepared for self-government, but a conservative swing led the cabinet to suspend the parliament for three years in 1928. Egypt refuses to enter the League of Nations because she fears a formal ratification by the League of Britain's restrictions upon Egyptian sovereignty, imposed in 1922.—*M. H. Cochran.*

GERMANY

803. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. Germany under von Hindenburg. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(749) May 1, 1929: 587-596.—President von Hindenburg, though a life-long monarchist, is loyally supporting the Republic and is thus aiding greatly in the stabilization of Europe. The aged president is the embodiment of the German idea of duty and patriotism. Though he keeps himself in the background and lives simply, he exerts a powerful influence upon party leaders. His example has done much to make easier the difficult transition from the old imperialist regime, with its worship of military glory, to the new order, with its emphasis upon democratic equality.—*E. D. Graper.*

GREAT BRITAIN

804. BLAKSLEY, J. H. The Tory ideal. *Natl. Rev.* (556) Jun. 1929: 539-546.—This is a familiar appeal to Bolingbroke, Burke, Disraeli and even Nelson to show that Progressive Toryism is the only defence of the nation against socialism. The Tory ideal is based on "the moral conception of authority in the state" and unity in the nation. The mediums for expressing and inculcating this ideal are: (1) religion according to the principles of the established church; (2) the older concept of the constitution as above the government, including a restoration of the power of the

second chamber of the legislature and of the leadership of the king; (3) the empire in its function of mediating "to distant lands our traditions of freedom and justice"; (4) the betterment of the conditions of the people, with an emphasis on "mental and spiritual betterment," as an antidote to the disposition of Labor to dwell on the material, and an insistence that the good of the whole country is a more important consideration than that of a single class.—*William T. Laprade.*

INDIA

805. UNSIGNED. India in suspense. *Round Table.* (75) Jun. 1929: 571-589.—Despite intermittent outrages, the continued hostility of the native press to Britain, the youth movement, and the indifference of native leaders to Communist activity in the ranks of labor, the influence of the Statutory (Simon) Commission's work on Indian politics is a gratifying feature. It has forced the opposition to formulate an alternative constitutional project, the All-Parties (Nehru) report, which has revealed the divisions among them. This represents the maximum possible agreement among them as to India's future, but has split the Congress party into two and the Nationalist party into three groups. The most noteworthy feature of the past year has been the union against it of all Moslem elements. The latter demand a separate electoral roll, a third of the seats in the legislatures, a federal constitution with residual powers to the provinces, and the grant of full provincial status to Sind, the Northwest frontier, and Baluchistan, which would presumably give them control of five of eleven provinces. These developments prove that, despite progress under *pax Britannica*, India is not yet a nation, but a complex of mutually suspicious classes, communities, and interests. The controversy has also demonstrated to native leaders the difficulty of constitution-making for India, and so has cleared the way for the Statutory Commission's report.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

ITALY

806. QUIRIELLE, PIERRE de. Giovanni Giolitti. *Correspondant.* 100(1581) Aug. 10, 1928: 340-358.—Giolitti, who died July 17, 1928, left in two volumes of memoirs the apology for his political life, but he fails to dignify the rather sorry story of Italian politics in the first two decades of this century, or to explain away that failure of the governing class which by 1922 had opened the door to Fascism.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

RUMANIA

807. SMOGORZEWSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Rumunja na przełomie. [Rumania at the crossroads.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 9(4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 65-80.—This is a sketch of the political development of Rumania and her party struggles before, during, and after the War. The taking of office by the National Peasants party, with Maniu as chief, constitutes an important fact in the life of the Rumanian nation. The Liberals form the opposition and the other little groups can hardly be considered parties. Rumania has returned, thus, to the old two-party parliamentary system of the time preceding the War.—*O. Eisenberg.*

RUSSIA

808. BREBNER, BARTLET. Currents of Russian revolution. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44(2) Jun. 1929: 161-172.—Eleven years make possible some fairly accurate generalizations about the Russian economic design and certain dilemmas. Two vicious circles appear: (1) The state is determined to build up and maintain self-sufficiency and isolation in industry. To do this it must purchase some raw materials and productive machinery abroad. The traditional way to pay is to

export grain. The grain is produced, but the peasant will not part with it except for what he considers an appropriate return in manufactured goods. The industrial equipment and distributive machinery have failed to deliver the goods at attractively low prices, and the necessity of preserving an even national balance of trade prohibits the importation of cheaper foreign goods. Stalemate. (2) Exports of raw and semi-manufactured products have not yet sufficed to provide enough foreign funds to carry out the state plan of industrial and transportation construction. If it is to be maintained, manufactured articles and the secondary products of agriculture must be exported by way of supplement. But to export manufactured articles deprives the peasants of them, and makes grain collection at state prices more difficult. The export of foodstuffs means deprivation for the urban proletariat, discontent, and lowered industrial production. Stalemate again. There is considerable reason to believe that a new compromise between the old type of concession and the ordinary capitalistic enterprise is being evolved, but in general the Communist party struggles consistently toward communism. Their program and tempo of industrialization and socialization have been too great in terms of their resources, and the whole apparatus may be shaken or destroyed by bad harvests, or war, or an army plot. The progress or retreat of the revolutionaries can be estimated with some accuracy by watching the terms of the new concessions, the balance of trade, and the character of exports and imports.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

809. GRABOWSKY, ADOLPH. Sowjetrussland im Umbau. [Soviet Russia in reconstruction.] *Zeitschr. f. Pol.* 19 (1) 1929: 1-12.—Since 1925 Russia has turned away from Europe and bent toward an ever more radical socialism which, at the same time, is becoming typically Russian. Many communists, who do not understand this development away from internationalism, grow bitter. The New Economic Policy is now as good as dead and private trade is being oppressed and is disappearing. The right opposition wishes to save the kulak. Stalin and his center of the Communist party, insist, however, that Soviet Russia must live up to the idea upon which it was founded. Eighty percent of the Russian population is inculcated with socialism. Russia today avoids war because of the unsolved peasant problem. The Red Army is, after all, a peasant army. The success of the communes on a large scale would mean the growth from below of a real socialism and not a mere state socialism such as dominates Russia today. As yet, the results are insignificant. Increased industrialization is necessary as a foundation of the Bolshevik system; also, to make possible a sound and balanced economic life for Russia, and to make her self-sufficient in case of war. Large exports now cause lack of goods and, at times, lack of food in the cities. In the distribution of industrial goods, the peasant is being favored, in every way possible, in order to gain his products by barter. Public sentiment is relatively good, however. It is being kept up by the Communist party members, who, for eleven years, have been trained in sacrifice and in discipline, and whose spirit is kept up by the continuous declaration on the part of the government that they form the advance guard and the ruling element in the state. The party is constantly being cleaned of unfit elements and in efficiency, discipline, and one might almost say asceticism, party members are expected to be examples and leaders. The young Russian generation does not possess a good knowledge of foreign countries nor does it much wish it. The fact that Soviet Russia has become typically Russian is the reason for Trotsky's failure. Stalin has never been abroad, while Trotsky, the emigrant, has grown up in the coffee houses of the West. Stalin, in the last analysis, is a primitive nature,

and as such, nearer to the Russian peasant.—*John B. Mason.*

810. UNSIGNED. Russia: The awakening muzhik. *Round Table.* (75) Jun. 1929: 530-549.—As is amply proven by his outspoken attitude at the village mass-meeting, the Russian peasant has lost his ancient dread of government. He has developed a consciousness of his political importance; he has also acquired so numerous and so varied new material wants that the shortage of goods is his burning grievance. For this the Communists are largely responsible. They have stimulated his political interest, and have afforded him incentives and facilities for education so that he is even developing an intelligentsia of his own; they have, too, elevated his morals. They face a serious menace, however, in his evolution, for the muzhik is as staunch a believer in private property as ever. His espousal of cooperation relates to production, not distribution.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

SOUTH AFRICA

811. UNSIGNED. South Africa: the session and the native bills. *Round Table.* (75) Jun. 1929: 644-653.—The fundamental issue in South African politics is the race question. The Hertzog government's policy implies an equalization of the native franchise throughout the Union which, although it would benefit the colored population in the ex-republics, involves an assault on the voting privileges of Bantu and colored in the Cape Province—which are identical with those of whites and of which they cannot be deprived save by two-thirds vote of Parliament. This attack is the significant feature of the policy.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

TURKEY

812. KEMALEDDIN SAMI PASHA. Das Werden der türkischen Republik. [The development of the Turkish republic.] *Nord u. Süd.* 51 (11) Nov. 1928: 993-998.—Nineteenth century "reforms" in Turkey failed because of their compromise character and because the government was economically fettered under the capitulatory regime. Nationalist Turkey, intent on basic change, determined to create conditions permitting progress. Eviction of foreign armies and the abolition of the sultanate were preliminary necessities. There followed the move to Angora, the proclamation of the republic, the abolition of the caliphate—and the fez—, the separation of church and state, secularization of the schools, and the introduction of compulsory education. With the adoption of the Swiss civil code, the reorganization of social life, including the abolition of polygamy, became possible. Of outstanding importance has been the introduction of the Latin alphabet for schools, press, and people, producing a far-reaching transformation of national mentality. Lastly, abolition of the capitulations has restored Turkey's fiscal independence and permitted the building up of a modern communications system. Turkey needs peace and pursues it.—*M. W. Graham.*

UNITED STATES

813. UNSIGNED. Mr. Hoover at the White House. *Round Table.* (75) Jun. 1929: 519-529.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

YUGOSLAVIA

814. BERNUS, PIERRE. La crise yougoslave. [The Yugoslav crisis.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 (3) Feb. 1, 1929: 530-555.—Demands for an independent Croatia, and the refusal of the Croatian deputies to sit in the Yugoslav parliament, brought to a crisis the rivalry of Croats and Serbs. Bernus traces the antecedents of the quarrel, and describes the act of Alexander I, who last

January assumed dictatorial powers, as the only step calculated to heal a conflict insoluble by constitutional means.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

815. LOISEAU, CHARLES. La crise de l'état yougoslave. [The Yugoslav crisis.] *Correspondant*. 100(1594) Feb. 25, 1929: 526-542.—The abrogation of the Yugoslav constitution by Alexander I in January, 1929, was a logical step in face of the parliamentary failure to settle the quarrel between Serbs and Croats. The stability of the new regime has justified Alexander's clairvoyance in risking a *coup d'état*.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

JAPAN

816. COLEGROVE, KENNETH. Labor parties in Japan. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(2) May 1929: 329-363.—This is a study of the proletarian parties in Japan which were organized soon after the passage of the Manhood Suffrage Act of 1924. In the general election of February, 1928, these parties elected 8 members in a total of 466 members of the House of Representatives, with a popular vote of 492,177 in a total of 9,881,802. The roots of the parties reach back to the feeble socialist and labor movements of the last decade of the 19th century. Their present weakness, in spite of universal manhood suffrage, is the lack of organization among the workers and peasants; at the same time, their growth has been hampered by volcanic struggles between the radicals and conservatives and by the severe repression of the police. Three of the new parties have actually been suppressed by the government. The parties are developing elaborate schemes of organization, while the attempt of the central committees to control parliamentary members is conspicuous. In the 55th session of the Diet, the proletarian bloc acted with dignity and thereby won considerable prestige. Leadership in the movement appears to lie in the conservative party, the Shakai Minshūto, which follows Professor Abe.—*Kenneth Colegrove.*

UNITED STATES

817. JONES, HOWARD P. Barber shop opinion and rapid transit in Detroit. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(6) Jun. 1929: 359-363.—An analysis of campaign publicity methods for and against the recent Detroit rapid transit plan, which was defeated at the polls, seems to show that the opponents had the better knowledge of the psychology of the voter.—*Harvey Walker.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entry 271)

AUSTRIA

818. WOODS, H. CHARLES. Austria after ten years. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(749) May 1929: 644-654.—Economic conditions in Austria are slowly improving and foreign relations, with the exception of the controversy with Italy relative to Tyrol, present no special difficulties. The outstanding problems of to-day are union with Germany and the increasing party bitterness between Conservatives and Socialists. Though there is widespread enthusiasm for union with Germany, political as well as economic, the issue is recognized as beyond the range of practical politics at present. In the election of 1927 the Conservatives secured 94 seats out of a total of 165 in the chamber. The Conservative majority, however, is a loose coalition of Christian Socialists, Pan-Germans, and Peasants' Alliance, while the minority group consists of a compact body of 71 Socialists. Chancellor Seipel, the Conservative leader, failed to secure the re-election of Presi-

dent Hainisch and to increase the powers of the president because of Socialist opposition. Other causes of friction between the Conservatives, supported by agrarian interests, and the Socialists, representing the urban population, have been the division of taxes between federal and provincial authorities and the Socialist proposals for modifying the divorce laws. The most disturbing factor in the political situation is the reliance of both Conservatives and Socialists upon unofficial armies, the *Heimwehr* and the *Republikanische Schutzbund*.—*E. D. Graper.*

RUSSIA

819. TIMASCHEV, N. Das Wahlrecht der Sowjet Union. [The election law of the Soviet Union.] *Arch. d. Öffentl. Rechts.* 16(1) Feb. 1929: 81-109.—Under the Soviet system, the deciding role belongs neither to a central corporation composed of representatives of the people as electors, which exercises popular sovereignty, nor to a "general assembly of citizens" which embodies this sovereignty, but to many local representative corporations called Soviets. According to the idea which animates the system, the representative bodies of higher grades, the Soviet congresses, are to verify and to organize the general will of the primary state organs, the Soviets. Obviously under these circumstances election to a Soviet is much more significant than election to a local representative body in an indirect democracy. Upon the management of the elections to the Soviets depends the answer to the question whether Russia of today can be successful in shaping a new type of state which will be a further development toward democracy. The election laws (which are listed in the article) provide for short terms of membership in the Soviets in order to approach as nearly as possible to direct popular government. These terms, however, have been lengthened from three months to a year, and in practice they have been made still longer by the postponement of elections. The matter of the franchise is regulated not only by the election ordinances, but also by the constitutions of the Soviet Republics. Many classes of persons are excluded. The operation of the election laws has been unsatisfactory in various ways. The total result expresses less the idea of the Soviet state than the fact of the dictatorship of the Communist party. The Communists, who hold about 10% of the seats in the local Soviets, hold 85-95% of the seats in the republican and Union congresses. The actual situation therefore permits no conclusion as to the value of the Soviet idea, for the Soviet state as it actually exists does not constitute an intermediate form between direct and indirect democracy, but a typical example of a state governed by a dictatorship.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

UNITED STATES

820. GLIWIC, HIP. Przyczyny przewagi Republikanów. [Reasons for the preponderance of the Republicans.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 10(1) Jan. 1929: 1-6.—The great majority of votes obtained at the last United States election by the Republicans is astonishing. The victory is largely due to the prosperous condition of the country, apart from the personal merits of the new president.—*O. Eisenberg.*

821. TITUS, CHARLES H. Voting in California, 1900-1926. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(1) Jan. 1929: 76-94.—This is a statistical study supplementing two previous studies, one on rural voting and the other on city voting in California. Total votes cast for offices and measures are the sole concern. The chief conclusions are: the trend of absolute voting has been upward; the trend in votes cast per 1,000 population prior to adoption of woman suffrage was downward; the trend per 1,000 of voting population has been

downward; the largest vote has been cast for president in the presidential elections and for governor in the gubernatorial ones; state offices in declining order of interest are political, finance, and administrative offices; there is less interest in amendments than the third administrative office until 1914, since which time some have been as important as political offices; votes on measures vary with elections, with greater variation at the end of the period; the larger the popu-

lation and voting population, the larger the vote cast; there is more interest in national elections; constitutional conventions are of little interest; the vote is heavier for United States senator than for congressman; there is some indication that woman suffrage has reduced the decline in voting behavior; the rural trend line is highest, the city lowest, and the state in between. (Eight tables, two graphs.)—*Frank M. Stewart.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

(See also Entry 408)

PRINCIPLES

822. LEE, FREDERIC P. The office of the legislative counsel. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(4) Apr. 1929: 381-403.—The history of the office of the legislative counsel is traced from its inception in 1916, when the trustees of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund (a foundation established in connection with Columbia University by Joseph P. Chamberlain) began a demonstration of expert bill-drafting service for Congress. Two years of this voluntary aid were enough to convince the leaders in Congress that the service should be made official. The nature of the work is described in considerable detail, emphasis being placed upon the research in constitutional and administrative law. Most of the drafting is in behalf of committees, but the number of requests for help from individual members of Congress, particularly senators, is steadily increasing. The difficulty of recruiting properly qualified men for this office has exposed the general neglect of law schools to provide adequate training in statute law.—*John E. Briggs.*

PROCEDURE

823. SCHAFFTER, DOROTHY. The bicameral system in practice. *Iowa Jour. Hist. & Pol.* 27(2) Apr. 1929: 171-226.—In the last fifteen General Assemblies in Iowa, the Senate shows a slightly older membership, slightly better education, and considerably more legislative experience than the House. A study of five General Assemblies shows the legislature unicameral in its action on fifty per cent of all bills, bicameral on twenty-five per cent, and a combination of bicameral and unicameral on twenty-five per cent. (See Abstract No. 4475 for first part of article.)—*W. Reed West.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 408, 802, 855)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 792, 846)

824. BATSELL, WALTER R. French blundering in Alsace-Lorraine. *Current Hist.* 30 Apr. 1929: 43-49.—Several blunders have been committed by the French in dealing with Alsace-Lorraine, which serve to explain the dissatisfaction there. The tardy extension of civil government, and thereafter the difficulties naturally latent in governing a province after a separation of fifty years, were aggravated by "administrative faults or defects." The most fateful error of France was her attempt to remodel the provincial institutions too drastically after the pattern of her own; the Alsace-Lorrainers have not the historical background for

appreciating the French passion for centralization. "Thus serious controversies between the recovered Provinces and the French government arose, and have since remained unsolved. The main differences have arisen over the relation of the Church and the State, especially in education, the use of both the German and the French languages, the abolition of local institutions in order to introduce the French laws and system of administration. Grievances on these scores, together with a highly financed propaganda, have resulted in the growth of widespread anti-French sentiment."—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

825. CLARK, JANE PERRY. Administrative standards in deportation procedure. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44(2) Jun. 1929: 193-214.—The present procedure for the deportation of aliens is a hybrid mixture of statutory rule, delegated administrative regulation, and administrative interpretation of statutory construction, satisfactory to no one, as shown by the attempts to change it. Under any bill that might be adopted, the continual application of administrative discretion would tend to formulate administrative standards; many of these in turn would be embodied in rules and regulations, and finally in statute law.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

826. McDUGALL, WILLIAM. The British in the East. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28(2) Apr. 1929: 136-151.—British power and influence in the East are today shaken to their foundations. Are they tottering to a final collapse or are there reasons to believe or hope that they may be reestablished? If British influence is reestablished in the East, will the populations of that region be better off or worse? In answer to this question, the author describes what he observed of British administration in Ceylon, in India along the eastern coast as far north as Madras, at Singapore, and in Sarawak. His conclusion is: "The justification of British rule in the East is the strenuous efficiency of her representatives. Not until the peoples of the East can fill their places with men of their own race, equally honest, strenuous and efficient, can Britain's hand be withdrawn without detriment and disaster affecting hundreds of millions of mankind."—*E. M. Violette.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 221, 325, 446, 770, 781, 786)

827. ASCH. Der Kampf um den Lastenausgleich. [The struggle over the equalization of burdens (in Prussia).] *Städteleg.* 23(6) Jun. 1929: 673-680.—Finance equalization, equalization of burdens, and a clear separation of the functions to be performed by central and local governments are inseparably connected with each other. The April memorandum of the Prussian Minister of the Interior looking toward finance equalization is not acceptable because it considers the equalization of revenues among municipalities of the same population group without sufficiently taking account of the individual differences between various

cities. Hence the distribution by the state of the local authorities' share in the income and corporation taxes should not be made upon the basis of per capita local revenues. The distribution should be made upon the basis of expenditures, particularly for police, public school, and welfare purposes. Objective standards can and should be devised for measuring the necessity of the expenditures which municipalities are called upon to make in these fields.—*R. H. Wells.*

828. FERGUSON, THOS. T. H. De nieuwe financieele politiek in China. [The new financial policy in China.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 13 (658) Aug. 8, 1928: 684-686.—*W. L. Valk.*

829. FORBES, RUSSELL. The ideal purchaser for city or county. *Amer. City.* 40 (6) Jun. 1929: 140-142.—This is a statement of the qualifications which in the judgment of the author should be possessed by the head of a public purchasing office.—*Harvey Walker.*

830. MALLON, OTTO. Zur Finanzwirtschaft französischer Grossstädte. [The budgets of large French cities.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19 (12) Jun. 25, 1929: 669-676.—An analysis of the budgets of Lyons and Nantes, including comparisons and contrasts with German budgetary practices.—*R. H. Wells.*

831. MOLOFF, WL. Bulgariens Finanzlage und die internationale Stabilisierungsanleihe. [Bulgaria's financial situation and the international stabilization loan.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (3) Mar. 1929: 212-214.—Following the World War Bulgaria's finances were in a precarious condition due to (1) war loans not covered by taxation and (2) a policy of inflation. Both problems continued until 1923, internal loans being unsuccessful and foreign credits unobtainable. Repayment of internal debts in depreciated paper money, stringent administrative economies, introduction of the income tax, and reform of other taxation brought about budgetary equilibrium by 1927-8. Despite the burden of reparations and refugees, stability has been brought about thanks to the reform of the currency system, the reorganization of the National Bank, and two international loans sponsored by the League of Nations. The loan of 1928 was floated to permit railway construction and to stabilize the valuta. Reconstruction—rehabilitation—stabilization typify the three phases of Bulgarian financial evolution doggedly effected within the last five years.—*M. W. Graham.*

832. MOLYNEAUX, PETER. Why a state income tax? *Texas Monthly.* 3 (6) Jun. 1929: 728-746.—A state income tax based on federal income tax returns, recommended by Governor Moody of Texas as a substitute for the ad valorem tax, would not be advisable. It would not lift a great burden from the farmer, who pays only an average of about \$23.00 per farm. Of farmers, 61% are tenants, who would not be affected by the change. The whole burden would fall on 10% of the families of the state and 7,250 corporations, and 57% of the income taxes would be paid by 9 counties. The agricultural counties would pay much less and receive much more from the state funds, and the counties with large cities would pay much more and receive much less than they do now. The result would be an increase in the price of land, and would not make it easier for the workingman to acquire a home, contrary to arguments in favor of the income tax. Moreover, new industries vital to Texas would be handicapped and others would be kept out entirely.—*Frank M. Stewart.*

833. RAO, B. R. Re-settlement in certain East Coast districts. *Mysore Econ. Jour.* 14 (8) Aug. 1928: 384-387.—A lecturer on economics at Calcutta University discusses various aspects of the problems presented by the "ryots" or "settlement groups" in India. "Re-settlement" connotes the revaluation for tax purposes, which by law occurs at certain intervals.

The author takes up *seriatim* those questions of great local importance which are reported on by the "settlement officer" who makes the revaluation, such as irrigation ills, water wastage, railway traffic, indebtedness of ryots, rates to be charged, increased holdings, livestock problems, insufficiency of railway facilities, increase in non-cultivating owners and tenants, and increased water rates.—*E. T. Weeks.*

834. REED, THOMAS H. Taxation in the proposed metropolitan government of Pittsburgh. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (6) Jun. 1929: 385-390.—This is a discussion of the problems of taxation which have arisen or will arise in the distribution of the cost of metropolitan government.—*Harvey Walker.*

835. RIGHTOR, C. E. The bonded debt of 241 cities as at January 1, 1929. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (6) Jun. 1929: 391-404.—Tables are presented which show the bonded debt of American and Canadian cities having a population of 30,000 or more.—*Harvey Walker.*

836. ROTTSCHAEFER, HENRY. The concept of income in federal taxation. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13 (7) Jun. 1929: 637-674.—The legal problem of defining income is in form one of arriving at the intention of those who used the term. Courts have resorted to economic considerations in developing the income for tax purposes, but have not restricted themselves to economic factors only. The courts have defined income as used in the Sixteenth Amendment so as to include not merely money but the money worth of other property received by taxpayers. An individual rather than a social income concept has been developed. The decisions are not wholly in accord on whether there must be an element of gain to the particular taxpayer in order that he be charged with the receipt of income. There are also increases in individual wealth that cannot be treated as income because the element of realization is absent in the transaction. The theory of what constitutes realization has not been worked out with complete consistency. Increases in a person's net wealth incident to reductions in his liabilities without an equivalent diminution of his assets have been held to produce income in some cases, and not to do so in others. Judicial reasoning on this matter is far from satisfactory. The courts have drawn a distinction between capital receipts and income. The line between them has been worked out with a fair degree of definiteness for situations involving conversions of capital, but not for cases in which a taxpayer acquires assets with no concurrent assumption of equivalent liabilities. The economic arguments invoked by courts in developing the legal theory of income are subjected to a critique based on economic principles.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

837. R., S. Taxation—conflict of laws—constitutional law—succession taxes—situs of intangibles kept in foreign jurisdiction. *Southern California Law Rev.* 2 (2) Dec. 1928: 178-186.—Two fundamental premises in succession taxation are: (1) that an inheritance tax is not a tax on the property of the decedent, but on the privilege of transferring, or succeeding to such property, and (2) that decisions respecting situs of property for the purpose of direct taxation are of little help in determining its liability to succession taxes. Personal property is taxed at the domicile of the owner, yet inheritance taxes may be levied by the state in which the property is actually located regardless of the owner's residence. Title passes by consent of the sovereign of the situs. This legal sanction of multiple taxation is neither good public policy nor economically expedient, for it restricts interstate commerce. Either the situs rule might be applied exclusively or taxation be limited to the place of domicile. Some reciprocal legislation has been passed exempting transfers of property when taxed by other states, but the courts should eventually recognize "one man, one thing, one tax."—*E. Cole.*

838. ZWEIG, FERD. Want of capital for municipal investments. *Rev. of Polish Law & Econ.* 1(2) 1928: 203-204.—An inquiry into the financial needs of 532 municipalities, excepting Warsaw, made in 1927 by the Union of Polish Towns showed the following figures: for profit-yielding investments, such as slaughter houses, market places, electricity and gas works, public baths and tramways, the requirements amount to 233,900,000 zloty; for construction of aqueducts and canals, 146,500,000 zloty; for new school buildings, hospitals, charity institutions, and streets, 262,000,000 zloty; a total of long term credits amounting to 642,400,000 zloty. The Bank for National Economy in Poland will afford credits to those municipalities which have no prospect of obtaining loans on the foreign market.—*O. Eisenberg.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 215, 224, 378,
399, 408, 764, 770, 785)

PRINCIPLES

839. GREEN, LEON. Are there dependable rules of causation? *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77(5) Mar. 1929: 601-628.—The problems of causation that cause difficulty to courts are not those in which the sole question is whether one person's conduct has been a factor in producing injury to another. The "substantial factor" test is sufficiently adequate as a device for submitting that problem to the jury in so far as it focuses attention on the point at which measuring must be done. The difficulties arise in connection with what is known as the problem of "proximate" or "legal causation." In such cases the existence of causation in the first sense may be assumed, but the real problem is a quite different one, that of whether the defendant shall be held responsible for the results to which his acts have contributed. Confusion and subtle but meaningless refinements have resulted from judicial efforts to deal with this question as a species of the problem of causation. This thesis is illustrated by a discussion of decided cases. The problem should be frankly phrased as one of imposing responsibility for conduct. This rephrasing will not itself give the solution but will make it more readily grasped and thereby make its rational solution more probable. No rules, however, can eliminate the necessity for a measure of freedom in reaching results, and absence of such freedom is not desirable.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

PROCEDURE

840. COHN, MORRIS E. Jurisdiction in actions in rem and in personam. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 14(2) Feb. 1929: 170-179.—The present law regarding the two general classes of actions and judgments, in personam and in rem, is presented together with a brief historical outline. The definition of actions in rem as those which affect a status or physical property, rather than an individual, is formal rather than real. The practical effect of a judgment in rem is upon the right of user by individuals. Classes of quasi in rem cases, particularly attachment and garnishment proceedings and actions against transient motorists, are discussed to show exceptions to the historical foundations based on expediency. In the case where one wishes to reduce to judgment a contract right against an absentee the only objections are formal ones, remnants of medieval times.—*M. Seasongood.*

841. SABONADIÈRE, A. Criminal procedure before magistrates in England and Wales and India. *Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 11(1) Feb. 1929: 52-67.—India has avoided "legislation by reference"; where the criminal procedure code is

amended it is done directly so the whole is to be found in one book, whereas in England there are three important, and a host of minor, acts. The foundation of the administration of an Indian province is the district, which includes police administration, except in four cities where there is a separate police force. In India, outside of a few cities, there is a High Court and a Court of Sessions for the province, and there is the Magistrate and Collector, or Deputy Commissioner, with magistrates under him for one or more districts. Most of the magistrates are salaried officials. A schedule shows the jurisdiction of courts in each of the offenses. In all classes of cases compensation can be awarded to an injured person out of a fine imposed on conviction. A magistrate may issue a warrant of arrest or search without a statement on oath. Cognizance of a case may be taken on complaint, on police report, and on information otherwise received. An individual complainant's statement is taken down and if there is doubt the court may order a preliminary investigation without bringing the accused before the court. The summons, instead of warrant, is issued in a large number of cases. In a commitment inquiry, warning that what the defendant may say may be used against him need be given only when he is produced before a competent magistrate to record a confession if he cares to make one. The defendant cannot go into the witness box, but the court examines him when not under oath, to give him a chance for explanation. Bail is a right in minor cases. Even before the conclusion of the prosecution's case the magistrate may dismiss the accused if he considers the charge groundless. Magistrates have final jurisdiction in a larger number of cases than in England. There are two kinds of procedure: simpler (summons case), where summons for witnesses is discretionary with the magistrate and where the imprisonment is six months or less and fine, and the more serious (warrant case), where either party may have its witnesses. There are no ex parte cases. Even in petty matters the defendant or his pleader must appear. The prosecution has no right to call rebutting evidence, but the court may call for additional evidence. Even in summary trials a written account of the facts is made. The appellate court uses that but can also take additional evidence. The court may order a retrial. In revision the High Court may exercise the power of an appellate court and even enhance the sentence. Notwithstanding the limitations of the original information, there is a large discretion to try an offense made out by the evidence and to join parties and offenses. The right of arrest by private persons is not materially different from the English law. In evidence the presumption of innocence, leading questions, and hearsay rule prevail; also the caution on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. Confessions of one accused may be considered when considering the guilt of co-defendants. The defendant may be compelled to answer questions, but his answer cannot be used against him on the trial. Confessions obtained by an inducement, threat, or promise of a temporal nature by a person having authority over the accused are inadmissible, and, in general, confessions to the police or while under police custody are inadmissible unless formally made to and recorded by a magistrate who has warned the accused that what he says will be used against him. The Indian law in this respect is nearer the Scotch than the English. Dying declarations as to cause of death are admitted in civil as well as all criminal cases, regardless of whether there is an expectation of death at the time. Even after an acquittal the local government may appeal to the High Court; if satisfied the acquittal is wrong the High Court may convict, quash, or order a new trial.—*A. M. Kidd.*

842. SIEGEL, OTTO. Das Arbeitsgerichtswesen in Polen. [The nature of the labor-court in Poland.

Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissensch. 44(3) Jun. 1929: 407-412.—By presidential order of Mar. 22, 1928, labor-courts were provided in Poland for controversies between employers and employees, and between employees of the same employer. The Minister of Justice, Minister of Labor, and others name the particular labor-courts. Commercial employees, workers at home, servants, institution employees, and apprentices of these types are within the court's jurisdiction; commercial employees earning over 10,000 zloty annually, non-commercial over 3,600, and state employees and teachers are not within its jurisdiction. The courts handle civil cases up to 5,000 zloty and certain penal causes of action. The court consists of a council or judges, at least ten jurors, and representatives of the employer and employees. The judges are selected from commerce or agricultural courts, the

jurors from literate Polish citizens over 30 years of age, excluding soldiers, officials, etc. The court decides by fixed group, i.e., the councillors, a juror delegated by the employer and one delegated by the employees. Not more than five days can pass between summons and the day of trial, and the trial itself is concluded as speedily as possible.—A. Arthur Schiller.

843. UNSIGNED. Civil procedure in Louisiana under the Spanish régime, as illustrated in Loppinot's case, 1774. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(1) Jan. 1929: 33-120.—These are documents in the case of *Loppinot vs. Villeneuve*, 1774, translated from the originals in the Spanish Judicial Records of Louisiana at the Cabildo in New Orleans, with an introductory note by Henry P. Dart. They reveal the various stages in the method of legal procedure employed in Louisiana during the Spanish regime.—E. M. Violette.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 431, 654, 976)

844. HÉROYS, A., and THÉVENIN, LÉON. *L'armée rouge et la guerre sociale.* [The red army and the class struggle.] *Correspondant.* 101(1598) Apr. 25, 1929: 161-171.—The organization and aims of the Soviet red armies remain hidden, the authors point out, behind an almost impenetrable cloud, a cloud which they endeavor to dispel with statistics and bibliographical references.—Geoffrey Bruun.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 718, 781, 957)

845. MARSH, H. W. Politics in New York City schools. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(6) Jun. 1929: 363-365.—Since the administration of Mayor Hylan, the New York City board of education has been largely political in character. Appointments to high posts in the educational service of the city have been made for political reasons, while candidates without political support but with high qualifications have failed to get an appointment. An attempt has been made to establish a rigid test of the qualifications of persons applying for these positions, but the legislature has failed to give necessary authority.—Harvey Walker.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 576, 691, 709, 916, 927, 938, 976, 986, 999, 1009, 1011, 1016)

846. BERTIN, GEORGES-EUGÈNE. *La vie administrative et sociale d'un arrondissement de Paris.* [The administrative and social life of an arrondissement of Paris.] *Jour. des Écon.* 88 May 1929: 145-154.—Eleemosynary agencies in the arrondissements of Paris have continuously augmented, especially since the War. The oldest and most important is the school fund (*Caisse des Écoles*) by which needy school children are provided with clothing and lunches, and under which public dispensaries are conducted to guard child hygiene. A school committee (*Commission scolaire*) investigates truancy, and a cantonal delegation (*Délégation cantonale*) inquires into the upkeep of school buildings. The office of the ward of the nation (*l'Office des Pupilles de la Nation*) created in 1917, performs its functions throughout the land, while vocational guidance is given under the auspices of the committee on protection of apprentices (*Comité de patronage des apprentis*). In every arrondissement is a bureau of charity (*Bureau de bienfaisance*) which administers public aid and carries out various social

laws. Public libraries (*bibliothèques municipales*) are inadequate in numbers and resources, and their increase and amplification constitute a major civic need. It is desirable in a country which debates but does not practice decentralization that at least these administrative services be locally supervised. But the demands on time are so great, that, unless compensated, members of the middle class will not be able to devote themselves to such public work.—J. F. Sly.

847. GADOMSKI, P. *Ochrona prawna zarobków robotniczych.* [The legal protection of wages in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 8(1) Apr. 1928: 28-38; (2) Jul. 1928: 126-137.—The first article deals with the legislation of the Russian part of Poland based on the old Russian law on industrial labor. Following are the most important provisions: Every worker is furnished, seven days after entering the plant, with a booklet on which are recorded his salary, payments, and the conditions of employment. The Polish law of Dec. 18, 1929, requires enterprises to keep records of overtime. Salaries may not be modified before expiration of the labor contract or due notice. Payments should be made at least once a month. Non-payment entitles the worker to cancel his contract and gives him, besides that, a right of redress. Payment in commodities are prohibited. The second article refers to the decree on labor contracts of Mar. 16, 1928, which applies to the whole country and to the decree of March, 1928, on labor tribunals, which introduces several changes into the old Austrian and Russian civil procedure. The civil procedure of the former Prussian part of Poland has been left unchanged. Any clause of an agreement between workers and employers, less advantageous than the provisions in the decree, is null and void. Payment of wages must be made at least once every two weeks with exceptions under certain conditions. Payment must be made in money. If there is no proof as to the rate of salary agreed upon, the judge can fix the salary according to the local custom or to equity. Claims resulting from labor contracts shall be dealt with as urgent cases.—O. Eisenberg.

848. OESCHEY, RUDOLF. *Der Erwerb der Kirchenmitgliedschaft.* [The acquisition of church membership.] *Arch. d. Öffentl. Rechts.* 16(1) Feb. 1929: 1-80.—According to the laws governing religious affiliations throughout Germany, not counting the difficult case of the church law of Saxony, birth alone does not establish church membership. The state is not concerned with purely religious matters, but it regulates by law the matter of church membership, making it voluntary. The state also recognizes and in a general way supervises the religious education of children.—Miriam E. Oatman.

849. UNSIGNED. Public pensions for aged dependent citizens. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 31-40.—There is a tendency in the United States toward the use of the public pension to aged dependents not as a form of charity but as a recognition of service. The six states which have adopted some old age pension plan have attempted it in the past six years. In all but Wisconsin the entire cost is borne by the county. The plan is optional with the county, and only 52 have adopted it. The individual must be 70 years of age, a resident of the state for 15 years, a citizen of the United States for 15 years. The pension is designed to give not more than one dollar a day total income to the recipient. Critics of the present plans say it is inadequate in amount, and tends to be regarded as merely outdoor poor relief.—*W. E. Chalmers.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 590, 653, 786)

850. GEORGE, JOHN J. Who is a motor common carrier? *Bus Transportation.* 8(5) May 1929: 247-248.—While state statutes aim to subject to regulation those agencies of motor transportation which are common carriers, the difficult task of determining what operations come within the jurisdiction falls primarily to the utility commission. On a basis of administrative rulings and court decisions in various states, some activity classifications of motor vehicles are set forth as being within the law, and others beyond the reach of regulation as common carriers. Much variation exists among states as to what constitutes common carriage, but one can conclude that in general it is not what the operator styles himself nor what his authorization states, but what he does, that constitutes him a private or public carrier.—*John J. George.*

851. LÉONARD, H. Les concessions de mines au Congo belge et la participation de l'état aux bénéfices. [Mining concessions in the Belgian Congo and the state's share in the benefits.] *Rev. Internat. des Sci. Admin.* 2(2) 1929: 118-129.—The basis of the mining law of the Belgian Congo is the principle that mines are the property of the state. Deposits containing metallic ores, sulphur, phosphorus, fossils (coal, oil, etc.), salt, and precious stones are classed as mines. The state does not alienate mining property, but it may concede the right of exploitation for a period of 90 to 99 years. The more recent grants have each a maximum area of 50,000 hectares. The royalty varies from 12 to 50%, increasing as the rate of profits increases. In the case of stock companies only distributed dividends are subject to the royalty. Certain precautions are taken to prevent fraud: a company may engage only in exploiting mines in the Congo; overcapitalization is not allowed; companies may not incur heavy financial obligations without state authorization; and the state may (but does not) subscribe 20% of the capital. When concessionaires are persons, royalties are based upon net profits. Should the grant be only for treatment of extracted minerals, similar rules apply. Failure to carry out obligations of the grants may lead to forfeiture and exaction of damages. The mining industry in the Congo is rapidly developing; in 1928 the royalties paid to the colony totaled some fifty-four million francs.—*Charles A. Timm.*

852. SPRINGER, PAUL. Das rumänische Arbeitsrecht. [Rumanian labor law.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3(3) Mar. 1929: 415-467.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

853. UNSIGNED. Revision der Gesetze über gewerblichen Rechtsschutz. [Revision of the laws for the protection of industry.] *Chemische Indus.* 52(21) May 25, 1929: 599-601.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 603, 838)

854. UNSIGNED. What control do state commissions have over water rates and service? *Amer. City.* 40(6) Jun. 1929: 130-134.—A compilation of the laws relating to the authority exercised by state commissions regulating public utilities over water rates and services, whether municipally or privately owned.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC WORKS

855. BLAEVOET, CHARLES. Des atteintes à la propriété privée en raison des travaux publics. [Encroachments upon private property by reason of public works.] *Rev. du Droit Public.* 46(1) Jan. 1929: 52-95.—In nature, the encroachments upon private property which constitute material conditions of public works are: direct expropriation, legal eviction, and legal charges against the property. But in addition, there are other encroachments which are abnormal or accidental consequences of public works or administrative operations. These are: indirect expropriation, accidental servitude, and temporary or permanent injuries. Indirect expropriation occurs when an individual is irregularly dispossessed of property in the course of the regular operation, as when construction is achieved in the wrong place. Some such instances are foreseen and provided for by law. Thus the law of July 27, 1880, art. 43, covers the case of private land occupied for more than a year, and made unfit for cultivation by a concessionary of mines. Others are not so provided for, as when a drawbridge was constructed and it was necessary to destroy a house in order to provide for the turning of the bridge (Cons. d' Ét., 21 Déc. 1860, et 9 Fév. 1865, Letessier). Accidental servitude is a difficulty, unforeseen charge, or abstention which it becomes necessary to impose upon property in the interests of a public work, as a permanent injunction of a mine located under a railway line (Confl. 5 Mai, 1878, Houlières de St.-Étienne). Injury is a difficulty placed upon enjoyment, without occupation, which property suffers because of public works. The solution of these various encroachments will differ according to circumstances, as for example, when there is a common law contract, when there is an administrative contract, when there is no contract but the law has provided for the case, when there is no contract and no legal provision. A considerable jurisprudence exists in this field and the most important cases are cited.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entry 61)

856. RIPPY, J. FRED. The United States and Colombian oil. *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Service.* 5(2) Apr. 3, 1929: 19-35.—The principle of Roman and of Spanish law that the subsoil belongs to the state or crown, as the case may be, was retained by Colombia up to 1858. Between 1858 and 1873, the principle of private ownership of most subsoil wealth prevailed. After 1873, the older principle once more became the rule, though petroleum was not named specifically until 1903. Since 1913 increasingly severe laws and regulations relating to exploitation of petroleum on both public and private lands have been enacted. The position of the American companies in Colombia has been endangered by British companies and by Colombian hostility. High policy has presumably taken care of the first obstacle; and there is reason to believe that American oil companies, and some Senators, backed

the treaty of 1921 in the belief that it would result in favorable concessions. But their hopes have been blasted; for the Colombian laws and decrees of 1927 and 1928 are restrictive in the extreme, being excellent illustrations of a principle of action seemingly well understood south of the Rio Grande, i.e., when a government wishes to confiscate private property, it should proceed not by direct action, but by the exaction of formal requirements, wholly legal on their face, but quite impossible of complete fulfillment, but which, nevertheless, carry the penalty of forfeiture of rights for failure to meet every technicality. Any complaint is met, of course, by the reply that it is a matter of

purely domestic concern. Another aspect of the problem is the apparent fact that Colombia plays British and American interests against each other.—*Charles A. Timm.*

857. UNSIGNED. Das neue rumänische Berggesetz. [The new Rumanian mining law.] *Petroleum Zeitschr.* 25(18) May 1, 1929: 599-642.—The article cited is the full text of Rumania's new mineral law, dated Mar. 27, 1929. All mineral wealth of every sort is reserved to the state. The law classifies the various forms of mineral wealth, and provides for the exploitation of these resources under state concessions.—*Lawrence R. Guild.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entry 868)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

858. van der FLIER, M. J. Aperçu de la jurisprudence néerlandaise en matière de droit international privé. 1927-1928. [Glimpses of Netherlands jurisprudence in the matter of private international law. 1927-1928.] *Grotius Annuaire Internat.* 1929: 45-62.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

859. LODER, B. C. J. La Sixième Conférence de Droit International Privé. [The Sixth Conference on Private International Law.] *Grotius Annuaire Internat.* 1929: 7-41.—Twenty-two governments sent delegates to the Conference which met in The Hague in January, 1928. The British delegation collaborated energetically, though not concealing the fact that the difference in many matters between their juridical conceptions and those of the continent would probably prevent Great Britain's definite association in the conventions which would be projected. The United States, after its nonchalant attitude in 1925, was not invited. The first concern of the Conference was to finish the work begun but not completed at the previous Conference. A project for a convention on the conflicts of law and of jurisdiction in the matter of inheritances and wills was adopted. On proposal of the Dutch government a project for a protocol was signed recognizing the competence of the Permanent Court of International Justice as interpreter of the conventions on international private law. Since the problem of nationality was one of the subjects for codification undertaken by the League of Nations Commission of Jurists, and since this problem also has a private international law aspect, the Conference felt that it was necessary to propose modifications to the conventions of 1902 and 1905 concerning the law of the family, of which it was the author. Five proposals of modification of these conventions were drawn up. Another matter before the Conference was the question of free judicial assistance and a project for a convention on this subject was adopted.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 864, 892)

860. HILL, NORMAN L. International jurisdiction and domestic questions. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(1) Jun. 1929: 22-32.—The term "domestic questions" is being used increasingly in defining the limitations of the jurisdiction of international tribunals. While there is no consensus of opinion about the meaning of the term, it is clear that disputes involving international law or treaties are international. Whether or not a given controversy involves legal issues of this nature is itself an international question as shown by the opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the Eastern Carelian affair, the dispute over the nationality decrees

in Tunis, and the Aaland Islands case. The provision of an adequate method of treatment for international disputes which involve only domestic questions is one of the main problems of international organization. The use of the term "domestic questions" as any exception to the jurisdiction of international tribunals is preferable to the old term "questions of vital interest and national honor" because it is more definite and more susceptible of judicial interpretation.—*N. L. Hill.*

861. HUGHES, CHARLES EVANS. Pan-American peace. *Yale Rev.* 18(4) Summer 1929: 646-668.—When states agree to seek pacific means for settling disputes, as they did in the Kellogg Pact, this means concretely that every justiciable question unsolved by direct diplomacy must be left to judicial settlement and that every non-justiciable question, likewise unsolved by direct diplomatic effort, must be left to some non-judicial means of settlement, such as conciliation or commissions of inquiry. The American states have made striking progress in this direction; for they have entered into a total of some 250 treaties for arbitration and for the advancement of peace. Their aim, since 1889-1890, has been a multilateral treaty of obligatory arbitration. The several previous Pan-American Conferences made some progress in this direction, but the Sixth Conference took practical steps leading to the recent Washington Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration. The general arbitration treaty drawn up by this conference applies to international differences of a juridical nature and exempts domestic questions or questions that relate to states not parties to the treaty. It makes definite provision for a tribunal in case the parties to a dispute fail to agree upon one. To supplement arbitral procedure, the Gondra Treaty of 1923 was used, but it was altered to provide for a commission always ready to act until the commission of inquiry is organized. These two treaties, if ratified, will afford greater assurance of peace in the Western Hemisphere than did any previous effort.—*Charles A. Timm.*

862. SCAMMELL, J. M. Outlawry of poison gases in warfare. *Current Hist.* 30 Jun. 1929: 396-403.—There are several excellent reasons why the use of gas in warfare should not be outlawed. The really deadly gases are of little military value, due to technical protective devices, but gases which are wholly, or mainly, harmless, are, again for technical reasons, very useful in placing the enemy *hors de combat*. Such gases are, moreover, more humane than the ordinary implements of warfare. Due to the novelty of gas as a weapon, and due to the public ignorance of chemistry, a whole mythology has grown up on the subject. Thus, for instance, it would be an impossibility to "drench" battlefields with any sort of gas, and "the only gas capable of wiping out a city is rhetorical gas."—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 9, 11, 37, 704, 723, 752, 754, 755, 791, 792, 860, 875, 876, 999)

863. PERÉNYI, BARON SIGISMUND. Ungarische und deutsche Minderheiten. Zehn Jahre unter slavischer und rumänischer Herrschaft. [Hungarian and German minorities. Ten years of Slavic and Rumanian domination.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Jun. 1929: 177-184.—The Slavic and Rumanian governments have consistently pursued a program of annulling the provisions of the League of Nations Covenant guaranteeing the rights of national minorities. By the Austro-Hungarian census of 1910 the Hungarian and German nationals incorporated in the state of Czechoslovakia were 1,083,343 and 266,000, respectively, while their numbers were reduced to 739,000 Hungarians and to 150,000 Germans by the Czech census of 1921. This reduction was obtained by resorting to various methods of intimidation when the census was taken, by actual changes made in the census report, and by a classification of Jews as a separate nationality. Czech, Rumanian, and Serbian school officials have compelled the children of Hungarian and German nationals to attend native schools by refusing to classify them with their national minority. To destroy the cultural influence of national minorities, their public officials, professors, teachers, and pastors have been deprived of their offices. Legal, political, religious, and educational restraints have been imposed upon national minorities. Their libraries have either been confiscated or restricted in their use. Minorities have been prohibited from using their language in legal matters, in business, and even in private affairs. They have been discriminated against in the distribution of lands following the adoption of agrarian reforms, and in commercial and financial transactions. The policy of the succession states seems to be one of forcing the national minorities either to give up their national identity or to emigrate.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

864. SCHANZER, CARLO. Progressi degli istituti per la risoluzione pacifica delle controversie inter-

nazionali. [Development of the machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico.* 21(5) May 1929: 253-269.—The article begins with a short history of the arbitral system, putting in special relief the work of President Taft. It then examines the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations referring to the pacific settlement of conflicts among associated states, the arbitration protocol proposed in 1924, the deliberations held in September, 1928, concerning the model treaty of arbitration, conciliation, non-aggression, and mutual assistance, and concludes by emphasizing the constant progress of the machinery of arbitration in the world.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

865. SOKOŁOWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. IX Zgromadzenie Ligi Narodów. [The ninth Assembly of the League of Nations.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 9(1-3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 12-19.—Three outstanding questions dominated the debates of this session: disarmament and security, national minorities, and world economics. In addition, minor questions regarding the working of the League were discussed. A very moderate tone characterized all the discussions, and it may be considered a business session.—*O. Eisenberg.*

866. STEMBERG, G. J. Les Pays Bas et l'Organisation Internationale du Travail en 1927. [The Netherlands and the International Labor Organization in 1927.] *Grotius Annuaire Internat.* 1928: 153-160.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

867. WERTHEIM, BRONISLAW. Zagadnienie emigracyjne na terenie Międzynarodowej Organizacji Pracy. [The problem of emigration and the International Labor Organization.] *Kwartalnik naukowego Instytutu emigracyjnego.* 3(2-3) 1928: 457-493.—An outline of the activity of the International Labor Organization in the field of international regulation of emigration.—*O. Eisenberg.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 60, 336, 631, 786, 790, 894, 922)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 60, 61, 408, 430, 800, 808, 809, 818)

868. BARRATT, J. ARTHUR. The real Monroe Doctrine. *Trans. Grotius Soc.* (1928) 14 1929: 1-27.—To discover the real Monroe Doctrine as it was yesterday, is today, and likely will be tomorrow, it is essential to consider the authoritative opinions of writers and statesmen such as Elihu Root and Charles Evans Hughes, rather than the criticisms of that small group of people who generally take the position that whatever the State Department does is wrong. The former correctly interpret it as a resultant of a policy that the United States would have developed had the Doctrine itself never been formally enunciated. Most actions criticized as unwarranted extensions of the Monroe Doctrine are, therefore, quite unrelated to it, but are natural and proper applications of the ordinary rights that the United States, as a state, possesses under international law. To treat the Doctrine as a catch-all leads to confusion of thought. For example, the special relation of the United States to the Caribbean area demands the application of principles and policies that are related only incidentally, if at all, to the Monroe Doctrine. To consider the situation otherwise reveals an attempt to employ substitutes for thought and information.—*Charles A. Timm.*

869. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. Le domaine intellectuel de la France en Egypte. [France's intellectual domain in Egypt.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 139(414) May 10, 1929: 251-259.—While the British ultimately gained political ascendancy in Egypt, French cultural influence has at all times been paramount. The explanation is to be found in the nature of the French schools in the country. The English, Italians, and Greeks operate many on the model of those in their home countries and in their mother tongues for the benefit of their own offspring. The Americans have set up a remarkable system of mission institutions for the natives, giving instruction in Arabic and seeking to make the boys and girls into good Egyptian citizens. But the French operate schools for the Egyptians in which instruction precisely like that of the homeland is given students in French. Consequently parents desiring to educate their children after the western fashion send them to the French schools and the result is that all educated Egyptians have a thorough knowledge of French and all are warm admirers of France and of French civilization. The British have come to realize only in recent times that the teaching of their language as a subject in the regular Egyptian schools is not sufficient, and are now discussing the institution of a series of real English schools designed for the use of Egyptians. Had this been done in the early days of the occupation,

much trouble might have been averted, but it is problematical whether much in the way of inculcating love for Great Britain can be done at this late date under the new political conditions.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

870. DĄBROWSKI, JAN. Sytuacja polityczna na Bałkanach. [Political situation in the Balkans.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 9(4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 59-64.—Though the pre-War expression "Balkan boiler" is no longer accurate, a serious political tension none the less exists in the Balkans. Half the territory is controverted and, taking into consideration the political combinations possible, war may be felt by some nations to be the most suitable solution of the problem. The doctrine "Balkans to the Balkan nations," a kind of Monroe doctrine, is unthinkable so long as the Balkans lack a strong member similar to the United States. Besides rivalries within the Balkans, there are foreign interests at issue: Italy has had great success in Albania and is endeavoring to extend her influence as far East as the Black Sea; France has been the guardian of the Little Entente and has some interests in Greece. For the time being Russia has no influence in the Balkans. It is possible, however, that she will again interfere and then the question of Constantinople will reappear on the stage. This would lead to a change in the whole political situation in the Balkans.—*O. Eisenberg.*

871. DUTT, R. PALME. Dangers of war. *Current Hist.* 30 May 1929: 189-199.—Before the World War the chief point of Anglo-American controversy was the question of the freedom of the seas, but with the development of America's dominant economic power during and since the War, the rivalry has come to be much more deadly, and now involves Great Britain's vital foreign trade. In this rivalry Great Britain is the weaker party, and therefore is forced to fall back upon "strategic and diplomatic combinations." Upon the failure of the Geneva Naval Conference in 1927, England and France drew together in the now famous Naval Accord. Thus the first steps were taken in a policy which, apparently, will divide the world into two hostile blocs: England, France, and their satellites vs. the United States and its satellites. (See Abstract No. 884.)—*Brynjolf J. Houde.*

872. GRZYMAŁA, J. Znaczenie Albanji na Bałkanach. [Albania's importance in the Balkans.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 9(4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 81-84.—The geographical location of Albania makes it an important strategical key for southwestern Yugoslavia. The multiple opposing exterior influences before the War and the variety of races and religions always prevented Albania from developing a common political idea and political independence. At the Peace Conference there was a project for making Albania an Italian mandate, but the plan failed because of the strong opposition of Yugoslavia. Albania is now, after many inner struggles, under the influence of Italy whose position in the Balkans has, therefore, greatly improved. Albania became a kingdom with Italy's assistance and her political, economic, and financial conditions are bettered.—*O. Eisenberg.*

873. HANDELSMAN, MARCELI. Zagadnienie bałtyckie. [The Baltic problem.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 9(6) Dec. 1928: 115-118.—Since the early Middle Ages three different tendencies have been prevalent with regard to the Baltic Sea. In the first place there were attempts to make the Baltic a closed sea. That was the aim of the Teutonic Order and Denmark, and later of Sweden and of Prussia at the beginning of the 18th century. During the War the "Baltic dream" was near to becoming a reality. The second tendency was represented by Russia who was desirous of having entry into the Baltic Sea. Finally, Poland in the course of her history has been anxious to secure free access

to the Gulf of Riga and Memel, and it has been her desire that the sea shore remain in the hands of local Powers. All these tendencies are still in existence. The Baltic problem is of universal importance. Any change in the political structure of the Baltic states must of necessity lead to a disturbance of the European peace. Their independence should be maintained.—*O. Eisenberg.*

874. HELLAT, A. Kilka uwag o Zagadnieniu bałtyckiem. [Some remarks on the Baltic problem.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 9(6) Dec. 1928: 119-124.—The former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia sketches the problem of political cooperation among the Baltic states. Russia opposes such cooperation and considers it as directed against herself. Germany is favorable to a political understanding, provided Poland remains excluded from this agreement. The interests of the Baltic states demand the political cooperation of these countries, considering the closeness of a powerful country which endangers them, be it Soviet or Czarist Russia.—*O. Eisenberg.*

875. KLUYVER, C. A. La Hollande, membre de la Société des Nations. [Holland, member of the League of Nations.] *Grotius Annuaire Internat.* 1928: 107-152. Senatorial rejection in March of the Netherlands-Belgium Treaty, led to the resignation of van Karnebeek as Minister for Foreign Affairs. He had held this position since 1918. He was from the beginning an ardent supporter of the League and his confidence in the Geneva institution created a warm sympathy for the League in the States General. Beelaerts van Blokland succeeded van Karnebeek, became the head of the Netherlands delegation in the Assembly, and himself sat in the Council. Van Blokland's proposal introduced in the Assembly on the subject of arbitration, security, and disarmament, received long comments in the Dutch press, and after some hesitation received wide approval. There was at first some fear that van Blokland's policy represented a departure from the previous policy of independence in the matter of military sanctions, but these fears were set at rest by a public announcement of the Minister. There exists a widespread but erroneous opinion that Holland would have no difficulty in accepting a sweeping arbitration agreement. This is not quite true, as Holland's policy has been to leave to arbitration or the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice only justiciable disputes, reserving the others for conciliation. A discussion with respect to security has not yet taken place. On disarmament Holland is sharply divided into two parties: those favoring immediate disarmament, and those actively opposed to such a policy so long as the other countries are not ready to disarm. The results of the economic conference have impressed public opinion, and there is great satisfaction that the principle of free trade, which until now has dominated the commercial policy of the Netherlands, triumphed at the conference. The States General seems to feel that the different parties, labor, and the colonies should be represented in the Netherlands delegation in the Assembly.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

876. KLUYVER, C. A. La Hollande, membre de la Société des Nations. [Holland, member of the League of Nations.] *Grotius Annuaire Internat.* 1929: 85-126.—The policy of the Netherlands in the matter of arbitration has not changed. As in previous years there was a preference to combine arbitration for juridical differences with conciliation for non-juridical differences, and this policy was incorporated in a number of treaties negotiated during the year. The disarmament question continues to hold the first place in Netherlands' opinion. In speaking of disarmament in Holland it becomes more and more necessary to distinguish between national and international disarmament, for public opinion is sharply

divided along the lines of this distinction. General opinion regrets that international disarmament is proceeding so slowly. An attack was made in the press and in the States General on Rutgers, Netherlands member of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, on the ground that he had very little sympathy with disarmament proposals. With respect to the question of non-aggression, it would seem from a preliminary debate that the Minister of Foreign Affairs was lukewarm towards a policy of negotiating treaties embodying this principle. Parliament approved the 1925 convention on the traffic in arms. In the ninth assembly of the League of Nations the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, besides expressing himself on questions which were the order of the day, touched at some length on the question of minorities, and the great importance of the problem in consolidating the peace of Europe.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

877. NYPSELS, GEORGE. In verband met het bezoek van den Gouverneur-Generaal van Indochina aan Nederlandsch-Indië. [In connection with the visit of the Governor-General of Indo-China to Netherlands-India.] *Indische Gids*. 51 (5) May 1929: 669-678.—In April, 1929, Pierre Pasquier, Governor-General of Indo-China, made a visit to Java and was welcomed with unusual display. The press in Netherlands-India and Holland contained speculations as to whether the visit had any significance beyond an expression of neighborliness, that is, whether there was an intention of furthering cooperative action in the consideration of colonial problems, especially the problem of coping with communism. The French consul-general at Batavia denied any political significance to the event. The writer of this article introduces evidence in French writings, speeches, and activities of a desire to draw France and Holland together, and also of a feeling that the two colonial powers have similar problems, particularly the menace of communism, solutions to which might be sought in common.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

878. PAUL, BENGT. Wenn Skandinavien abrüstet? [If Scandinavia disarms?] *Zeitschr. f. Geopol.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 48-54.—The northern countries are protected by their geographical location, by the absence of issues for conflict, and by the interest of other countries and the League of Nations. The borders of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and, in part, Finland can be compared with the sea-girt British Isles. The Finnish-Russian borderline is the most dangerous in all Scandinavia, but there is no imminent danger of war. It is urgent that the small Scandinavian states secure peace through political means, and as they have nothing to fear from each other, they are in a better position to disarm than any other group of nations in Europe.—*Peter Guldbrandsen.*

879. ROLLIN, LÉON. Cuba en 1929: trente ans d'indépendance à l'ombre des États-Unis. [Cuba in 1929: thirty years of independence in the shadow of the United States.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (585) Apr. 27, 1929: 548-555.—Cuba will not reach its majority until it has attained complete international freedom and a certain degree of economic independence. The legal bases for the special position that Cuba occupies in relation to the United States are the Constitution of 1901, containing the terms of the Platt Amendment; the permanent treaty, the naval convention, and the treaty of reciprocity, all of 1903. A large body of Cuban opinion now holds that conditions have so changed as to warrant the abrogation of the permanent treaty and the modification of the treaty of reciprocity. The former, it is held, is no longer needed; and the latter works more to the advantage of the United States than to that of Cuba. Cuba has, in fact, become an economic vassal of the United States, thanks to the over-development of the sugar industry, an industry now threatened by the rising tariff in the United States, by free sugar from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philip-

pires, and by increasing world production. What Cuba demands is an effective reciprocity; what Cuba needs is a new economic policy tending toward diversification. Meanwhile the economic expansion of the United States is increasing in Cuba, not only on the score of international trade, but also by the increasing ownership by Americans of Cuban enterprises.—*Charles A. Timm.*

880. SCHREIBER, W. Die Aussenpolitik Rumäniens. [Rumania's foreign policy.] *Südöstl. Warte*. 1 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 229-240.—Rumania's foreign policy has had to do mainly with Russia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. Relations with Russia were colored by a traditional enmity over the questions of Bessarabia and the control of the mouths of the Danube. Moreover, Rumania's position athwart the Russian road to Constantinople made lasting friendship impossible. Since the World War the Bessarabian quarrel has been the most acute disturber of good-will. Although relations with Austria-Hungary were good at first, they soon became bad because of Austria's control of the Iron Gate and her merchant fleet on the Black Sea. Hungary's treatment of the Rumanians in Transylvania made matters worse, and since the War relations have been more than strained over the question of the Hungarian optants. Relations with Bulgaria were embittered over the disposition of the Dobrudja and the treatment by Bulgaria of the Rumanians in Bulgarian Macedonia. The War settled these questions but relations continued strained. With Yugoslavia Rumania is united in the Little Entente, but the countries really act in common only on matters relating to the maintenance of the terms of the Peace Treaties. Their respective relations with Russia, Italy, and France are quite different.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

881. SLOSSON, PRESTON. The problem of Austro-German union. *Internat. Conciliation Pamphlet*. #250. May 1929: 221-254.—Loyalty to the Catholic church and the cosmopolitan character of the Hapsburg empire did much to keep Austria aloof from Germany prior to the World War. The war sheared off the non-German parts of the old empire and present-day Austria is as purely German as is Saxony or Bavaria. The Anschluss movement began with enthusiasm in Austria and Germany at the end of the War, but it met with strong opposition from certain neighboring governments. The threats to European safety which would result from the union are largely imaginary, as the power of Germany would not thereby be greatly increased. History teaches that when two adjacent countries of similar nationality desire to unite politically they will eventually do so, even against great opposition from without. It would be good statesmanship to permit the union of Austria and Germany with suitable guarantees against aggression. Thus the union, which seems inevitable, would be brought about without a shock to the peace of Europe.—*B. H. Williams.*

882. SOKOLSKY, G. E. The problem of extra-territoriality. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (5) May 1929: 193-195.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

883. UNSIGNED. Naval disarmament. *Round Table*. (75) Jun. 1929: 447-464.—Naval parity is an impracticable objective. To adopt the criterion of security or vulnerability means conceding a permanent command of the sea to Britain; that of equality of cruisers and naval bases would enable the United States to destroy the British Commonwealth at will; that of relative wealth and population is unsatisfactory; mathematical parity does not solve the issue of relative proportion of large and small cruisers. The only possible basis is to rule out war as a means of settlement, and the test of this is willingness to renounce armaments as an instrument of national security, i.e., to reduce them to the level sufficient for police pur-

poses. The initiative lies with Britain and the United States, for every dispute threatens Anglo-American relations, owing to its bearing on neutral rights.—A. Gordon Dewey.

884. WILSON, P. W. Peaceful rivalry. *Current Hist.* 30 May 1929: 199-203.—Dutt's contention that there is danger of war between the United States and Great Britain is wrong. (See Abstract No. 871.) The two countries are steadily growing more appreciative of one another's difficulties. "It is not the United States that has been responsible for British unemployment or the reduction of the British margin of commerce available for investments abroad. These things are due to a disturbed China, a Bolshevik Russia, a crushed Germany—that is, to depreciation of foreign markets. . . . The investment of money abroad, whether by the United States or by Great Britain, does not promote war, but peace. Neither nation will be in a hurry to bombard its own property."—Brynjolf J. Hovde.

885. ZAŁĘCKI, GUSTAW. O polską politykę zamorską. [Polish overseas policy.] *Kwartalnik naukowego Instytutu emigracyjnego.* 3 (4) 1928: 833-851.—The re-establishment of the Polish state called forth the question of an overseas policy tending to safeguard the interests of Polish emigrants. The development of a marine of one million tonnage is of the utmost importance, considering the fact that Poland's overseas trade amounts to 38% of her whole foreign commerce, but it is financially impossible of realization at present. The author believes that foreign investments will finally be placed in this industry. Conditions justify greater maritime development, for Poland possesses a considerable hinterland: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, etc. The Polish sea ports, Gdynia and Tezew are steadily developing, and tonnage increases from year to year. Poland must free herself from Western Europe in regard to maritime transportation. Moreover, a strong overseas policy will save Poland from economic stagnation and will stimulate her economy.—O. Eisenberg.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 393, 802)

886. BERNUS, PIERRE. Le traité du Latran. [The Lateran treaty.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 (6) Mar. 15, 1929: 363-380.—Geoffrey Bruun.

887. BREDT, JOH. VICTOR. Der neue Kirchenstaat. [The new Papal state.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (3) Mar. 1929: 199-207.—This is a study of the Lateran agreements in the light of Italian secular history and the policies of the Holy See since Italian unification. The healing of the fifty year breach between Italy and the Holy See places the Pope in a position of legal equality with the King of Italy as a ruling sovereign of a temporal state and secures his position by international, nor merely municipal, law. It aids the Fascist regime by ending a schism in Italian society and strengthening national unity—an achievement impossible under parliamentarism. The restoration of the pontiff to the position of sovereign raises questions as to whether concordats are real treaties, registrable at Geneva, and whether they take precedence over constitutions. The Holy See, however, is not restored to full participation in international life, will not seek membership in the League of Nations, and will remain politically aloof from international controversies, save in so far as its mediatory capacity may be voluntarily sought. Pius XI has completed the revitalization of the papacy, which is now far more potent than under Pius IX in 1869.—M. W. Graham.

888. FAREHAM, LORD LEE of. Können England und Amerika sich einigen? [Can England and the

United States get together?] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (3) Mar. 1929: 208-211.—The controversies between England and the United States over questions of naval strength are fundamentally unreal and trivial. Britain will never sanction agreements jeopardizing America's interests, asks nothing from America, has only the most honorable intentions, and wants reciprocal good will. Failure in naval limitation at Geneva in 1927 proceeded from the preponderance of naval experts. Moreover, France and England proposed drastic limitations in cruisers and submarines affecting America but not themselves. Any other principle than parity is out of the question, but mere arithmetical calculation is a poor basis for the development of friendship between England and the United States. The needs of each are fundamentally different and in no wise antagonistic. "The greater the total number of cruisers, the greater the security for civilization"—and maritime commerce.—M. W. Graham.

889. HANOTAUX, G. Après le traité du Latran. [What will follow the Lateran Treaty?] *Rev. des Deux Mondes.* 99 Mar. 15, 1929: 289-309.—Analyzing the recent concordat between the Italian government and the Vatican, Hanotaux concludes that it establishes a settlement satisfactory to both church and state, and sets an example France might well follow.—Geoffrey Bruun.

890. KOHN, HANS. Die staats-und verfassungsrechtliche Entwicklung des Emirats Transjordanien. [Development in the public and constitutional law of the Transjordan Emirate.] *Arch. d. Öffentl. Rechts.* 16 (2) Apr. 1929: 238-269.—In February, 1928, a treaty was concluded between Great Britain and that portion of its Palestine mandate known as Transjordan. This treaty, recognizing both the authority of the British government under the mandate, and the *de facto* administration of the emir of Transjordan, arranged for an independent government under the latter, provided that such government be constitutional and that a treaty should place His British Majesty in a position to fulfil international obligations toward the domain in question. No provision had been made in the original terms of the mandate for a treaty between the mandatory power and the government of the mandated territory; but the British government had already concluded a similar arrangement with Mesopotamia (Iraq). The constitution adopted in Transjordan resembles the constitution of an independent state. It provides for a constitutional emirate, although the ministers are not responsible to parliament, but are appointed and removed by the emir. The development of public and constitutional law in Transjordan is an interesting example of the development of a new state organization.—Frederick F. Blachly.

WORLD POLITICS

891. BURNS, C. DELISLE. Zehn Jahre später. [Ten years later.] *Nord u. Süd.* 51 (11) Nov. 1928: 1033-1042.—In the past ten years political and economic problems have become world-wide in their scope, while the European continent has shrunk to provincial proportions. It is yet too soon to determine whether rampant nationalism will outstrip natural tendencies toward international cooperation. Governments individually are shaping internal policies with an eye to general social welfare rather than the maintenance of prestige. This involves reconstruction of economic policies in the light of a collective world economy rather than the single-nation economic unit. Finally, the world-wide democratic movement promises to permit broad masses of the people economic and cultural advance without revolution. Through democracy self-government is being learned in regions which a decade ago were on the brink of dissolution.—M. W. Graham.

892. HARD, WILLIAM. The nonstop peace advocate. *World's Work*. 58(3) Mar. 1929: 76-83.—Within ten years S. O. Levinson's idea of the outlawry of war has flowered diplomatically in the Kellogg-Briand Pact. The idea that war should be stripped of its legality is a logical though unconscious development from the peculiarly American juridical peace project of William Ladd. In 1840 Ladd outlined a scheme for a Congress and a Court of Nations. Levinson's intellectual contribution was to "propel into action" Ladd's scheme by legally abolishing war, the great alternative to the international judiciary Ladd advocated. Levinson converted to his idea first the irreconcilable opponent of the League of Nations, Senator Philander C. Knox, then Borah, whose influence eliminated from the outlawry system all trace of sanctions. Colonel Raymond Robbins secured Harding's and Coolidge's blessing; the support of John Dewey, John Haynes Holmes, and Charles Clayton Morrison was invaluable. Private conversations between Borah and Viscount Cecil, between Levinson and Briand and others, convinced European leaders that any hook to entice the United States must be baited with outlawry. Hence the Kellogg-Briand Pact, a typically American alternative to the League with its political implications.—*M. E. Curti.*

893. HOLMES, JOHN HAYNES. Pacifism in personal relations. *World Tomorrow*. 11(12) Dec. 1928: 511-514.—Force still rules the world in international, economic, and social relations, but in personal relations pacifism has won an unqualified victory. Marriage, today, is a "purely pacifist institution"; children, at home or in school, are no longer subjected to corporal punishment; individual citizens no longer go armed habitually. It is to be noted that London, one of the most orderly cities in the world, has an unarmed constabulary, whereas Chicago, a city bordering on a state of anarchy, has a large, heavily-armed police force.—*Christina Phelps.*

894. KANTOR, EMANUEL. War—a Marxian analysis. *Modern Quart.* 5(2) 1929: 189-203.—The author demonstrates that the only road to peace is the one that leads to communism. Since "private property in the means of production is the mother of war," there cannot be any war in a communistic society. Among savages and matriarchal barbarians there was neither private property nor war, according to Kantor, and war only dates from the development of the concept of private property. Now, since a state of communism is inevitable in the future according to the Marxian philosophy, therefore an era of firm peace is to be expected eventually. This peace will be firmer than that under the savages because it will be a conscious, scientific peace.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

895. LAUZANNE, STEFAN. Niema prawdziwego pokoju bez arbitrazu i bezpieczeństwa. [There is no real peace without arbitration and security.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 9(1-3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 7-11.—The title of the Kellogg Pact is fallacious. A pact supposes bonds and obligations, whereas in this case there is only moral obligation. It is a declaration which does not outlaw war, as generally assumed. Wars in numerous cases are admitted and constitute a long series of exceptions left outside the pact. This shows once more the ideology of the Anglo-Saxons against which the French logic has been fighting for the last ten years. There is only one formula to prevent war: to provide security and arbitration. That is the French conception of peace.—*O. Eisenberg.*

896. MAKOWSKI, JULIAN. Pakt Kelloga. [Kellogg Pact.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 10(1) Jan. 1929: 14-21.—The 15 states who signed the Kellogg Pact constituted

an alliance whose constitutional charter is the pact. Severely criticized and compared with the Geneva Protocol of 1924, the Pact was judged inferior to the latter. In reality the difference between them lies in their origin. The Protocol was the work of jurists and contained sanctions providing for all possible events, but it overlooked the fact that the organization of our international life is relatively too primitive to adopt formulas fit for a degree of high social development. It remained, therefore, a project. The Kellogg Pact, on the contrary, was framed by politicians who endeavored to realize a minimum. It is less complicated and will probably be more vital than the Protocol. The proposal of the Soviet Government to sign with Poland a special agreement to outlaw war raised the question of the juridical position of regional pacts in relation to the Kellogg Pact. They should be considered as *lex specialis de lege generali*.—*O. Eisenberg.*

897. PAINLEVÉ, PAUL. Die Bedingungen eines dauernden Friedens. [The conditions of a lasting peace.] *Nord u. Süd*. 51(11) Nov. 1928: 956-959.—Ten years after the war France and Germany have made astonishing progress toward permanent reconciliation, notwithstanding various evil forces at work. But it takes time to dissipate the legacy of ancient discord. Moreover, mass strivings for peace, to be effective, must assume concrete forms and have organized majorities behind them. Responsible leaders must daily work at the causes of misunderstanding in order to spare future generations the risks of war. However, until material measures for effective suppression of threats of war exist on an international scale, peace can make progress only on moral, economic, and intellectual grounds.—*M. W. Graham.*

898. STEED, WICKHAM. Pakt paryski i jego znaczenie. [The significance of the Paris Pact.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 9(1-3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 1-6.—The Kellogg Pact clarifies a situation which had haunted international relations. Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations provides economic sanctions against the aggressor. But would the United States, a non-member, respect a blockade, or would American public opinion ask that commercial ships penetrate the blockaded region, accompanied by destroyers? The Pact of Paris makes it almost sure that the United States will do nothing to impair the action of the League. This probability strengthens the League and is a warning to any Power which might undertake an aggressive policy.—*O. Eisenberg.*

899. ZAŁĘCKI, G. Słów kilka o nowoczesnym imperjalizmie narodowym. [Some reflections on modern national imperialism.] *Kwartalnik naukowego Instytutu emigracyjnego*. 3(2-3) 1928: 569-581.—Imperialism can be regarded as an expansion of the cultural values of a nation. There exist military, linguistic and cultural, and commercial imperialism. Military imperialism is perhaps the most frequent and most shallow form. Its strength appears only when conditions in the occupied territory are favorable to bringing out the intellectual and material forces of the conquering nation. Real imperialism does not aim at momentary profits, otherwise it would commit more or less a masked robbery. On the contrary, it must be permeated with the faith of fulfilling a cultural mission and enriching a passive country with national cultural values. The aim of modern imperialism is to work for humanity. Having an ethical tendency, it does not desire world conquest. In recent times, however, its burden is growing heavy. A kind of rationalization, which is going on in other domains, would be of great utility to imperialism and the institution of the mandates system may be considered as the first attempt in that direction.—*O. Eisenberg.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 35, 48, 474, 477, 759, 760, 762, 912, 941, 951, 956)

900. BURTT, EDWIN ARTHUR. Science, philosophy and religion. (a) The notion of universal law. *World Unity*. 4 (2) May 1929: 121-136.—Two conceptions of law are commonly made use of—one regulative, a device for social control; the other scientific, factual and descriptive. The transition from the first to the second has been a difficult achievement and is not yet complete—the notion of scientific law still shows traces of animism. The ascendancy of the second view was due not so much to its rational superiority as to the practical inadequacy of the earlier conception as a basis of control: the gods behaved in no consistent manner and efforts to influence their attitude were disappointing in their results. This discovery gave rise both to the virtue of resignation and to the concept of fate with its "august impersonalism." Neither attitude is satisfying and the struggle for an adequate concept of law went on. Science has insisted "on an ideal of intelligibility that spurns all limitations." The universality of law thus conceived emancipates men from the control of the immediate present and from individualism. Universality is intrinsically social, moral. It is the key to spiritual values that are more firmly rooted than any contrasting ideal. Acceptance of it gives rise to a progression from uncritical individualism, through rebellion and iconoclasm, to an experience that is distinctively social. In Hegelian terms this is the final synthesis—universality of reference, "a living hospitality to whatever goods present themselves."—*F. E. Johnson.*

901. CASE, C. M. and WOERNER, FRED. René Worms: an appreciation. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 13 (5) May-Jun. 1929: 403-425.—René Worms (1869-1926) was born and reared in an atmosphere of scholarship. By 1891 it was evident that a brilliant and productive career lay before him. Besides having held enviable positions in the universities of France, he was for thirty-three years editor of the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*; he was the founder of the International Institute of Sociology and of the International Sociological Library. The final outcome of his organizing ability was the Sociological Society of Paris, which appeared in 1895. He defines sociology as the science of societies, and insists that social facts can be classified as well as others. To him, each Oriental family is a patriarchal state, the will of the father being the law. The simple extension of this principle to that involving many families was the formation of the state. The modern family is an element in the social order, while the matriarchy was another. To his mind, sociology is both descriptive and comparative. Morality, justice and religion are the arts which hope to regulate human conduct. There is a close affinity between sociology and the other sciences. The physiology of society includes (1) economic sociology, (2) juridical sociology, and (3) intellectual sociology. Each of these captions is capable of numerous sub-divisions. Science is a study of facts as they are, while art is an effort to organize the facts as one would have them. The anatomy of society is the study of the men composing a given society including the families, races, cities and other such groups to which men in the society may belong. Sociology embraces all societies of all times and places, and it studies all social facts. Society should be studied by two methods: (1) the elements into which it is plunged—

vegetation, animals, climate, productions, mineral resources, etc.; and (2) the composition of this same society—number, division, families, tribes, cities, provinces, etc. Historical methods of study are both inductive and deductive. The historian has two elements to study in a society: the individuals that compose the society, and the material upon which their efforts are exercised. The limits of a society need not be more restricted than those of the corresponding state, but might they not be more inclusive? Judaism, Catholicism, or Mohammedanism do not constitute societies. The terms "people" and "nation" designate a group viewed in its structure, while "society" and "state" are used when a group is viewed in its function. He sought to make history, economics, physiology, psychology, biology, botany, anatomy, religion, and philosophy shed light upon the problems of sociology. Worms expands into a large figure as one runs over the record of his manifold activities, all actuated by a most extraordinary devotion to the cause of sociology. His role was that of pioneer, founder, organizer, research scholar, teacher, author, editor, and interpreter.—*O. D. Duncan.*

902. DOUGLAS, DOROTHY. W. P. J. Proudhon: A prophet of 1848. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 35 (1) Jul. 1929: 35-59.—At the basis of Proudhon's philosophy is his notion of justice, founded upon respect for human dignity. The modern economic system runs counter to any possible human dignity, since wage-earners have no security or freedom. Proudhon demands both. The "Associationists" propose only the security without the freedom. Proudhon finds the principles of his system illustrated in nature, in which he sees balance, equilibrium. In social life, contract between the individual and the group and between one group and another will protect liberty. Proudhon calls himself an anarchist, but his real emphasis is upon group functions. Sovereignty was to be not dissipated, but subdivided: its chief carriers to be the commune and the work group. These then were to be federated. Proudhon's wish for equivalent treatment of all humanity breaks down in his program for woman. She is too inferior to permit of anything but perpetual tutelage: chastity and submission are her natural virtues. In the case of the moral and intellectual élite, too, the principle of equivalence wears a little thin. They are to be humanity's "saving remnant." War Proudhon ascribes to underlying economic disharmonies, but he says it will never be abolished until it is stripped of its moral halo and repudiated through the scorn of mankind. This will happen so soon as men are economically organized to respect and understand one another. The limitations of Proudhon's theory are best understood in the light of the small handicraft industry of the 1850's, but portions of it have vitality even now. However, Proudhon lives as a social prophet not because certain of his predictions have come true, but because in his personification of justice he is speaking for an inner deity of compelling dimensions.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

903. EXON, W. Darwinism and what it implies. *Hibbert Jour.* 27 (4) Jul. 1929: 666-675.—Darwinism implies that for man to survive he must destroy all lower but competing types of life, either animal or human. At present, contrary to this policy, we fight disease and thus prevent the destruction of the less fit people. Darwinism would also seem to promote a political system which would promote classes and races of people with specialized functions, who would then be mutually cooperative. Our present democratic

system does neither of these things.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

904. HOBSON, JOHN A. Co-operative welfare. *Hibbert Jour.* 27(4) Jul. 1929: 703-719.—Social organization may be traced to instincts and to the recognition of the gain to be secured by co-operation. This co-operation later develops a feeling of sympathy, a "common consciousness." Is there also a corporate life separate from these changed thoughts and feelings of the individuals who participate? Most sociologists repudiate a "group mind," although they would probably agree that a group can produce effects by corporate action which individuals could not produce, e.g., the effect produced by an orchestra. Two predispositions inclined "intellectuals" to reject the existence of community sentiment. In the first place, they have a dread of hard-mindedness, mob rule, and so forth. They wish to cultivate themselves, and are hostile to mass suggestion. They also discredit the idea that special values come from group action. In the second place, they believe that society levels individuals and makes them all alike. But society also gives liberty and enriched personal life. There must be some conformity but society must also make a place for the dissimilar person. It is necessary to realize that association determines values and makes personality, and also that some associations are arbitrary and may not develop an adequate community sense.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

905. HONIGSHEIM, PAUL. Soziologische Fragestellungen in der gegenwärtigen prähistorischen und ethnologischen Literatur. [The definition of sociological problems in contemporary prehistoric and ethnological literature.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 7(4) 1929: 427-446.—*F. N. House.*

906. DUNKMANN, KARL. Der Gruppenegoismus. ["Group egoism."] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 2(1) Jul. 1929: 11-23.—By "groups" is meant here only those associations which have as their basis simple tendencies arising out of the life-needs of human beings. The existence of an ego and the assertion by it of its inherent tendencies—"egoism"—are virtually identical; the real question concerns the definition and explanation of excessive, socially unpermissible, egoism. The ego always exists in a social setting, but when an ego attaches itself to a particular group and renounces the claims of all others, we have what is called "egoism" in the customary, condemnatory, sense. "Group egoism" arises when groups attempt to count as exclusive for their members and fight against other groups which are as necessary to the larger society as they. This does not happen in the most elementary groups, but only in those which are institutionalized. The basic cause of group egoism is to be found in the fact that the group corresponds to some fundamental tendency of its members. If human individuals did not have certain tendencies in common, no groups would be formed. When the individual belongs to several groups at the same time and must decide between their demands, conscience and consciousness arise, but groups are themselves conscienceless. Hate is a function of the group; thoroughgoing hate does not persist in purely personal relationships, but arises only through the fact that the groups place segments of individuals, rather than whole personalities, in juxtaposition. The modern state is the "whole group" which offers the only hope for the integration of social life.—*F. N. House.*

907. ROBERTSON, T. BRAILSFORD. Who are "the fit" in social evolution? *Hibbert Jour.* 27(4) Jul. 1929: 654-665.—No one form of life has consistently developed in fitness through successive generations. On the contrary, every variety of life has developed and has found a niche where it fits. We tend to regard ourselves as the pinnacle of development, but other types of life are just as fit to survive as are human be-

ings. The belief is popular that the economically successful people are not reproducing, and that these people are the superior ones. There is confusion between economic success and greatness in other lines. With the failure of economically successful people to reproduce, the acquisitive instinct at the basis of economic success is being bred out of the race. But this does not mean that other forms of greatness are disappearing. Information on contraception, which some regard as the remedy for breeding of the unsuccessful, will not help. For the people with the acquisitive instinct will refrain from having children in order to save more of their wealth. Society on its present economic basis is not maintaining itself—those who have run it economically are not reproducing. We need a new environment which would encourage the reproduction of those fitted to that environment. Science, tied to commercialism, will not discover this new basis of living. There is need for a disinterested search for a unity of life as the new basis.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

908. STOK, WILHELM. Das Sich-Aussprechen. [The process of psychoanalysis.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 7(4) 1929: 391-406.—Psychoanalysis may be regarded as a social process. It is distinguished from all other social processes in that it involves, mainly, the expressions (*Ausserungen*) of one only of the two persons concerned. The process displays a typical course; at first it is tentative, but when the listener has established his role, the communication breaks forth without restraint. Its significance lies in the fact of the reaction upon the one who is being psychoanalyzed; in this respect it has the character of a discharge of some suppressed tendency, and a re-fashioning of the content of consciousness. New experiences must undergo a process of assimilation by the one who has them, or they result in a tension, and even division, in his own personality. In order to be assimilated, experiences must be re-fashioned. Psychoanalysis includes five more specific processes: "abreaction," confiding in someone, "speaking out," sharing an experience (*sich mitteilen*), and "opening one's heart to someone" (*sich eröffnen*). Not all of these factors are necessarily operative in psychoanalysis at the same time. They are all, except the last-mentioned, particularly typical of puberty.—*F. N. House.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 695, 696, 697, 934, 954)

909. BOUVIER, ROBERT. Les femmes et la science. [Women and science.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 47(139-141) Jun. 1929: 99-110.—An analysis of four publications of 1926 and 1927 disprove Malebranche's statement that "anything abstract is incomprehensible" to the female mind. Renée Dejean's *La perception visuelle*, A. Arone's *Comprendre*, Albert Milice's *Clémence Royer et sa doctrine de la vie*, and Hélène Metzger's *Les concepts scientifiques* show that women have the faculty of assimilation and synthesis, that they can deal with the abstract and the abstruse, and that their intuition, their liking for details, and their enthusiasm can render a fruitful contribution to science.—*P. S. Fritz.*

910. GUILFORD, J. P. An experiment in learning to read facial expression. *Jour. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(2) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 191-202.—Allport found that the ability to read faces and name the facial expression improved slightly with but fifteen minutes

of training in the analysis of faces. He found also a high negative correlation ($r = -.86$) between improvement and original ability. In the third place he found no pronounced sex differences except that "women made their judgments in about one-half the time needed by the men. The inference is that the factors upon which the decision is based are less consciously reasoned (more 'intuitive') with women than with men." Guilford attempted to discover whether more intensive training over a longer period of time resulted in continued improvement; whether the negative relationship between improvement and original ability would hold under the revised procedure; and whether women's judgments are actually more intuitive than those of men. His subjects were seven men and eight women students in social psychology who were trained and tested over a period of ten days. The faces were taken from the 105 Rudolf faces which have been selected by Langfeld. They were presented to the subjects in the form of lantern slides, projected so as to give a face three feet high. Four equivalent sets of twenty-four faces each were made up, classified according to Allport's six groups. Conclusions: The average gain in ability in analyzing facial expression was 51% over the original ability. There was a significant negative correlation between ability to judge faces and improvement in that ability. The group became more uniform in ability as the training progressed. There were no sex differences in original ability, in variation of ability nor in degree of improvement. The women do not judge any more intuitively or less analytically than do the men.—*A. H. Morrison.*

911. STRATTON, GEORGE M. Emotion and the incidence of disease: the influence of the number of diseases and of the age at which they occur. *Psychol. Rev.* 36(3) May 1929: 242-253.—In this paper is given new evidence taken in regard to fear from 689 persons whose histories involved disease, and 318 whose histories did not; also, in regard to anger, from 1,088 persons whose histories involved disease, and 535 whose histories did not. The conclusion is that, in regard to fear, the average response in those with disease is to the normal, as the ratio of 100 to 81. In regard to anger there is also a more intense emotion in those who have suffered disease. Further studies show that in general the number of diseases befalling an individual is connected with the intensity of his anger-response—the greater the number of diseases incurred, the stronger the anger-reactions. Furthermore, where diseases occurred only in early childhood, stronger anger-reactions were shown in later life. The present evidence does not definitely show that anger is more related to disease than is fear, since the methods used for the index of anger-tendencies may have been more satisfactory than that for fear-tendencies. A more refined method might reveal an equal connection running from the two emotions.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

912. ZING YANG KUO. The net result of the anti-heredity movement in psychology. *Psychol. Rev.* 36(3) May 1929: 181-199.—The attacks of the social psychologists and of the behaviorists on the instinct concept are summarized. The former either merely reduced instincts to smaller units or adopted the notion of inherent nervous dispositions. The latter, though denying instincts, clung to the distinction between learned and unlearned responses. But, if there are no instincts, how can there be unlearned responses? Watson's inconsistency is shown also in his theory that emotions have "patterns." Those who defend instinct merely change the definitions or engage in logomachy. Nor can we adopt either vitalism or preformationism. It seems best to dispense with heredity altogether, so far as psychology is concerned; it deals with physio-morphological data whose relations to behavior cannot be experimentally verified. Hereditary

factors are always present, but they cannot be measured either quantitatively or qualitatively. They enter uniformly and hence do not serve to differentiate behavior. While dispensing with heredity, we should also dispense with habit, trial and error, imitation, insight and purpose.—*F. H. Hankins.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 709, 710, 914, 955, 958, 961, 975, 978, 1001)

913. VITELES, MORRIS S. The influence of age of pubescence upon the physical and mental status of normal school students. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20(5) May 1929: 360-368.—In this investigation 236 post-pubescent girls, freshmen in a normal school, were studied to discover if there were any significant correlations between the age of pubescence and height, weight, intelligence, or academic standing. The conclusion of the author is that there is no significant relation. This was borne out even when the two most extreme groups were compared.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

THE FAMILY

(See also Entry 776)

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

914. WILE, IRA S. Sex as biological social behavior. *Jour. Soc. Hygiene.* 15(5) May 1929: 277-292.—Sex normality has two modal points; that which is normal for a particular individual, and that which is normal in a particular social group. What is normal for an individual may be abnormal in his group. Masculinity and femininity are expressions of anatomical and physiological sex differences. Manifestations of sex are dualistic, or procreative and non-procreative, the latter also having immense social significance. They are also egoistic and altruistic, biological and social. There is interaction between the sex urge and the approved forms of its expression, however varied the latter may be from society to society. Sex anatomy, both generally and for each individual, affects behavior not only as to the norm for each sex but as to the individual deviations therefrom. So also does sex physiology. The process of socialization of sex expression in the individual involves evolution from auto-eroticism through homo-sexuality to heterosexuality. In the direction of individual development account must be taken of the subtle influences of social custom exerted through parental admonitions at the earliest ages, and especially of the internal storm and stress attending adolescence.—*F. H. Hankins.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 331, 775, 949)

915. BROMLEY, DORTHY DUNBAR. Civilized divorce. *Nation* (N. Y.). 128(3333) May 22, 1929: 608-609.—Divorce by mutual consent, in spite of laws concerning collusion, is an accomplished fact in many States. Of the total divorces granted in 1925, 84% or 146,069 cases were undefended. More often than not the participants have made some sort of agreement with each other. In Scandinavian countries particularly, where provision is made for divorce by mutual agreement, the rate is much lower than in the United States where such an arrangement ought to be legalized to conform to practice, thus eliminating the inconsistency and perjury now in vogue.—*L. M. Brooks.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entry 103)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 163, 176, 182, 352, 623, 682, 786, 825, 867, 924, 932, 933, 942)

916. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. The Filipino immigrant problem. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(5) May-Jun. 1929: 472-479.—Only since the latter part of 1927 has the Filipino immigrant in the United States been called a problem. In California and Washington organized labor and the A. F. of L. in 1927 and again in 1928 have taken the lead in calling attention to the increasing competition which labor in this country meets from the Filipino. At the insistence of a labor constituency, representative Welsh of California, in May 1928, introduced a bill into Congress (H. B. 13,900) which provides for the exclusion of Filipino immigrants from this country. The fear of the Filipino comes from labor, and is based upon their ability to live on lower wages than American laborers and their tendency to take the place of white workers in the culinary trades. Also, they are arriving in large numbers. In agriculture there is no particular competition felt on account of Filipino immigrants. They are quick to learn, are fast workers, and will work for lower wages than must be paid Europeans doing the same kinds of work. Labor turnover among them is high. They are attractive, polite, willing, and much in demand. The attitude of organized labor toward them runs true to form. Certain types of them are charged with having poor health and low morals. There are few women among them in this country, so that they have virtually no home life. It is also claimed that they are incapable of being assimilated.—O. D. Duncan.

917. HOLMES, S. J. Perils of the Mexican invasion. *North Amer. Rev.* 227(5) May 1929: 615-623.—The influx of Mexicans has been stimulated by the shortage of cheap labor following the curtailment of European immigration. With no quota system to control numbers they increased from less than 1,000 annually in 1908 to 15,591 in 1909, to 87,648 legal entries in 1924 regulated only by an elementary literacy test, a visa fee and head tax amounting to \$18.00. Many enter annually illegally and easily. Their presence in large numbers involves racial displacement in industry, reduces wage rates, and constitutes a menace to public health. They furnish more than their quota of public charges and criminal offenders. The American worker is unable to compete with the Mexican in living standards.—Charles S. Johnson.

918. PETROV, A. ПЕТРОВ, А. Корейцы и их значение в экономике Дальневосточного края. [The influence of the Koreans on the economics of the countries of the Far East.] Северная Азия. 1(25) 1929: 41-49.—In 1927-28 about 250,000 Korean emigrants were already to be found in the countries of the Far East. Their sole occupation was agriculture and though having little land they cultivated it intensively. In 1917 they introduced rice cultivation. Further they introduced new methods and techniques of cultivation, similar to those of Japan, Korea and China. The Far East will play an important part in the lessee question in Japan.—G. Vasilovich.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 332, 461, 462, 791, 792, 794, 795, 869, 877, 999)

919. LE JOUR, L. Le problème de la main d'oeuvre indigène au Congo-belge. [The problem of native labor

in the Belgian Congo.] *Bull. d'Études & d'Infor. de l'École Supérieure de Comm. St. Ignace.* 7(2) Feb. 1929: 137-178.—Norman Himes.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See Entries 155, 163, 168, 171, 173, 177, 194, 431, 460)

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 431, 805, 934)

920. PERGOLES, FERRUCCIO. L'ordinamento corporativo della classi sociali nel pensiero di Giuseppe Toniolo. [Corporate organization of social classes in the system of Giuseppe Toniolo.] *Diritto del Lavoro.* 2(10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 671-678.—G. Bielschowsky.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 157, 168, 176, 182, 220, 352, 466, 802, 805, 811, 863, 916, 917, 919, 933, 934, 936, 944, 946, 947)

921. EWALD, OSKAR. Gibt es einen Europäischen Menschen? [Is there a European man?] *Pan-europa.* 5(4) Apr. 1929: 17-21.—As Americans and Orientals represent two very distinct types of people, the European is a distinct type. He is a synthesis of the active American and the quietistic Oriental. He represents the combination of all peoples—and that whether he be Slav, German, or French.—T. V. Kalijarvi.

922. KADMI-COHEN. Principes de politique sioniste. [Principles of Zionist policy.] *Mercure de France.* 207(727) Oct. 1, 1928: 5-35; (728) Oct. 15, 1928: 332-360.—The Zionist notion is not primarily nationalistic, nor economic, nor political, but metaphysical and messianic, the forerunner of a general religious renaissance. The Jewish problem is international and must be solved by international action. Of the two solutions, wholesale conversion and Zionism, the former is not everywhere possible; Zionism remains the only possible solution. The five or six million Jews, in the East European ghettos, and in various countries where they are not completely assimilable, have an exterior unity forced upon them by oppression, etc., but no interior unity, for each bears the coefficient of his own nationality. Owing partly to this situation, social disorder is found today in Palestine, in both public and private life, among the leaders of the Zionist movement, as well as among the rank and file. The realization of the Zionist program demands the co-operation of the Arabs, and the Arabs should place themselves under Jewish tutelage in their awakening to a new life. In connection with colonization, it is urged that the boundaries of Palestine be enlarged. Since Jerusalem is nearer the hearts of the masses than Rome, the Pope should move to Jerusalem, and a close rapprochement should be worked out between the Catholics and the Jews.—Luther H. Evans.

923. WEISL, WOLFGANG von. Jews of the desert. *New Palestine.* 16(14) Apr. 12, 1929: 317-318, 334.—The author relates his conversations with several Yemenite Jews concerning the condition of their brethren in the realm of Iman Yahya, in southern Arabia, and concerning the existence of a tribe of free Jews north of this land. The Jews of Yemen are slaves in the power of the Arabs, allowed to exist only because they are indispensable as artisans and armorers.

Emigration is strictly forbidden under pain of severe penalties. Forcible conversion to Islam is often practiced and the utilization of Jewish medical agencies of Palestine is strictly forbidden, resulting, consequently, in the annual death of thousands of Jewish children from smallpox. The author also relates the story of the existence of a tribe of free Jews north of Yemen, said to be the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. They are fierce and warlike, allowing no stranger to approach their territory, and considering themselves to be the only true Jews in existence. The author, although previously skeptical of these reports, now, because of their continued persistence, believes that they must be based on facts and should not be ignored.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

(See also Entry 53)

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 52, 64, 80, 182, 655, 980)

924. ADAMS, ROMANZO C. Japanese migration statistics. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(5) May-Jun. 1929: 436-445.—From 1910 to 1920, the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration show that there were 67,655 foreign born Japanese in the United States and that the number of alien Japanese admitted during the decade exceeded the departure of such aliens by 67,109. Thus, it appeared that there should be in all some 127,000 foreign born Japanese in this country by 1920. The actual census figures gave the number as 81,338—an apparent discrepancy of over 45,000. There are two principal sources of error. First, there is an error in the varying practice in the statistical treatment of Hawaii. The census tables for "The United States" usually mean Continental United States, and the data for Hawaii are ordinarily given separately. But in the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration Hawaii is treated as an integral part of the United States. Second, confusion arises out of a somewhat loose description of those persons who pass to and from Japan and the United States but who are neither immigrants nor emigrants. Customarily all such admissions and departures are registered as alien. The manifests of ships serve as the bases of both immigration and emigration data. There is ground for the belief that the Census returns of 1910 were incomplete for Japanese in Hawaii, and that during the following decade some Japanese aliens entered the United States by way of Canada and Mexico, these being unauthORIZED and uncounted. The statistical reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration furnish no ground for doubt as to the substantial accuracy of the 1920 Census of alien Japanese. The Census may be incomplete, but if so, the evidence must come from some other source. An adequate knowledge of the movements of the Japanese people requires an investigation of Japanese statistics, for the American figures do not class as Japanese the American born citizens of Japanese ancestry who go permanently to Japan. (Several tables dealing with the net results of Japanese migrations are shown.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

925. BROMLEY, DOROTHY DUNBAR. What risk motherhood? *Harpers Mag.* 159(949) Jun. 1929: 11-22.—The rate of deaths from childbirth in the United States is as high today as it was in 1900 and is higher than in any other civilized country. Septicemia, due to preventable infections, cause 40% of the deaths, while toxemia, deaths from which can be largely prevented by adequate pre-natal care, causes 25%. Carelessness and haste on the part of doctors and un-

necessary Caesarian operations account for part of the deaths. Training in obstetrics is inadequate and includes only a small amount of clinical experience. Midwives, who are ignored in most states in this country, have little knowledge of obstetrics or hygiene. In Philadelphia and in New Jersey, where midwives are trained, licensed, and supervised, deaths have been greatly reduced in number. In Europe midwives are trained and have been made an asset. In this country a similar policy would make midwives of value in parts of the country where doctors are scarce. The states should require that each doctor should have attended a certain number of deliveries before he is licensed; in rural sections more doctors and more hospitals are needed. A new attitude is also needed on the part of the public with willingness to pay adequate fees so that doctors will be willing to specialize in obstetrical care.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

926. GOVER, MARY. Increase of the Negro population in the United States. *Human Biol.* 1(2) May 1929: 263-273.—Pearl and Reed have used the autocatalytic growth curve to describe population growth and have discussed in several publications the mathematical aspects of the curve and its philosophical interpretation as descriptive of population growth. The curve has a general S shape and represents the gradual slowing up of increase in population after a certain size has been reached, dependent upon a number of factors. The growth curve gives a very good fit to the white and Negro populations of the United States. The asymptote for the white population is 180,000,000; for the Negro, 14,390,000 persons. The point of inflection of the Negro curve was passed in 1886, 30 years earlier than the white. The percentage of Negroes in the total population has been declining since 1790, and in 1920 was 9.96%. If the white and Negro populations become stationary at the approximate figures quoted above, the percentage of Negroes in the total population at that time will be 7.41. The percentage increase in white and Negro populations has been declining since 1790, more rapidly in the Negro than in the white population. In 1920 the percentage increase in the Negro population was only 53% of the white percentage increase.—*E. B. Reuter.*

927. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. The Navajo population problem. *Stone & Webster Jour.* 44(5) May 1929: 650-672.—This tribe, which has mixed little with whites but some with other Indian groups, numbered not over 10,000 previous to 1890 but reached 25,000 in 1910. They have been rapidly increasing since subjection despite the fact that, often undernourished, they lack resistance especially to tuberculosis and respiratory affections. Investigation into their physical anthropology is urgently needed. The frequency of the so-called Mongolian blue-spot suggests an Eastern origin. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs took a census about July 1, 1928 by new methods: finger printing and furnishing each Indian with a consecutively numbered disk for permanent identification. Nomadic tendencies and non-village life offer census difficulties. Cultural accounts attributing to the tribe loose morals and thievery are inaccurate. Good relations with the whites would be facilitated if local superintendents were required to master the native tongue. In the Southern jurisdiction (12,000 natives) in 1927, 1,433,872 lbs. of wool were produced valued at \$458,739. Livestock was valued at \$342,000. Land is limited and before many years there may be serious risk of overpopulation. They are adaptable in turning suggestions to good account, but these must come from the outside, as well as the necessary aid. Oil revenues should go far toward improving irrigation and roads.—*Norman E. Himes.*

928. HOWARD, HARRY PAXTON. The present population of China. *China Critic.* 2(25) Jun. '20,

1929: 491-494.—In the population figures arrived at for the various provinces of China under-estimate is more frequent than over-estimate, so that the grand total of 497,047,000 for all territory now regarded as China exclusive of independent aborigines which would add some millions more gives conservatively 500,000,000 persons in Chinese territory today. All evidence points to a steady increase in population. For the country as a whole the rate is much higher for the past two decades than from 1885 to the present. Excluding three provinces, the rate of increase since 1919 is approximately 1.3% per year for this period, whereas since 1885 the increase rate is not over 1% per year. All parts of the country show increase with a marked rise in the increase rate in the north probably due to famine relief which has been more effective in the last two decades. The only consistently high rate of increase is for the southwest provinces and Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. The population of China as a whole is now greater than that of Europe. The rate of increase shown for the past 19 years means doubling the population in about 50 years. Famine relief will mean increasing economic difficulties and more chronic food shortage unless some population check is developed in lieu of intermittent famine on the one hand and infanticide and abortion on the other. It does not seem likely that the population will become stationary unless artificial methods of limitation are utilized to a much greater extent. (Table.)—*W. R. Tylor.*

929. HSU, LEONARD S. Population problems in China. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13 (5) May-Jun. 1929: 426-434.—The total size of the Chinese population is a matter of controversy. Probably the number of the Chinese people is somewhere between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000. The sources of information are the Bureau of Population, the Ministry of Interior of the Ching dynasty, the Post Office estimates, the Customs reports, the report of the Cabinet Office during the Chinese Republic, and individual population surveys. The rate of increase during the period 1849-1923, i.e., 0.81 per thousand, is lower than that of any other country, with the possible exception of France during the years 1910-1914. Based upon the estimated average rate of increase of the Chinese population from 1800 to 1923, China would need 216 years to double her population. At the average rate of increase from 1849 to 1923, for the Chinese population to double would require 895 years. At the present time, the population of China constitutes one-fourth of the world's population, while the annual increase in the Chinese population is less than one-eighth of the annual increase of the world's population. According to the government statistics, only 14.8% of the land of China is cultivated. This means that the cultivated density per square mile is 1,165 for 22 provinces of China as against 2,482 per square mile for Japan and 280 per square mile for France. The birth rate in China is about 30 per 1000 and the death rate is 25 to 30 per 1000. The rate of natural increase since 1920 has been about 3 per 1000, while the infant mortality rate has been about 200 per 1000. The sex composition of the Chinese population is almost 110 males to 100 females. Thirty per cent of the population is below the age of 15, and 20% are above the age of 50. The population is stationary. About 35 to 45% of the male population, and 10 to 20% of the female population are gainfully employed. One type of population movement is northward from Shantung, Chihli, and Honan to Manchuria and Mongolia; the other type is from Kwangtung and Fukien to the South Pacific Islands and elsewhere. Economic welfare is the main cause of migration.—*O. D. Duncan.*

930. LE BLANC, THOMAS J. Specific vital indices for Japan, 1925. *Human Biol.* 1 (2) May 1929: 198-213.—Age and sex specific vital indices

are presented for all Japan and for sixteen of the largest cities for the year 1925. When these indices are compared, it is found that the women of the rural areas excel in all age groups. In both rural and urban areas the peak of efficiency is reached in the age group 25-29. A comparison is made between age and sex specific vital indices for the women of all Japan in 1925 and the women of the Birth Registration Area in the United States in 1919. From this it is concluded that the women of the United States excel in the younger age groups, 15-24, while the women of Japan excel for the rest of the ages. Part of this difference may be due to differences in registration requirements. The peak of efficiency is at 17.5 years, and the indices decrease at a rapidly increasing rate throughout the rest of the age groups. The same relative difference exists in these indices between rural and urban areas as is found in indices not specific for marital state. Indices for unmarried mothers are considerably lower than for married mothers. Male vital indices are presented, made specific for age and marital state. These begin at the same level as the corresponding indices for females but rise to a higher point at 22.5 years of age. Thereafter the curves are parallel, the males maintaining the higher level. It is suggested that the general level of specific vital indices varies directly with the ratio of married women to unmarried, but the relative magnitude of respective indices within a single universe varies inversely with the ratio.—*E. B. Reuter.*

931. MINER, JOHN RICE. Nativity and parentage of the population of the United States and the homicide rate. *Human Biol.* 1 (2) May 1929: 274-278.—“The correlations of homicide rate with per cent nativity and parentage in the United States Registration States are as follows: foreign born whites, $-.472 \pm .084$; native whites of foreign and mixed parentage, $-.526 \pm .079$; native whites of native parentage, $+.530 \pm .079$. For Registration cities the correlations are similar. The differences between the correlations for different ethnic groups are not significant.” These facts should be borne in mind by those “Nordicists and Anglo-Saxonists” who hold that a large immigrant influx “will endanger our social structure,” in the evolution of which racial character has played such a predominant part.—*Norman E. Himes.*

932. V., M. Su lo sviluppo della popolazione italiana all'estero. [The development of Italian population in foreign countries.] *Boll. dell'Istituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste.* (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 68-73.—A statistical study of the increase in the number of Italians living in foreign countries. The figures show that the statistical data on emigration are often inaccurate.—*Augusto Pini.*

933. WALKER, HELEN W. Mexican immigrants and American citizenship. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13 (5) May-Jun. 1929: 466-471.—A very small per cent of the aliens asking for citizenship in the United States is Mexican. Yet, by far the largest percentage of Southern California's foreign population is Mexican. The United States makes no effort to coerce anyone into citizenship. The alien Mexican for the most part has little interest in naturalization. He expects ultimately to return to his native Mexico. The larger portion of the Mexican population of Southern California represents the peon class, and they migrate seasonally from one agricultural community to another. Many of them cannot read and write the English language. The Mexican peon dislikes work. He likes to obey authority rather than to command or originate. The Church has taught him submission. The democratic government of the United States does not appeal to him. Mexican-Americans of several generations standing often do not vote. In the agricultural communities of Southern California there

are comparatively few "educated" Mexicans, and practically no *dons*.—O. D. Duncan.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 903, 907, 912, 930, 954)

934. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. Social selection and the formation of human types. *Human Biol.* 1(2) May 1929: 250-262.—Society tends to do for man what man does for the lower forms—it selects. When we find a group of darkly pigmented people, among whom a light colored individual is put to death at birth because he does not conform to the idea of that group, we are witnessing the working of a process that is distinctly social, yet one which, in emphasizing the type held desirable in the minds of these people, is highly powerful in making for the perpetuation of the prevalent physical type. The racial ideal is an active factor at work to fix the physical type of the people who hold to it. Sexual selection is an important form of social selection. A Hindu proverb reading "Never trust a Hindu with light eyes" coupled with the fact that we find a distrust of the light-eyed Hindu, which makes it difficult for him to obtain a mate, makes for a result, as far as the propagation of a light-eyed Hindu strain is concerned, which is obvious. So slight a matter as a definition may have far reaching effect on the form which the physique of a given population may take. In America, one who has Negro ancestry is, by definition, a Negro, and must undergo all the restrictions, social and legal, which fall to the lot of the persons coming under the definition of the word. In Brazil, a Negro, by definition, is a person who has only Negro blood. Anyone who has less than an overwhelming amount of Negro ancestry is "colored" or "mulatto" and socially is classed with the white man. As a result, there is a much greater diffusion of Negro blood through the totality of the population of Brazil than is the case in the United States. In certain cases this type of selection is acutely conscious in the minds of the people who exercise it. Fischer supposes a social situation, such as the one which existed in Peru during the period of the Inca, and assumes the appearance of a red-headed mutant in this society. As is known, it was strongly hierarchial, and the noble caste was regarded as sacred. Given the appearance of a red-headed mutant among the latter group, it is quite possible that red-headedness would be regarded as something partaking of the sacredness of the class which produced it, and, when it appeared the carrier would be eagerly sought after in marriage. A striking instance of social selection and its effect on a biological group is the one which is to be observed among the American Negroes. Of a large number of Negro couples, 56,570 of the women were lighter than their husbands. There appeared to be a trend toward the selection of light women by darker men. This is not strange, since living in a white civilization, where there is active prejudice against them, light pigmentation must unconsciously become synonymous with opportunity, favorable social position and lack of prejudice.—E. B. Reuter.

935. MACKLIN, MADGE THURLOW. Superstitions of pregnancy: Determination of sex. *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 129(9) May 1, 1929: 508-510.—A critical examination of current theories purporting to be able to determine the sex of the human foetus.—Norman Himes.

936. PEARL, RAYMOND. Biological factors in Negro mortality. *Human Biol.* 1(2) May 1929: 229-249.—The purpose of this paper is to present evidence that biological differences between the Negro and white races, many of which have been demonstrated by various somatological studies, are also to some extent reflected in the comparative pathology of the two races.

The Negro reacts differently to diseases from the white, in a great many ways, including incidence, organological distribution of pathological lesions, etc. Cancer and other malignant tumors occur more frequently, relatively, among whites than among the colored. The whites exhibit secondary or metastatic growths somewhat more frequently than do the Negroes. The two organ systems having the largest mortality chargeable to them are the respiratory and the alimentary systems, with the circulatory system standing third. In both sexes a smaller proportion of the total mortality is assignable to the alimentary tract and its associated glandular organs in the Negro than in the whites. The mortality attributable to lesions of the circulatory system, and also that attributable to the respiratory system, both form a greater proportion of the total mortality of the Negroes than is the case in the whites. The proportion of the total mortality attributable to lesions of the nervous system, the kidneys and associated excretory organs, and the endocrine system, is smaller in Negroes than in whites. In the case of lesions of the skeletal and muscular systems, the absolute mortality is small, but the proportionate amount is larger in Negroes than in whites. In males the proportion of the total mortality attributable to the primary and secondary sex organs is absolutely small, and is less in Negroes than in whites. When corrected for age, the mortality assignable to the sex organs is abnormally high in white males in this experience. This is due chiefly to the disproportionate number of prostatic patients in a hospital population. In females, owing partly to the hazards incident to child-bearing and partly to the great frequency of cancer of the uterus and the breast, the mortality assignable to the primary and secondary sex organs is higher than in males. Furthermore, it forms a greater proportion of the total mortality in Negroes than it does in whites.—E. B. Reuter.

EUGENICS

(See also Entry 449)

937. HIMES, NORMAN E. and VERA C. Birth control for the British working classes: A study of the first thousand cases to visit an English birth control clinic. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 19(6) Jun. 1929: 578-617.—Findings from case records at the North Kensington Women's Welfare Center (a private organization), which opened Nov. 1924, showed a pregnancy loss of 23% of the total number of pregnancies, previous to the patients first call. A higher frequency of losses accompanied an increase of pregnancies. From 38 to 55% of the husbands were unskilled laborers. Since only the more intelligent and prudent elements used the clinic, some leaders believe the less resourceful could be reached at the infant welfare centers. They urge that the government make contraceptive information available there. Of the 855 patients aided, 77% returned for the technique examination. Of the 386 cases with follow-up records after a 6 months to 2 years period, 72% were using the methods satisfactorily. A limited number of home visits were made to patients who had not returned for the 6 month interval examination. Of the 58 treated patients interviewed but 55% were using the device, and 24% of these unsatisfactorily. Home visits have shown that one cannot tenably maintain that the women who have lost contact with the clinic are successfully employing their newly gained knowledge.—Alice L. Berry.

938. WHITNEY, E. A. Eugenic sterilization of the mentally unfit. *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 129(12) Jun. 19, 1929: 696-698.—Sterilizations of a crude sort have been performed since early Biblical times. The Egyptians, Syrians, Greeks, Persians, and Romans sterilized captives, criminals and slaves, but their purpose was

neither therapeutic nor eugenic, but punitive. The first attempt to legalize eugenical sterilization in the United States was made in Pennsylvania but the measure was vetoed by the Governor. The first successful statute was passed in Indiana in 1907. California, which State has performed numerous operations, passed its first law in 1909. The constitutionality of sterilization laws can no longer be challenged since the decision of the U. S. Sup. Ct. in *Buck vs. Bell*. Popenoe estimates that there are about 1,200,000 feeble-minded individuals in the United States. Of these only 75,000 are under supervised care. Hence this field of preventive medicine is practically untouched. Segregation, which began in 1848 in the United States, "is woefully inadequate to the situation as only 16% of the feeble-minded are institutionalized." The medical technique of sterilization is discussed briefly and the conclusion drawn that the operations are "perfectly simple, involving practically no danger and very little discomfort to the patient." The author recommends that Pennsylvania appoint a State Board of Eugenics such as is provided for in the statutes of Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. "In the past few years it has been stated that twenty-three of our most noted philanthropists have spent \$1,385,220,000 for environmental improvement of the human race. In the same space of time little or nothing has been spent to assist better eugenic conditions." (Case histories.)—*Norman Himes*.

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 10, 977, 990)

939. GILBERT, ERNEST D. A small town slum. *Ohio Soc. Sci. Jour.* 1(2) May 1929: 5-16.—In the city the slum is to be found in the zones of transition marginal to the business area. The small town slum is located at the outskirts of the community. A typical small town slum found in a city of 9,000 population is here described. This slum community is on the outskirts of the town, being referred to as Shanty Town or Hollywood. It has a population of 12 families. Shanty Town has interests, standards and mores unique to itself. The main occupation of the residents is junking. The most important shared interest of the community is that of assembling parts for dilapidated automobiles and making them go. The residents are isolated from the larger community, many of the citizens of the town knowing nothing of the existence of Shanty Town. The cost to the community of this slum town is great, the local County Children's Home and the County Infirmary being disproportionately burdened with residents from Shanty Town. The factors responsible for this particular small town slum may be isolated as follows: (1) the presence of cheap, unused land available for such a group within the corporation; (2) the city dump, it being a partial source of livelihood or Shanty Town people; (3) unwise charity; (4) the physical and psychic inferiority of the population of Shanty town; (5) and the lack of social agencies for intelligent control and adjustment of this slum group.—*W. O. Brown*.

940. GREKHOV, V. ГРЕХОВ, В. Механическое движение населения в городах СССР. (с апреля 1927 г. по март 1928 г.) (Fluctuations in the population in towns from April 1927 to March 1928.) Статистическое Обозрение. Dec. 1928: 96-105.—This paper analyzes the movement of population in 15 cities of the USSR during the summer (April-September) and winter (October-March) periods. A comparison is made between the increase in and the average population of these cities (estimate based on the census made in Dec. 1926). In most of the cities the increase

of population during the winter is greater than during the summer. During May, June, and July the number leaving the cities is greater than the number arriving while the reverse is true in August, September and October. The summer is characterized by a migration of labor to the farms departure of students and those on vacations. The second half is characterized by the return of the students and winter settlements of population, which determine the yearly increase. Migration generally affects the population in their own district, or in the limits of their republic (82.6% of the total number of migrants). For each 100 men there are 71.7 women migrants. Migration of children represents, in relation to the adult population, 13.8% during the summer period and 10.3% during the winter one. In general, the city population increases at the expense of the rural. Considering the distribution of the mass of migrants by occupations, emigration in any of the groups considered, with the exception of merchants and persons that have not indicated their occupation, is smaller than the number of arrivals in those groups. Employees form about 25.9% and workers 22.1% of migrants. The rate of increase in the population in the 15 cities considered varies from 1.30% (in June) to 1.64% (in October). The cycle is characterized by 2,504,000 migrants, of which 1,463,878 moved during the summer period and 1,040,142 during the winter.—*D. M. Schneider*.

941. PARK, ROBERT E. Urbanization as measured by newspaper circulation. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 35(1) Jul. 1929: 60-79.—This paper is predicated on the assumption that culture, since it is based finally on communication, is always more or less a local phenomenon. In so far as this assumption is valid every community having its own local tradition and its own institutions may be regarded as a cultural unit. The cultural and political organization of the community invariably tends to conform, and when the community achieves a stable organization it will conform to the economic. Changes in economic relations, under these circumstances, may be accepted as an index of changes that are taking place or impending in cultural life. Changes in the metropolitan areas of great cities are identical in kind with the changes that are taking place in the whole region which the metropolis dominates. Business and industry are moving out to the smaller cities, increasing their population to be sure, but changing still more their character and function. The smaller cities are beginning to assume the role of the larger urban centers. The changes which are taking place are embodied, on the one hand, in the concentration of individual business units, as, for example, in our chain store; on the other hand as represented in our chain store in an orderly dispersion of these units throughout the whole metropolitan area. Though the units are dispersed, financial control and administrative organization remains at the center. The changes taking place are really in the direction of a more complete and more efficient organization. In the small towns or villages the population is stationary and they are losing their original character as independent units. They are, in short, becoming satellites of the small cities. All of these changes are very accurately reflected in newspaper circulation.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

942. UNSIGNED. Sull'attrazione delle grandi città italiane. [The power of attraction of Italian cities.] *Boll. dell'Istituto Stat.-Econ. di Trieste*. (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 114-130.—A statistical analysis of the movement of the Italian population towards the larger cities. In zones near cities there is a marked decrease in the power of attraction of the cities corresponding to the increase of the distance from the cities. This decrease in the region more distant from the towns is not always noticeable but as a general rule it may be said that the power of attraction of the cities de-

creases more rapidly than the distance increases.—
Augusto Pini.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 489, 666, 677,
964, 971, 988, 1010)

943. BRUNNER, EDMUND de S. The problems of rural Japan. *Rural Amer.* 7(5) May 1929: 5.—Japanese farmers, like farmers in the United States, are suffering from an agricultural depression. Rice and cocoons are selling at little above the 1913 level while the price index is nearly double that of prewar years. Farm tenancy is increasing and recently tenants have formed unions to secure better terms from landlords. There are now 4,000 of these. Tenant strikes at the average rate of 2,000 per year have occurred during the last five years. The credit situation is unsatisfactory for the Japanese farmer, his facilities in this respect being less adequate than they are or business and industry. Finally, there is an exodus from the farm and village to the city. This means the eventual end of the old type of parental authority.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

944. HUBERT, BENJAMIN F. The country life movement for Negroes. *Rural Amer.* 7(5) May 1929: 4.—Farm ownership among Negroes has progressed in spite of many handicaps. Each succeeding census beginning with 1870 shows a rapid increase in the value of farms owned by Negroes. In 1928 the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life was formed. It is the purpose of this organization, with the assistance of county and home demonstration agents, so to direct the thinking of the people that they will find satisfaction in building up a strong, progressive type of farm life. The Association proposes to build a center for Negro country life in the heart of Georgia. This building will serve as a center for Negroes in surrounding counties who wish to hold conferences or other kinds of meetings.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

945. ISCHBOLDIN, BORIS. Das heutige russische Dorf. [The Russian village of to-day.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 7(4) 1929: 407-415.—The agrarian revolution in Russia and the repartitioning of the farm lands set in motion in the Russian village a series of social processes which developed their group consciousness, but which also evoked new social differentiations. The contemporary village is a true social group, with a degree of solidarity shown by the fact that in the earlier stages of the change a number of former landowners were voluntarily received into membership in the peasant community, upon renunciation of their claims on the land, a reasonable part of which was subsequently returned to them as a proper share in the communal holding. The revolution has had the effect of placing women on a greater equality with men. It has, on the other hand, made the peasant village more of an independent entity, rather than a part of the nation. The peasant is completely absorbed in his community, but there is no evidence of neighborly spirit towards other villages; the richer communes are not willing to give up any of their lands or personal property to equalize conditions. To some extent the village communities are dissolving of late through the emergence of three antagonistic social classes, the poverty-stricken, the middle-class peasants, and the most prosperous. Toward officials of the State and members of the cultured classes generally the peasant attitude is one of suspicion. It is likely that the tendencies of dissolution will eventually be overcome, and the peasant local patriotism will become the basis of a new nationalism.—*F. N. House.*

946. ROSENBERG, JAMES N. Forward-to-the soil. *Rural Amer.* 7(5) May 1929: 9-10.—The Russian Revolution changed the status and condition of the

Jew. It broke down the walls of the ghetto in which the Russian Jew had for generations been herded and opened for him large tracts of surplus land for which the local peasant communities had no need. Furthermore, the Revolution brought about the accelerated development of government industries and distributing agencies. This made the position of the Jewish small trader precarious. Chances of emigration out of the country were practically closed. So the Jew was forced by necessity to seek a livelihood from the soil. The movement to the soil began during 1920-1921, though it was unorganized. Soon the need for leadership and a comprehensive program, became evident. The Joint Distribution Committee in cooperation with the American Relief Administration made a study of the situation and the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation was organized. American Jewry supplied a considerable part of the funds required, the Soviet Government supplied a large part and the settlers themselves contributed what they could. With \$6,000,000 over a hundred thousand Jews were made self-supporting tillers of the soil. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are now being cultivated by new Jewish farmers, and the available tracts of land for Jewish settlements in the neighborhood of existing colonies are sufficient to provide for another 100,000 to 150,000 settlers. The Jew who takes up agriculture secures a permanent means of making a living, becomes independent and achieves rights as a full-fledged citizen of the Republic.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

947. ROSS, MARY. The leaven and the loaf. *Survey Graphic.* 62(3) May 1, 1929: 171-175, 212-213; 215-218.—In the South there are 4,354 Rosenwald school units built by gifts from Rosenwald, taxes, and gifts from whites and Negroes. In one community, work among the Negroes was started by Mrs. Julia Jackson Harris, who organized clubs of Negroes to buy land rather than continue working as tenants. Next came the organization of a school, which developed into a cooperative project of whites, Negroes and the county. In this school movement among Negroes there is coming a shift from the small missionary schools to public schools.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

948. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Mexican labor in the United States Imperial Valley. *Univ. California, Publ. in Econ.* 6(1) 1928: pp. 94.—This study is the first of a series on Mexican labor in the United States, based on field researches by the author, and undertaken under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council. In Imperial Valley one-third of the population is Mexican. The rise of intensive farming, particularly production of cotton, cantaloupes, and lettuce, the withdrawal of other labor during the war, and the proximity of Mexico have been principally responsible for the influx of a large number of Mexican laborers and their families. This population constitutes an agricultural proletariat; its members purchase town lots for homes in large numbers, but very few advance to leasing or ownership of farm property. The Mexicans have mutual benefit societies and a union; the latter was involved in a labor dispute in May 1928. They are separated sharply from the American community socially, in domicile, and generally in the town schools, because of coincident barriers of difference of class, language, culture, and consciousness of race.—*Paul S. Taylor.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 359, 406)

949. CHAMBERLIN, WILLIAM H. *Daughters of the Russian Revolution.* *Yale Rev.* 18(4) Summer 1929: 728-737.—The author describes the typical figure of the Russian working woman who became an ardent member of the Communist party and depicts the activities of the Women's Section of the party whom he calls the "Daughters of the Russian Revolution." He concentrates his attention on the Communist experiments in combating customs and traditions affecting women of the various tribes inhabiting European and Asiatic Russia, and analyzes the results of the equalization of sexes; he discusses also the position of the "Byezandzorni" children (literally, "children who have no one to take care of them"), who grow up as child delinquents and draws the readers' attention to the factory nurseries which, "like most forms of social work, as yet cover the needs of the peasants very inadequately." "Russian women are now living under a régime which has given legal effect to most of the demands of advanced feminism. The actual degree of sex equality, to be sure, is far short of the theoretical rights which Soviet women should enjoy."—S. P. Turin.

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 435, 941)

950. AYLESWORTH, M. H. *Radio's accomplishment.* *Century Mag.* 118(2) Jun. 1929: 214-221.—After eight years' experience there are 630 broadcasting stations, with five million dollars paid to entertainers by the National Broadcasting Company alone. The possibilities of the radio have barely been touched for such things as stimulating interest in public affairs and for schoolroom use.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

951. BYSOW, L. A. *Gerüchte.* [Rumor.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 7(4) 1929 416-426.—The content of rumors is changed in the course of the "talk" by which it is conserved and transmitted. Rumor is the source of what Tarde has called a "public," the chief characteristic of which is that its members think of themselves as members of a mass. This mass is further characterized by a tendency to believe in the rumor, which is otherwise relatively unbelievable, unclear, and indefinite. A tendency to believe in such reports may arise out of the fact of the wide spread of the rumor, which generates in the individual a strong sense of the pressure of general conviction. Rumors tend to evoke definite actions, especially in times of crisis. For this reason, they lend themselves to deliberate utilization by interested persons or groups. Such exploitation of rumors is particularly likely to take place in times of war and revolution. Rumors are transmitted by a different process in the village from that which operates in cities; the spread is slower in the village, and in the extreme case the phenomenon is what we call "gossip." Rumor may grow by a slow, insidious process, or rapidly, as in the case of reports of catastrophes, with correspondingly different effects. News may be distinguished from rumor by its greater definiteness and by the fact of an authentic source, but the line between news and rumor is not a sharp one. Similarly, rumor can be differentiated from other marginal phenomena, including legend and gossip.—*F. N. House.*

952. KENNEDY, M. D. *The Japanese press and its influence.* *Nineteenth Century.* 105(627) May 1929:

634-649.—Since the establishment of a newspaper in the vernacular in 1868 the Japanese press has developed until today there are more than 1,000 dailies, 2 of which have circulation of over one million, and several over 500,000 daily. To an outsider the chief characteristic of these papers is a marked tendency to inaccuracy, and the inclusion of scurrilous and libelous material. The Japanese have taken over many Western newspaper practices without the restraining traditions that accompany them in the Occident. The influence of the papers is seen in their sponsoring of athletic, musical and aviation interests, and more especially in their vigorous and liberal political leadership. Japanese papers are almost without exception anti-government and have no party affiliations, thus achieving a political independence that is quite unique. Since 1909 the government has imposed virtually no restrictions upon the press. Japanese papers cover foreign affairs adequately through two news associations, one affiliated with Reuters and the other with the United Press. The papers show great initiative in collecting news, and in this they employ far more reporters than will be found on Occidental papers. Because of the numbers used, they are often of low grade, which in part accounts for the defects of the Japanese press. In spite of these defects, however, when one considers the leadership exerted it is necessary to conclude that the influence of the Japanese press has been greatly to the good of the country.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

SOCIOLOGY OF GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 1-10635, 1-10869, 767)

RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

953. PERRIN, ETHEL. *Competitive athletics for the adolescent girl.* *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(5) May 1929: 245-247.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

954. ROTH, LINDA GAGE. *Are sports harmful to women.* *Forum.* 81(5) May 1929: 313-317.—The modern tendency of young women to enter more into athletic life has raised the whole question of its probable effect upon their future well-being, particularly as mothers. Academic instruction in gymnastic work for young women was emphasized as early as 1830, by Dr. John Collins Warren at Harvard. This earlier wave of popularity met with the inevitable reaction, from which we are only of recent years recovering. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, in April, 1923, took the first step to encourage girls' organizations to re-develop the field and to free it from men coaches, whose intense programs of training too often disregarded the functional differences of women. The conferences called in that year resulted in the formation of the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, which, in cooperation with medical authorities, and with the results of investigations, should in time offer conclusive answers to the questions raised. The present is an attempt to get scientific data through a questionnaire study of 1209 graduates of Smith College in the classes from 1910 to 1922, inclusive. Here, 76% had been interested participants in sports before going to college; 40% had enthusiastic participation in college athletics; 42%, casual; and 18% negative. After graduation, 62% continued athletic pursuits, but 63% of these stated that they had been forced to discontinue them because of lack of time, illness, etc.; 34% could find no present use for them. Of 756 who married, 81% had had children, but it is impossible to draw any definite conclusions from the answers submitted as to the effects of previous athletics upon the difficulty of labor, although 87% reported experiences as excellent, good and normal. Of 493 women who entered employment, the larger

proportion did sedentary work, and 85% of these reported no, or very little, sickness. Of 614 women who had had children, no harmful effects of previous athletics could be noted upon health during pregnancy, the ease of birth, and the matter of complications. On the other hand, those whose participation in athletics was only casual had equally good records, and those whose participation had been negative had equal ease of birth and freedom from complications, although only about two-thirds as good health during pregnancy. "Here there seems to be no ground for drawing a conclusion either in favor of women's participation in athletics or against it."—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

955. **WOODBURY, ROY F.** Children and movies. *Survey.* 62 (4) May 15, 1929: 253-254.—Eight to ten million children in the United States under seventeen years of age attend the movies each week, but only two states, New York and New Jersey, have enacted definite statutes for their regulation. Six other states prohibit the admission of children during school hours and after certain hours in the early evening. The forty remaining states permit unaccompanied children to witness any type of picture at any time, except when local ordinances or curfew laws place some minor restrictions on attendance. The Buffalo survey led to the formulation of desirable regulations, among which are provisions for the careful selection of films suitable for children; limitation of hours of admission to 10 A.M.-6 P.M.; segregation of children from adult spectators; prevention of unnecessary fire hazards; provision of an attendant matron responsible for the physical and moral welfare of the children. Public schools are the ideal places for children's matinees, but in the absence of necessary equipment, the public should supply the supervision which will make commercial shows safe for children.—*Lucile Eaves.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 36, 41, 415, 693, 718, 846, 947, 970, 992, 1005, 1011, 1013, 1016)

956. **ADAMS, JAMES TRUSLOW.** To "be" or to "do." *Forum.* 81 (6) Jun. 1929: 321-327.—To an outsider, education seems to have no definite goal. The author's own education gave him no mastery of any foreign language, no permanent knowledge of history, no training in artistic appreciation, and no grounding in philosophy. Some of the difficulties involved are that the professors often are caught in the mill and become tired of the present system, degrees have become overly important as a symbol of culture, vocational and trade courses have been given equal rank with cultural courses. The American goal of "power and service" as the end of education is baneful and utilitarian. In contrast, the European schools give genuine cultural training. Democracy has ruined American education, which now tries to give the mob what it wants. Schools are swamped with persons without cultural background who can appreciate only very simple material and for whom the content of education has been scaled down. A distinction should be made between vocational and cultural or liberal education. The aim of education is involved here—to get ahead in business, or to become an educated person. There seems no time for the latter. However, democracy needs leaders trained in things other than vocations.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

957. **BRANNON, MELVIN A.** The state and the state university. *School & Soc.* 29 (753) Jun. 1, 1929: 683-691.—Citizens create a difficult problem by demanding ever-increasing service from the state and yet decreased taxes, and by using as a slogan "More service, less taxation." The university must become the fourth arm of the state in its developmental activity, especially as to research, and in such fields as the prevention

of waste (in the administration of the state and of the state university, through preventable diseases, limitation of the reproduction of the unfit, and crime control), and work on the problem of getting scientific methods of taxation and allocation of revenues to the various governments. The officers of the state are political and changing, those of the university expert and continuous. Exact research is needed based on economic power (both accumulated wealth and annual income) to secure equitable allocation of revenue in terms of relative benefits. Of twelve western and Rocky Mountain states, none had an inclusive fiscal policy; in a nation-wide inquiry which followed, the budgetary procedure in Pennsylvania under Governor Pinchot seemed the best so far. Equalization of opportunity in higher education is not solely a problem for state resources. The Smith-Lever Act for agricultural extension provided for larger distribution of Federal aid in Southern states than in the economically more highly developed North. President Coolidge proposed the Federal Government withdraw from state-aid projects, in his budget speech of December, 1929. The state is impotent to control and direct huge economic resources interstate in function, for concentration and consolidation has caused economic activity to function in national, not in state units. Since the taxation system has "just grown" without symmetry, many possessors of great wealth escape taxation through tax exempt securities and archaic systems of taxing personal property. The central power of the Federal Government is the only agency which can read excess profits and distribute them to the various communities and commonwealths which lack the resources necessary for social, educational and political equality. In a presidential address of the National Association of State Universities, a council on research is proposed to correlate the work of state university departments, especially as to a search for the causes and cure of present huge economic and social wastages, the development of an inclusive fiscal policy for states, and securing better cooperation from the Federal Government to equalize opportunities for higher education in state and nation.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

958. **LADEWICK, ESTHER.** Scholarships for children of working age. *Soc. Service Monog.* #7. May 1929: pp. xi+104.—The Chicago Scholarship Association for Jewish Children grew out of work started in 1913 in the attempt to retain in school promising children who otherwise would leave school to earn money for family support. In many cities scholarship work is unorganized, but gradually money from private contributors is coming to be handled through definite scholarship agencies. At first assistance was given in Chicago chiefly to very capable children, often for trade or commercial courses. More recently the experiment has been tried of giving aid also to dull and borderline children in the attempt to train them before they begin work. There is also in recent years less emphasis on trade courses. Children who are recommended by teachers or social agencies for scholarships are now given physical, psychometric and vocational tests and are interviewed by a psychiatrist; the parents and teachers are also interviewed. Thus a complete case history is secured and the work has been extended to cover physical and personality needs as well as educational ones. Of 1137 applications made in ten years, 704 were rejected. The children are chiefly native born, but with foreign born parents. Slightly over a fourth of the children hold the scholarships for one to two years, with a few holding them less than six months and a few as long as four years. A definite although not wholly successful attempt is made to keep in touch with the scholarship children for five years after the scholarship terminates. Many of the children continue to study in night school and on the whole work records are

satisfactory. The general opinion of those in the work is that it should be carried on intensively with emphasis on the individual child, that scholarship work should be centralized, and that definite standards of work can now be established.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

959. LEONOV, N. ЛЕОНОВ, Н. ТУЗЕМНЫЕ ШКОЛЫ НА СЕВЕРЕ. [Native schools in the North.] Советский Север. 1 1929: 200-218.—The author shows the right and wrong views of the native population on schools. As the work is quite new each school requires individual management and methods. Most peculiar to the native scholars is their eagerness and the attention they pay to their common work and to everything that surrounds them.—*G. Vasilevich.*

960. LITTLE, CLARENCE E. Women and higher education. *Scribner's Mag.* 86 (2) Aug. 1929: 146-150.—The position of undergraduate women is affected by the presence on the faculty of older women who are antagonistic toward any freedom held by men and not open to themselves. They refuse to recognize that women differ from men or that the reproductive system of woman affects her psychology more than is the case with men. These women, pseudo-males, have never been attractive to men and they fail to understand the interest of the undergraduate woman in men. Constructive work rests upon a recognition of the physiological and psychological differences between men and women.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

961. LOMBARD, ELLEN C. Parent education, 1926-1928. *U. S. Bureau Educ., Bull.* #15. 1929: pp. 27.—Many divisions of the Federal Government are engaged in investigations, promotion, and publicity along lines affecting parent activities. State agencies include child welfare and research organizations, health bodies, university extension services, conferences and short courses. Similar private programs are illustrated by those in Pennsylvania, the Columbia University Institute for Child Welfare Research, the Merrill-Palmer School, and the Washington, D. C. projects. National organizations with extensive projects include the grants of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the child-guidance clinics subsidized by the Commonwealth Fund, the activities of the American Home Economics Association, the American Association of University Women, the coordinating work of the National Council of Parental Education and many others. The largest agency is the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, with a million and a quarter members, and an increase of 32% during the two years. Their local units are being standardized into "standard" and "superior" categories, an extension office developed, 44 committees at large, bureaus and committees grouped into departments, and their appropriate campaigns and activities. These include publicity and training in it, the "summer round-up" of children, training courses in parent-teacher work in universities and colleges, rural demonstrations (North Dakota and Nebraska), programs and conferences, study circles, a program allocating the field between co-operating organizations, and the production of pamphlets, books and journals. Extensive agencies in large cities have developed with quite divergent programs, notably in Portland (Ore.), Philadelphia, and New York. An extensive group of periodicals now cater to this movement. An International Federation of Home and School, meeting with the World Federation of Education Associations brings together the agencies in the various counties. An inquiry made for them by the International Bureau of Education, Geneva, Switzerland, reports the system cooperation of home and school now operating in 32 countries.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

962. MUMFORD, W. BYRANT. Education and the social adjustment of the primitive peoples of Africa to European culture. *Africa.* 2 (2) Apr. 1929:

138-159.—The writer, a superintendent of education in Tanganyika, describes an experiment, based on his personal views after consultation with eminent psychologists and anthropologists, that is to be tried at Iringa. In the past, excellent and efficient copies of British schools have abounded, "but the writer knows of no schools definitely built on native tradition and custom." Steps in that direction have indeed been taken such as first, an experiment in tribal organization and the project-method at Bukoba; second, the policy introduced by Governor Sir Donald Cameron which preserves the tribal authority, gradually purges native law and custom of all that offends against justice and morality, and builds up a system of administration of the affairs of the tribe by its hereditary rulers; third, the Kisigo (Tabora) school and its adjoining native village for the sons of subordinate chiefs; fourth, Bishop Lucas's adaptation of native ceremonies attendant upon arriving at the age of puberty which, although having certain immoral practices, nevertheless teach discipline, respect for elders, and *esprit de corps*. The proposed experiment will borrow those aspects of these experiments that rest on the sound and healthy elements of native social life and on the discovery of methods by which these elements may be conserved in an organized school. There follows a detailed description and appreciation of the experiment including a native board of governors, the proposed curriculum, the school and division of labor by sexes, clothes, school apparatus, buildings, puberty ceremonies and "passing-out examinations," European standards of ethics and religion. "The keynote of the proposed experiment lies in the preservation of tribal spirit and pride."—*R. W. Logan.*

963. RESTREPO, CADAVID TOMÁS. Enseñanza superior y universitaria. [Secondary and higher education.] *Leyes y Letras, Anales de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Pol., Univ. de Antioquía.* 1 (4) Apr. 1929: 359-363.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

964. REYNOLDS, W. L. Planning a program of physical education for the rural one- and two-teacher school. *Amer. Physical Educ. Rev.* 34 (6) Jun. 1929: 339-341.—In planning such a program two things must be considered: the immediate needs of the children and the physical condition of the grounds and buildings. The author's district consists of eight counties in a mountainous rural district; there is little playground space and buildings are small. The needs of the children include social training, since the child is isolated at home and must make his contacts at school; neuromuscular training to overcome the awkwardness of the rural child; and health instruction and the practice of health habits. A program of ten minutes each in the morning and afternoon provides for physical training, with the children divided into two groups (large and small children), and an opportunity for the children to have charge of one group. The teacher inspects hearing, vision, teeth, throat and weight each year, and checks the children each day on signs of disease, neatness and cleanliness.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

965. RYAN, W. CARSON, Jr. Selection as a function of American secondary education. *School & Soc.* 29 (756) Jun. 22, 1929: 787-793.—Of the seven and a half million youth, between 15 and 18 years, in the United States, more than two-thirds are now in school, and we have doubled our secondary teaching force since 1920. Of those aged 16, 17, and 18 respectively, the proportions in school are one-half, one-third, and one-fifth, while the proportions will be not less than three-fourths, half, and one-third by 1930. What other nations call selection we call pupil mortality; with us selection is not for elimination, but for additional opportunity. There is a place for one kind of selection, for to believe in education for all is not to believe in the same kind of education for all. The

need is for a reorganization of content to include the common material and the specialized, based on asking *de novo* what is this culture we are to pass on, and for real effort toward the individual and the creative rather than the mass and the routine, with insistence upon quality in results and in teaching.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

966. UNSIGNED. Vom deutschen Schulwesen in Grossrumänien. [German education in Greater Rumania.] *Südöstl. Warte.* 1(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 254-264.—The author finds that the school regulations of 1925 have reacted intensely on German education in Greater Rumania. These provide for (a) instruction in Rumanian in national history and geography, (b) instruction in the Rumanian language from the third school year on (c) elementary education for 7 instead of 8 years, (d) the institution of a baccalaureate examination instead of the traditional final examination (*Reifeprüfung*). The provinces of Bessarabia, Bukovina, Sathmar, Banat, Transylvania and also the old Rumanian Kingdom are treated separately to show the poverty of the German-speaking schools. In most of these divisions, despite the large proportion of Germans there are few schools and in Bukovina with a German settlement of 12,000 people no state schools at all are found. The pastors furnish the only education in the native language. Agitation for German school, is seen as the crux of national political strife.—*B. F. Riess.*

967. WASHBURNE, JOHN H. The use of questions in social science material. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20(5) May 1929: 321-359.—*John H. Mueller.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entry 899)

SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See Entries 118, 131, 134, 148, 151, 153, 158, 161, 162, 164-166, 169, 180, 181, 182, 188-190, 904, 908)

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 62, 143, 156, 170, 172, 174, 175, 178, 183, 186, 220, 258, 287, 296)

968. LOCKE, ALAIN. Negro contributions to America. *World Tomorrow.* 12(6) Jun. 1929: 255-257.—Negro contributions have not been so apparent because they were for the most part folk gifts, and they have been reactions to white civilization. They are the Uncle Remus body of folk lore, the spirituals, the basic idioms of American popular music, and some forms of the dance. To these may be added labor and the beginnings of an influence upon present American culture through conscious art. Negro folk traits have been stamped upon southern psychology and are apparent in their amiability, nonchalance, familiarity, impracticability, self-pity and sentimentalism.—*C. S. Johnson.*

969. RUDWIN, MAXIMILIAN. The form of the Fiend. *Open Court.* 43(887) Jun. 1929: 321-340.—The devil has assumed many forms and worn many costumes. A fallen angel, he may still manifest himself in the role of an angel or even take the likeness of Christ. He may incarnate himself in a human body or take the form of an animal or assume composite animal shapes; but he resents the unflattering portrayal of his person in Christian art. His ugliness in art, and the employment of a combination of human and animal forms, are elements derived from pagan conceptions of

deity. Among animals the goat, the dog, the crow, the dove, the bat, the rat, the fly, the cat, the dragon and the worm are frequently used. Rarely is he a "roaring lion," because of the conflicting phrase "the Lion of the tribe of Judah." Since the devil aped the Lord the Church Fathers called him an ape, and he was so represented. In all countries and times he appears as a serpent. Bede gave the serpent of Eden a woman's head, and this was often repeated. The color favored to depict him is black: the original "printer's devil" was a Negro typesetter employed by Aldus Manutius. For Negroes, however, the devil is a white man. Red is also suitable to the "fiery fiend," and yellow and blue or any color with unpleasant suggestions may be employed. When human the devil tends to be lean and cadaverous and hairy, is often hump-backed and walks with a limp. In modern days "the Prince of Darkness is a gentleman," and can wear evening clothes. Since the middle ages he has often been disguised as a monk or a priest, and has preached acceptably in many a pulpit. To tempt the saints he may also take the form of a beautiful woman—a widely current belief traceable to Cyprian and Tertullian and reflected in contemporary art.—*J. T. McNeill.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 922, 969)

970. FITZGERALD, J. Religion in the university. *Thought.* 4(1) Jun. 1929: 79-94.—*H. R. Hosea.*

971. HARDWICH, J. C. and COCHRANE, R. S. T. The church and the village. *Nineteenth Century.* 105(627) May 1929: 606-616.—With the post-war exchange of land from large owners to small farmers and migrants from the cities, the semi-feudal squirearchy has been disappearing from the English village and the squire's parson has found his constituency indifferent. The urban migrants and the young people in general, engrossed in new kinds of recreation outside the church, regard the church and the parson as out-of-date; and the village as a whole, though not providing his income, wishes the parson to remain for the sake only of the churches, formal individual rites, and semi-civil functions. What his position will become is not clear; his influence at present is personal, not an influence growing out his traditional prestige. In contrast to a certain ritualistic emphasis and spiritual arrogance characterizing the church, the villagers can be reached by simplicity of service, directness of contact, and the role of the visiting minister to their needs.—*M. T. Price.*

972. ROUCEK, JOSEPH S. The religious situation in Czechoslovakia. *Federal Council Bull.* 12(5) May 1929: 13-15.—Nationalism among the Czechs has been inspired by religious passion. In 1500 years Bohemia (the nucleus of the present Czechoslovakia) has had five distinct religious periods: Slavic paganism; Greek Christianity, adopted in 863; Romanism, adopted in the Tenth Century; Protestantism, adopted during the Hussite Reformation; Catholicism, from the Thirty Years' War down to the present. "Hussitism and Catholicism are the two great forces which have molded the national life and will continue to influence its future." Roman Catholics number 10,000,000; Greek Catholics 500,000; Protestants 1,000,000; Czechoslovak Church 600,000. Of the million Protestants the Czech Brethren (a union of Lutherans and Calvinists) number 200,000; Lutherans 400,000; Calvinists 209,000. The Czechoslovak Church is a new body occupying middle ground between Catholicism, Protestantism and Free Thought. Catholicism has lost its privileged position but remains very influential. The Czechoslovak Church is the product of a reform movement which had social, political and ecclesiastical aspects. Of the evangelical Protestant churches the

Bohemian Brethren are the most liberal and progressive body. The census indicates a preponderance of Catholics which is in part fictitious due to the large number of "matricular" Catholics included—that is, persons whose connection with the Church is merely an hereditary and formal matter.—*F. E. Johnson.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

973. ARONIVICH, D. Sculpture in Soviet Russia. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 7(21) Mar. 1929: 687-693.—Russian sculpture is beginning to free itself from Western influence. Before the Revolution sculpture was impressionistic and is represented in its various tendencies by the works of such artists as Golubkina, Korolev, Zlatovratsky and Erzya. Impressionism is now on the wane. The Revolution created a demand for an active, constructive art. Cubism was the first reaction, but it quickly died. Archaism is constructive but out of touch with life. Primitivism and constructivism remain. Lenin's idea of a "monumental propaganda" was started on a vast scale, but its results were insignificant since it was not understood by the masses and its material (plaster) disintegrated quickly. Sculptors are now concentrating on new methods for the new age. The "First controversial exhibition of active revolutionary art" stimulated interest in study and research and the Society of Russian Sculptors was founded a year later. At the exhibition in 1927 much excellent new work was shown. Excellent, too, was much of the sculpture produced for the tenth anniversary of the Revolution. Studio work surpasses monumental sculpture. In the latter the greater attention given to the pedestal is a characteristic feature of modern Russian sculpture. The increased prominence of the pedestal and its close relation to the sculptured figures is remarkable.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See Entries 903, 906, 907, 949)

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 710, 849, 986)

974. ABBOTT, EDITH. The Webbs on the English poor law. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(2) Jun. 1929: 252-269.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, who have greatly influenced the policy of poor relief, in their latest and other books trace the changes which have occurred in England, from the early attitude that poverty is a necessary disease of society to be cured by financial relief to the attitude that poverty impoverishes the human soul and must be prevented. The Royal Commission of 1905-09 brought this radical change in thought into the limelight of publicity. In 1920-29 a great flood of unemployment swept away the policy which had been followed and led to unprecedented grants of poor relief. Several factors were involved; during the war, money had been given to the families of soldiers and had accustomed the people to receiving money; pressure was brought by tradespeople to give money in order that they might not lose trade. The danger of voluntary pauperism involved in wholesale giving is marked. It is pointed out that only certain groups are unemployed and that the psychological effect on them of being unemployed in the midst of wealth among other groups is bad. The National Government should assume the responsibility for dealing with unemployment and approach the problem of pauperism from this angle rather than that of giving money relief.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 215, 378, 399, 710, 841, 955)

975. BUSEMANN, A. Psychologische Beobachtungen anlässlich eines Sexualprozesses mit jugendlichen Zeuginnen. [Psychological observations occasioned by a sex-offense trial with young girl witnesses.] *Zeitschr. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 33(4-5) Jun. 1929: 388-404.—Investigation of the personality of a young girl who was the chief witness for the prosecution in a case of false accusation of criminal assault revealed in her an extensive, fantastic sex life, which she was unable to distinguish from fact. This abnormality was explained as the result of unusual sexual precocity and excitability. The appearance of such individuals as witnesses from time to time points to the necessity for psychological examination of those whose statements are to be utilized as evidence.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

976. ROBINSON, LOUIS N. Jails and workhouses breed crime. *Amer. City.* 40(4) Apr. 1929: 126-128.—Seven-eighths of all commitments for violations of law are made to municipal and county jails and workhouses. Eighty-five per cent of these are filthy institutions in which are confined men and women serving sentence for misdemeanors and crimes, and men and women not under sentence who are simply awaiting trial. With a very few exceptions there is no segregation of the unconvicted from the convicted, the well from the diseased, the young and impressionable from the degraded and hardened. They usually are swarming with vermin, permeated by an odor of disinfectant and filth. They support in complete idleness thousands of able-bodied men and women, and afford ample time and opportunity for a complete course in every kind of viciousness and crime. Sixty-six per cent were found in New York State to be recidivists. This undesirable situation results from too much local control. Jails should be placed under the control of the state government. Municipalities are too small to act as units of prison administration. Such control would permit more complete utilization of facilities, classification of offenders, and more expert management.—*Harvey Walker.*

977. SHAW, CLIFFORD R. Delinquency and the social situation. *Relig. Educ.* 24 May 1929: 409-417.—The home addresses of 9,243 delinquent boys in Chicago were plotted upon a map and the percentage of delinquent boys to all boys of the same age group was figured by square mile areas. Radials struck outward from the business center (the "loop") show a steadily decreasing rate of delinquency from approximately 25% of all boys delinquent in downtown areas to almost no delinquency in some of the outlying residential areas. In a few instances, the rate begins to increase near the edge of the city. Study of individual records shows that in over 90% of the cases stealing is a group activity—especially is this true of petty stealing. Stealing may become a social pattern in a gang and be thus transmitted to new individuals and to new groups. Types of delinquency are localized: shoplifting is concentrated near the loop; homosexual practices occur in the rooming house area.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

978. ZENZINOV, V. Les enfants abandonnés en Russie Soviétique. [Homeless children in Soviet Russia.] *Monde Slave.* 3(7) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 107-120, 472-480.—The number of homeless children in Russia is large. These children live in conditions that are physically, mentally, and morally degrading. Want, misery, vice of unmentionable sorts are common-places. The children subsist by theft in Moscow and other large cities and ply their trade with apparent immunity. Their number is increasing. The criminal classes throughout Russia are recruited from their ranks. The very fact of his homelessness puts a child into a

school of crime. A small thing like the throwing of a stone may be the beginning. Many children are drug addicts and little girls give themselves to prostitution. On the other hand such homes as are provided for these outcast children are badly equipped and badly kept. The Soviet press has long articles on the evil, but nothing that the Government has yet tried met the situation. It has conducted night clean-ups when the children were gathered in like wild beasts. Attempts were made to clear them from the streets of Moscow before the tenth anniversary festival, but in spite of the cordon of police around the city and a three day clean-up the children swarmed the streets.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 655, 700, 911, 925, 936, 939, 954, 976, 1003, 1012)

979. AYCOCK, W. LLOYD. A study of the significance of geographic and seasonal variations in the incidence of poliomyelitis. *Jour. Preventive Medicine.* 3 (3) May 1929: 245-278.—*Norman Himes.*

980. BOLDRINI, MARCELLO. La diminuzione della mortalità e la selezione dei rischi assicurativi. [The decrease in death rate and the selection of insurance risks.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 43 (12) Dec. 1928: 937-949.—This is a lecture given in June, 1928, at the National Insurance Institute in Rome. Special mortality tables are given for Italy on the basis of the censuses of 1911 and 1921 for three groups of constitutional diseases. Relations between groups of diseases and types of physical constitutions are pointed out and the need is emphasized for analyzing them further to give a basis for a rational selection of risks. Since the death rate from respiratory diseases decreased from 1911 to 1921 and since at the same time the insured belong prevalently to the type of physical constitution more subject to contract these diseases, it may be concluded that the insured risks (life insurance) for this period on the basis of the average death rate have decreased more than hitherto appeared.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

981. CLUVER, E. H. The progress and present status of industrial hygiene in the Union of South Africa. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene.* 11 (6) Jun. 1929: 194-214.—Mining, the second largest industry, has furnished the most serious health problem in South Africa and has been the center of industrial hygiene legislation since 1915. The lowest prevalence figure of silicosis, 3.2%, was reached in 1922-23, rising to 4.8% in 1925-26, due to the appearance of new cases in long service men, the number and proportion of which have been steadily increasing. Tuberculosis is the usual primary disease in the native, while silicosis is predominant in the European. Further advances in silicosis prevention will depend largely on prevention of the spread of tuberculosis. During the last two years hookworm disease has attracted considerable attention in the mines which have shown a 50% infestation. The main source has been traced in the natives imported from Portuguese territory. Improvement in latrines and the liberal use of common salt as a larvacide have proved effective measures. Pneumonia occurred frequently among imported "tropical" natives before importation was prohibited by law in 1913. The rate of 12.31% in 1911 dropped to 1.40% in 1920. Since that time it has gradually risen to 4.90% in 1927. Immunization has been tried with questionable benefit. Typhoid fever was more frequent in miners than in the general population due to lack of sanitation and supervision. Mass vaccination by the oral method has been used with satisfactory results. Scurvy, though not observed in the native homes, becomes common in miners when doing strenuous work, before

the anti-scorbutic ration, insisted upon by the Government, has had time to remedy the effects of the previous deficiencies.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

982. COHN, TOBY. Kampf gegen den Lärm. [The campaign against noise.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (16) Apr. 19, 1929: 663.—It is common knowledge, especially among nerve specialists, that factors causing disturbance of sleep are on the increase not only in the noisy cities but also in the country. These increasingly multiplying sources of noise are endangering the mental and physical well-being of the community. Cohn urges that physicians initiate a movement of education and propaganda among all classes of people as to the significance and the possible ill-effects that noise may have on the human system.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

983. FORNELL, CARL H. Compensation deafness. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 8 (5) May 1929: 135-138.—In a series of 21 cases of alleged occupational deafness, all of which claimed total deafness in one ear, 5 also claiming partial deafness in the other, the conclusions arrived at after observation and repeated examination were: Actual total deafness in one ear, 2; exaggeration of pre-existing deafness, 11; intentional malingering, 6; questionable, 2. Compensation deafness resolves itself into an application of tests for malingering as well as the other various factors included in the diagnosis.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entries 911, 975, 983)

984. CHAMBERLAIN, NEVILLE; WILLIS, FREDERICK; TREDGOLD, A. F.; BURT, CYRIL; et al. Conference on mental welfare. *Brit. Med. Jour.* (3565) May 4, 1929: 817-818.—A. F. Tredgold observed that the Royal Commission in 1906 concluded that there were at that time 4.6 mental defectives per 1000 in the population of England and Wales—a total of 150,000. The newer study of E. O. Lewis and staff shows an incidence of 8 per 1000, a total of 314,000. Better recognition did not account for the difference. There was a definite increase in defect. Reduction in infant mortality and the differential decline in the birth rate were suggested as possible causes. A large number of defectives are without institutional care. Neglect did not result in economy. E. O. Lewis contended that for every certifiable mental defective there were 30 others with subnormal mentality. Cyril Burt declared there were 90,000 feeble-minded children in the country—six times the number in attendance at certifiable schools.—*Norman E. Himes.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 1: 10482)

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 856, 958, 1000)

985. BRADWAY, JOHN S. Law and social work. *Soc. Service Monog.* Jun. 1929: pp. xi+189.—This monograph proposes to show the relationship between law and social work in order that both professions may join in an intelligent approach to mutual problems. Part I deals with the general philosophy of this relationship. It plans an integration of the social arts and sciences by distinguishing their respective fields, problems, and resources. Part II deals with the rules of law, the reasons for these rules, definition and enumeration of rights, and the legal tasks of social work.

Part III, the Machinery for Administering the Law, describes the present system, personnel and legal procedure of courts and illustrates the travel of a selected case through each. Part IV is a summary of the particular rules of law which occur frequently in the legal-social field, including contracts, wrongful acts, crimes, real and personal property, estates, domestic relations, and persons under abnormal conditions. Two suggestions are made for a more thorough cooperation between law and social work, namely, that in each locality a complete analysis of statute law and of case or judge-made law relating to social welfare should be maintained.—*H. A. Phelps.*

986. STAUFFER, BLANCHE E. Report of the mothers' Assistance Fund to the general assembly of Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Dept. Welfare, Bull.* #39. 1928: pp. 17.—The Mothers' Assistance Fund of Pennsylvania, in the biennium ending May 31, 1928, provided assistance for 5,278 families with a total of 17,547 children. The state and county pay roll for May, 1928 was \$204,787, with an average grant per family per month of \$38.80. At the end of the biennium there were 1,961 families on the waiting list which could not be granted assistance because of inadequate funds. Tables are presented in the report, showing the apportionment of funds by counties, the waiting list by counties and estimates of funds needed to carry on the work.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

987. WINDER, PHYLLIS. Employment of crippled boys and girls in London. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 3 (5) May 1929: 129-134.—An individual and permanent written record of each crippled child is made by the Aftercare Association for Blind, Deaf and Crippled Children in order to place them successfully in industry after leaving school. If parents have satisfactory plans for them a record only is kept for future reference. Children are placed with willing employers in suitable work and progress checked every six months. Seventy-seven per cent of the crippled children in London are in some kind of paid employment.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entry 1003)

988. DEAN, J. M. Community organization in Mississippi. *Rural Amer.* 7 (6) Jun. 1929: 11-12.—The objectives of community organization work in Mississippi are: (1) To increase the efficiency of the church, the school, vocational agriculture and the extension department; (2) to furnish a convenient medium for cooperative community effort and for full and frank discussion of community problems; (3) to promote closer acquaintance, sympathy and confidence among neighbors, and to remove prejudice and misunderstanding. In order to realize these objectives a "standard community organization" is developed, consisting of officers and chairman of committees in the organization. Committees are organized usually for agriculture, home-making, health, and boys' and girls' work. Dates and places of meeting are arranged by the local committee. County conferences of officers and chairman are scheduled and two county Community Leaders' Conferences are held each year. The success of the plan is shown by the following figures: In 1926, 80 communities in 16 counties were organized; in 1927, 120 communities in 32 counties; in 1928, 150 communities in 46 counties.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

989. WÖLZ, O. Il problema edilizio per le classi lavoratrici in Germania. [The housing problem for the German working classes.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 25-35.—The author, a high official in the German Labor Department, reviews the present situation of the housing problem in Germany. According to estimate, nearly one million families

are in need or will shortly be in need of housing facilities and 800,000 families need larger homes. The problem dates from the pre-war time and is common to all the industrial countries of Europe. The war paralyzed building activity all over Europe. After the war in Germany a building policy was followed in agricultural regions in order to stop the migration towards the large cities. During the last years 48,000 lodgings have been built for agricultural workers. A national building policy has been adopted. This was made necessary by the progress realized in the concentration of industrial activity in some regions. A number of large companies have been created in Berlin. These companies, which have all the features of public organization, cooperate with the professional associations and the savings banks in financing the building of workmen's houses. They receive the assistance of the National Social Insurance Institute which has already put many millions at the disposal of these companies. In addition the local social insurance organizations have invested hundreds of millions in real estate values. Some very interesting technical experiences have been attempted in the building of workmen's dwellings but all the technical advances toward simplification will never solve the problem. The trade unions claim that rent should take only between 15-20% of the worker's wage, but in many districts the percentage is 15-25 and in certain districts reaches 30. The problem will only be solved after great sacrifices have been made. New real estate taxes are to be levied and the financial assistance of the social insurance institutes is to be further developed.—*Maria Castellani.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 10, 564, 712, 1010)

990. McMILLEN, A. W. A registration area for social statistics. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165) Mar. 1929: 68-69.—The association of Community Chests and Councils in cooperation with the University of Chicago is attempting to provide for social service workers a statistical service similar to that provided for public health officials by the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Twenty-nine cities are included in the area for 1928 and others have been invited to cooperate.—*R. W. Murchie.*

991. ROSENWALD, JULIUS. Principles of public giving. *Atlantic Monthly.* 143 (5) May 1929: 599-606.—Large gifts should not be restricted to narrowly specified objects, and under no circumstances should funds be held in perpetuity. Institutions of all types are today seeking permanent endowments, seemingly without questioning their value. History abounds in illustrations of obsolete endowments and the rule of the dead hand, but the short-sightedness of donors and the timidity of trustees continue the folly. Endowments should be so given that not only the income therefrom but also a small percentage of the capital may be spent annually, or when special need arises, if the trustees so desire. This would not mean profligate spending; it would merely show confidence in living trustees. Should the gift be entirely used up within 50 or 100 years it would not be serious. Kindness and generosity will not die with this generation; future generations will provide for future needs. A more drastic method is to stipulate that the entire principal must be spent within a given number of years, as in the case of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, all of which must be spent within 25 years of Mr. Rosenwald's death. Perpetuities have not stood the test of time; instead of welcoming them trustees would be justified in resenting them. The time will come when they will be a rarity.—*R. E. Baber.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See Entries 656, 657, 659, 660, 709, 846, 847, 849, 985, 989)

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 700, 976, 994, 995, 998, 1012)

992. BELL, FORBES. The Liverpool workshops. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 3 (6) Jun. 1929: 169.—The Workshop and Home for Cripples since its beginning in 1902 has been very successful as a special training and placing center for defectives over school age. A three-year course in special trades is given.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

993. BOOTH, JAMES R. Lessons from hospital fires. *Jour. Amer. Insurance.* 6 (6) Jun. 1929: 5-8.—Fires in hospitals in the United States occur at the rate of one a day with a total annual property loss of \$1,000,000. While great attention in recent years has been given to the proper construction of schools and factories with reference to fires, hospitals housing helpless inmates have not been adequately considered. Modern fire preventive devices, especially against inflammable contents, are needed. Low buildings with fire-proof interior exits should be built where possible.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

994. RANKIN, W. S. The economics of medical service. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19 (4) Apr. 1929: 359-365.—The writer is Director, Hospital and Orphan Sections of The Duke Endowment, Charlotte, N.C. and presents a paper read at the Second General Session of the American Public Health Association at Chicago, October 17, 1928. He estimates the gross cost of sickness to the United States at 10 billion dollars annually; the total income at 90 billion dollars; and outlines generally conceded methods for cost reduction. The efficiency and minimal costs of certain large clinics and university services are cited. The purchasing power of the people is considered with special reference to peculiarities of medical expense. In relation to the improvement of this purchasing power, a more extensive adoption of the insurance principle in the anticipation and apportionment of the cost of sickness is urged.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 961, 992)

995. CASTNER, C. W. State hospitals as psychiatric training centers. *Texas State Jour. of Medic.* 25 (1) May 1929: 38-40.—Describes the organization of a Training School for Psychiatric Nurses founded in 1927 at the Wichita Falls State Hospital.—*Norman Himes.*

996. ELKIND, HENRY B. Industrial psychiatry. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 3 (6) Jun. 1929: 151-161.—Psychiatry can be of considerable benefit to industry in the treatment and prevention of compensation neuroses and malingering; in the study and treatment of industrial poisoning; in industrial management of normal employees—selection of workers, adjustment to environment and guidance throughout the working career. The opportunities of psychiatry in industry have not as yet been as fully realized in America as in Europe.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

997. GOLDWYN, JACOB. "Hypnoidalization," its psychotherapeutic value. *Jour. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24 (2) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 170-185.—Hypnoidalization is valuable in psychotherapy in cases in which hypnosis cannot be used owing to the lack of cooperation or positive objection of the patient. The hypnoidal state is less powerful and more fleeting than the hypnotic state. The technique used in both states is essentially the same except that in the former

the study of the subconscious mind takes longer and cannot be so thorough.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

998. WOOLLEY, LAWRENCE F. Statistical survey of patients from Weld County treated at the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital. *Colorado Medicine.* 26 (5) May 1929: 140-145.—This is a preliminary report of a follow-up study of all cases (83) admitted to the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital from Weld County for the period Feb. 16, 1925-Oct. 1, 1928. The purpose was to establish better criteria for prognosis and to test results. This small group from one county was taken first to test the method before applying it to the whole state. Out of 83 cases 78 or 94% replied to the questionnaires, which "cost" eight cents per patient. "The recovery and improvement rate of 75% in the toxic psychoses, of 71.4% in the psychoneuroses, and over 66.7% in the manic depressive psychoses gives us assurance that our handling of these cases is fairly adequate. . . . The improvement rates of 57% in our cases of psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis and of 21.4% in dementia praecox are extremely gratifying."—*Norman Himes.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 700, 937)

999. CAZANOVE. Les congrès internationaux de médecine coloniale. [International colonial medical congresses.] *Outre-Mer.* 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 193-209.—Medical service in the colonies as a whole has been markedly poor in the past. Few young men have been willing to enter upon the arduous life entailed by residence there and such as have gone out to them have generally been trained to curb European diseases rather than those they actually encounter. The latter have all too often been unintelligently combatted by physicians living in complete isolation, hence advance has been far slower than has been the case with home country ailments. But a great change is coming about. Schools of tropical medicine have been set up in Great Britain, Germany, France, Portugal, Italy and the United States and congresses devoted to the study of overseas disease and designed to bring about an exchange of ideas and knowledge are now being held with increasing frequency. The tendency has been to lay emphasis on tropical diseases, since these are most foreign to the ordinary practitioner. While the early gatherings were held in Europe, meetings are now generally held in the colonies themselves so that doctors on the spot, who have practical experience and are in a better position to make real contributions and who likewise are the ones most in need of a thorough discussion of such matters can profit from them. European conferences were held at Amsterdam in 1883, at Vienna in 1887, at Berlin in 1897, at Brussels in 1903, at Bergen in 1909, at Strassburg in 1923, at London and Rome in 1925, and at Paris in 1928. Among the overseas gatherings have been those at Manila in 1908, at Hongkong in 1911, at Saigon in 1913, at Veltvedren in 1921, at Singapore and St. Paul de Loanda in 1923, at Tokio in 1925, at Melbourne in 1926, at Calcutta and Daker in 1927 and at Dakar in 1928. Two great organizations, the International Bureau of Public Hygiene at Paris and the International Bureau of Public Hygiene of the League of Nations at Geneva are cooperating. Notable results have already been attained and a bright future for colonial medical practice is anticipated.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

1000. CRAFTS, MABEL E. Placement of cardiacs and the tuberculous. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 3 (6) Jun. 1929: 162-169.—The Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee receives applicants for its placement service from the various chest and cardiac clinics as well as from private physicians.

An investigation is made and the work capacity of the patients is requested of the physician. If possible they are returned to their old employment with some readjustment, otherwise, new employment is found with a sympathetic employer. In the follow-up work, a check is kept upon the physical condition of the worker; training and education is given the worker as well as educational talks and written articles to the general public.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1001. EAVES, LUCILE. Children who are chronically sick. *Survey.* 62(4) May 15, 1929: 241-243.—Exceptionally complete plans for the community care of four groups of chronically sick children are outlined in this summary of studies made in Boston. Children of socially delinquent parents, who transmit venereal diseases, receive care in children's hospitals at Long Island or Tewksbury until it is safe to place them in foster homes under public supervision. Rachitic, malnourished and tuberculous children are given daytime care in sunny quarters on the roofs of public health centers or schools. Special clinics served by auto buses, public and private hospital schools, vocational guidance and placement, assure crippled children opportunities for scientific treatments, specialized education and assistance in becoming self-supporting citizens. A state-wide survey, directed by the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, will make aid accessible to all crippled children. Less complete provision has been made for the chronic cardiac cases. A survey of school children in the spring of 1926, located 625 who were suffering from organic heart disorders. Those from families unable to pay for private care were directed to special heart clinics. Fifty, whose condition can be improved by rest and gradual adjustment to normal activities, may be admitted to the wards of a privately supported hospital. Studies by social workers showed that less than a third of the children to whom treatments had been given came from homes suitable for after care; benefits from hospital services often were forfeited by this inability to obtain suitable convalescent care. Hospitals treating chronic sickness of children provide school rooms or bedside instruction for patients. Lives are not merely saved by these varied means of care, but the children are relieved of suffering, their handicaps overcome or compensated, and training given which promotes lives of self respect and economic independence.—*Lucile Eaves.*

1002. HARRIS, PERCY. Preservation of the general practitioner. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 56(1) Apr. 1929: 12-16.—The writer presents a paper read at the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Medical Society of Virginia, in Danville, October 16-18, 1928. While the public needs better trained general practitioners more than any other form of medical service, the economic inducement offered is not sufficient to justify their continuance. The public does not completely appreciate the physician because they are able to get nearly all forms of treatment free of charge through clinics. He emphasizes the desirability of making the local practising physician the working arm of preventive medicine and public health endeavors, and suggests that he be responsible for and take care of this work in his district.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1003. PETERSON, BLANCHE. Social service follow-up in cases of tuberculosis. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 19(6) Jun. 1929: 534-543.—A study of the social records of the 233 tuberculous patients known to the section on social service at the Mayo Clinic showed a need for more public health facilities. In only 16.3% of the 151 cases referred to local agencies was the entire responsibility of the family and patient assumed, and in but 33.9% was some assistance given. In 25 cases local resources were not adequate to assist the patient. For 16, there was neither a local nurse

nor health officer. Eighty-three and three-tenths per cent of the patients came from rural communities and small cities under 50,000 population. A frequency table of sources used is given.—*Alice L. Berry.*

1004. RECTOR, FRANK L. Relation of industrial medicine to the private practitioner. *Illinois Medical Jour.* 54(1) Jul. 1928: 69-71.—The writer is editor of the *Nation's Health* and presents a paper read at the 77th Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society. He outlines the field of the industrial physician and his possibilities of service to the private practitioner and to society.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1005. ROGERS, JAMES FREDERICK. School health work, 1926-28. *U. S. Bureau Educ., Bull.* #8. 1929: pp. 18.—Developments in the biennium include a higher standard in the law of New York State as to medical and dental examiners and nurses, increases in time allotted for the examination of each child and the formation of a society with published proceedings, the American Association of School Physicians. Training of teachers, especially for rural schools where school physicians are not available, is developing. Important research was reported on methods of testing vision, and on the physical status of urban Negro children. Studies of subject matter and inconsistencies in health teaching, nutrition, supervised lunch periods, and open-air schools are important. Physical measurement work is increasing. Thirty-five states now have required physical education, and 17 have state directors of physical education and health. Investigations of ventilation, school sanitation facilities, and special glass (passing ultra-violet light), increase in rural school health work, in county departments of health, and in use of summer camps (particularly by colleges), improved teacher training, and work for the health of the teacher have gone on. Study of the results of school health work emphasizes that Australia, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Germany and Switzerland had (1921-1925) lower death rates than the United States for ages 5-19. Much state legislation was added.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

1006. RUBINOW, LEONORA B. Social aspect of heart disease in childhood. *Jour. Medic. Soc. New Jersey.* 25(7) Jul. 1928: 445-448.—The writer deplors the lack of facilities in New Jersey for the care of cardiac patients. The solution to the problem seems to be the establishment of a Heart Center—a half-way place between the hospital and the home—where the cardiac patient may procure an understanding as to how to adjust his physical activities within the limitations of his heart condition, and where he may acquire a complete and practical reeducation in the art of living. The Burke Foundation has cared for more than 2,000 such selected cases in the past six years. Of 130 boys between 10 and 16 years of age, received during the first two years and carefully followed, 85% have remained steadily at work or at school since leaving the institution.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1007. SCHULTE, H. von W., Medicine and the middle class. *Nebraska State Medic. Jour.* 13(10) Oct. 1928: 370-373.—The author points out the lack of understanding between the public and the medical profession regarding economic matters, and the possibility of ameliorating this difficulty. Comparative costs to the patient of clinic service (Cornell) and private service are noted.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1008. STRATTON, ERNEST K. A syphilologist's ideal clinic. *California & Western Medic.* 30(2) Feb. 1929: 96-98.—The author discusses certain features which he believes to form indispensable units in the ideal syphilis clinic. In emphasizing the importance of the social service department the record of the Solomons at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital is noted, where it has been possible to obtain attendance at clinic of 78% of immediate relatives of patients.

Three-fourths of the relatives infected had no idea that they had the disease. The needs of the scientific department are noted under headings of records, examination, laboratory, and treatment rooms.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1009. TOBEY, JAMES A. Public health and the law. *Pub. Health News.* 14(2) Jan. 1929: 35-41.—The legal knowledge possessed by the health official should be adequate to assist him in the reasonable and proper enforcement of the health laws and regulations, and at the same time, by giving him a clear conception of the extent and limitations of his powers and responsibilities, enable him to be aware of the possible legal liability for his actions. To find out what is the law on a certain topic he must look not only to the statute, if there is one, but he must go also to the decisions of the courts of last resort for questions passed upon by them. All health decisions should be compiled when a new edition of the health laws of the state is issued. It might appropriately be a function of the health officials interested.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1010. LUMSDEN, L. L. Extent of rural health service in the United States, 1925-1929. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(20) May 17, 1929: 1192-1207.—Table I shows a list of counties, or districts, in which (January 1, each year from 1925 to 1929 inclusive) rural sections were provided with health service under whole-time local health officers. This is followed by a résumé showing percentages of increase or decrease each year for the period 1925-1929. A map of the United States also shows the counties of the different states in which health services were available to rural areas on January 1, 1929. The greatest advances in the establishment of local health work have been made in the Old South and east of the Mississippi River, Alabama being the most outstanding. With the exception of Ohio, the states of the Middle West, Middle Atlantic, and New England have been somewhat reluctant in providing for local health services. Some headway is being made in several of the Rocky Mountain States and in all of the Pacific Coast States. Without the assistance of outside agencies, local governments of rural communities, as a general rule, are not disposed to make adequate appropriations for the support of whole-time local health officials, and some local governments even decline aid when offered from the outside. Experience indicates that the best foundation for rural health services in the United States is the county health department under the direction of the qualified whole-time county health officer.—*O. D. Duncan.*

1011. UNSIGNED. L'inspection sanitaire des écoles à Madagascar. [Sanitary inspection in the Madagascar schools. *Outre-Mer.* 1(2) Jun. 1929: 244-245.—A new *arrêt* issued by the governor general of Madagascar provides for periodic medical inspection of the schools of the island and its dependencies, with the provision that this be undertaken at least once a month in each institution. The location and construction of the school building, its lighting, arrangements for ventilation, the condition of the drinking water, the state of the latrines, and conditions in the dormitories are all to be reported on. Students are, likewise, to undergo frequent medical examinations and ailments making their appearance are to be combatted at the outset. Hygiene is to be taught and sports are to be encouraged.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

1012. UNSIGNED. La création de villages-léproseries en Cochinchine. [The establishment of leper colonies in Cochin China.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(2) Jun. 1929: 245-247.—No less than 5,000 cases of leprosy exist in Cochin China, and French medical officers have been greatly concerned with seeking to check the disease. Up to the present, the sufferers have been permitted to roam about at random, but Dr. Coulogner, director of the colony's health service,

has just completed plans for isolating them so as to insure their procuring proper treatment and at the same time making them less of a social menace. Five settlements are to be established, Tanan, Vinhlong, Bienhoa, Chaudoc and Rachgia having been chosen as the sites. A reservation of from 500 to 1,000 hectares will be set off in every instance, victims from the adjacent region will be brought there and housed in comfortable cottages, and some light form of agriculture will be engaged in. Physicians and monks and nuns will be placed in charge and will occupy quarters of their own. A church and a pagoda will be maintained in each village, self government will prevail, visits on the part of relatives will be permitted during the daytime, and marriage will be authorized upon condition that children born of diseased parents be taken from the mother on birth. When cured, patients are permitted to return to their homes.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

1013. WELCH, J. S. Medical education. *Nebraska State Medical Jour.* 13(7) Jul. 1928: 258-262.—The writer presents a paper read before the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Medical Association, Hastings, May 15-17, 1928. He discusses briefly the history of medical education since 1901, considers in more detail the medical schools of the present, the internship and modern preceptorship, postgraduate education and research work. A consideration of medical education in foreign countries and a survey of the nursing field closes the article.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1014. WELCH, SAMUEL W. The relations which should exist between the medical profession and public health workers. *Illinois Medical Jour.* 54(4) Oct. 1928: 279-282.—A paper read before the Section on Public Health and Hygiene, Seventy-eighth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago, May 8, 1928 by Dr. Samuel W. Welch of Montgomery, Alabama. The author suggests a number of policies which state medical associations, volunteer and governmental agencies may find expedient to adhere to in the administration of public health measures.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entry 953)

1015. HICKER, H. D. The deafened man as a wage earner. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 3(7) Jul. 1929: 187-189.—Qualities peculiar to this particular class of handicapped worker are carefully outlined and weighed against their shortcomings. The California State Bureau of Rehabilitation has successfully trained deafened persons in twenty-six lines of endeavor.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1016. LEE, JOHN J. Possibilities of restoration and employment of the disabled. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 3(7) Jul. 1929: 181-186.—The writer is supervisor of vocational rehabilitation in Michigan, which State, ranking sixth in population, received the sixth largest annual appropriation (\$69,693.28) from the Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Fund and, matching it dollar for dollar as required, set about to reeducate and reemploy its disabled. About 2,400 children are receiving special training for the handicapped, and 1,000 adults are being continually served through rehabilitation. These disabled, with their dependents make a total of over 5,000 people being served to the end that they may become self-supporting. If allowed to become dependents their annual cost to the state would be \$2,000,000. If self-supporting, as a conservative estimate, they will earn \$3,000,000. The cost of their rehabilitation is less than \$500,000 per year—a social investment, therefore, which pays 1,000% dividends.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

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